Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOES—175

Adams
Aguilar
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu (CA)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle (PA)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu (CA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Barton
Cleaver
Duckworth
Garamendi
Gowdy
Nunnelee
Perlmutter
Ryan (OH)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1729

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 185.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLEISCHMANN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 25

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that REID RIBBLE be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 25.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 30

Resolved, That the following named Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. Kilmer.

(2) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Costa, Mr. Walz, Ms. Fudge, Mr. McGovern, Ms. DelBene, Mr. Vela, Ms. Michelle Lujan Grisham of New Mexico, Ms. Kuster, Mr. Nolan, Mrs. Bustos, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Aguilar, and Ms. Plaskett.

(3) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California, Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Cooper, Ms. Bordallo, Mr. Courtney, Ms. Tsongas, Mr. Garamendi, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Ms. Speier, Mr. Castro of Texas, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Peters, Mr. Veasey, Ms. Gabbard, Mr. Walz, Mr. O'Rourke, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Takai, Ms. Graham, Mr. Ashford, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Aguilar.

(4) COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Ryan of Ohio, Ms. Moore, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. McDermott, Ms. Lee, Mr. Pocan, Ms. Michelle Lujan Grisham of New Mexico, Mrs. Dingell, and Mr. Lieu of California.

(5) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—Mr. Hinojosa, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Courtney, Ms. Fudge, Mr. Polis, Mr. Sablan, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Takano, Mr. Jeffries, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Ms. Adams, and Mr. DeSaulnier.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.—Ms. Linda T. Sánchez of California.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Sherman, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Sires, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Higgins, Ms. Bass, Mr. Keating, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Bera, Mr. Lowenthal, Ms. Meng, Ms. Frankel of Florida, Ms. Gabbard, Mr. Castro of Texas, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, and Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania.

(8) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Keating, Mr. Payne, Mr. Vela, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Miss Rice of New York, and Mrs. Torres.

(9) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—Mr. Nadler, Ms. Lofgren, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Pierluisi, Ms. Chu of California, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Gutiérrez, Ms. Bass, Mr. Richmond, Ms. DelBene, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Cicilline, and Mr. Peters.

(10) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mrs. Napolitano, Ms. Bordallo, Mr. Costa, Mr. Sablan, Ms. Tsongas, Mr. Pierluisi, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Beyer.

(11) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Ms. Norton, Mr. Clay, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Cartwright, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, and Mrs. Lawrence.

(12) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Lipinski, Ms. Edwards, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Swalwell of California, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Bera, Ms. Esty, Mr. Veasey, and Ms. Clark of Massachusetts.

(13) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Ms. Chu of California, Ms. Hahn, Mr. Payne, and Ms. Meng.

(14) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—Ms. Norton, Mr. Nadler, Ms. Brown of Florida, Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Capuano, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Lipinski, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Sires, Ms. Edwards, Mr. Garamendi, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Ms. Hahn, Mr. Nolan, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Ms. Titus, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Ms. Esty, Ms. Frankel of Florida, Mrs. Bustos, Mr. Huffman, and Ms. Brownley of California.

(15) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—Mr. Takano, Ms. Brownley of California, Ms. Titus, Mr. Ruiz, Ms. Kuster, and Mr. O'Rourke.

Mr. BECERRA (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL EXPLANATORY OF H.R. 240, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 27, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations submitted explanatory material relating to H.R. 240. The contents of this submission will be published after the statement of Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 240 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 27 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 240.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1732

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 240) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. HULTGREN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 60 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I am privileged to present to the House this bipartisan-bicameral agreement providing appropriations to the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, for fiscal year 2015.

Before I describe the details of this agreement, I want to thank everyone who has worked on this bill here today because, despite its importance to national security and public safety, its path to the floor has been far from certain.

First, to the Speaker and majority leader and your staffs, thank you for doing what is necessary to get this bill to this stage of the legislative process.

To Mr. ROGERS and the full committee staff, thanks for fighting for this bill. It wouldn't be on the floor without you.

To the House and Senate subcommittee staffs and to my personal staff—Darek Newby, Kris Mallard, Cornell Teague, Laura Cylke, Anne Wake, Steve Gilleland, Bill Zito, Jonas Miller, and Val Baldwin—thank you for your advice and counsel in crafting this agreement. Your work takes you away from home and from your families, and I appreciate your efforts.

Finally, to the Honorable DAVID PRICE, who is the ranking member of the subcommittee, much thanks to DAVID. Our partnership is critical to this bill's success. His experience and measured approach makes this agreement even better.

Thank you, DAVID, for your service and, more importantly, for your friendship.

As everyone knows, several amendments will be proposed to stop the President's recent executive actions on immigration. I plan to vote for these amendments because, like many Americans, I believe the President's actions exceed the authority provided to the Executive in the Constitution.

We need to have this debate, but after all of the arguments have been presented, the underlying appropriations bill must be enacted because it is critical to the Nation's security and to public safety.

Mr. Chairman, last week, we watched a terrible tragedy unfold in Paris as armed terrorists killed innocent French citizens who were doing nothing more than going about their daily lives. Like 9/11, this event and others that have occurred this year remind us that our democratic values are under constant attack, and they serve as a warning that we must remain vigilant.

Make no mistake, what happened in Paris can happen anywhere, including in the United States, and we must provide the resources necessary to find and to root out the seeds of terrorism. Therefore, passing the Homeland Security Appropriations bill is an imperative we cannot fail to meet.

Mr. Chairman, this agreement is very good, and I am proud of it. It supports DHS' frontline personnel and its essential security operations and maintains fiscal discipline.

Specifically, for Customs and Border Protection: this agreement adds $42 million above the request to assure the 24/7 surveillance of all land, sea, and air approaches; it increases air and marine flight hours from 74,000 to 95,000 per year; this agreement fully funds 23,775 CBP officers to continue efforts to reduce the wait times of passengers arriving at the Nation's international airports without resorting to burdensome user fees as proposed by the President; funds are included for 21,370 Border Patrol agents, the highest operational force in DHS history; funds for tactical communications equipment and border security technology are increased by $20 million above the request; substantial increases are included for targeting systems and data analysis to support counterterrorism efforts.

For Immigration and Customs Enforcement: custody and deportation operations are increased by $862 million above the request to ensure the full funding of 34,000 legislatively-mandated detention beds and to detain, deport, and deter the influx of families and children illegally crossing the southwest border. Included in this amount are 3,732 new family detention units to deter the illegal migration of families. Also included are 207 new enforcement officers to expedite the process of returning illegal immigrants to their countries of origin.

ICE's investigative capability is increased by $82.4 million over the request, which will result in more convictions of child pornographers, drug smugglers, human traffickers, and other criminals; full funding is provided for E-Verify and all existing 287(g) agreements.

For the Transportation Security Administration: TSA screeners are capped at 45,000—1,000 below last year's level; privatized screening is increased by $12.1 million over the request; funds are reduced from TSA's current request and prior year balances, saving the taxpayers almost $300 million.

For the U.S. Coast Guard: operational hours in critical source and transit zones are increased by $16.7 million over the request; depot level maintenance, which is crucial for the Coast Guard's readiness, is increased by $52.7 million over the request; the eighth National Security Cutter is fully funded; and $95 million over the request is added for an additional C–130J aircraft.

For the United States Secret Service: $25 million in additional funds are provided to address training shortfalls highlighted by the White House fence jumper and to enhance perimeter security, including for additional K–9 teams.

For the National Protection and Programs Directorate: funds are provided so DHS can effectively manage the collection of biometrics and protect and enhance the resilience of the Nation's physical and cyber infrastructure.

For the Federal Emergency Management Agency: $7 billion is provided to fully fund operational needs for disaster relief; first responder grants are increased by $300 million above the President's request to sustain funding for State and local grants, firefighter assistance grants, and Emergency Management Performance Grants.

For Science and Technology: $23.7 million above the request is provided for vital research efforts, including biological defense, cybersecurity, border security, and first responder technology; $300 million is included to complete the construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility.

Finally, this agreement provides absolutely no discretionary funds or mandatory funds to implement the President's executive actions on immigration.

As you know, the costs of processing immigration applications are paid entirely by individual applicants when they submit their supporting documentation. Fees from those transactions are collected in a specific amount in the Treasury, as mandated by the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The hard-earned income of American taxpayers does not subsidize the costs of immigration applications, and the spending bill under consideration today has no funding for these purposes.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, this Homeland Security bill meets the security needs of our Nation and the fiscal stewardship expected by the taxpayers. I believe it is worthy of every Member's vote, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

At the outset, I want to thank Chairman CARTER and Ranking Member

PRICE for their very hard work in putting the original bill together, which was negotiated by the House and the Senate and could be law right now.

As my colleagues are aware, our committee has not officially organized for the new Congress, which means we technically do not yet have a ranking minority member for the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee.

Again, I want to say to my colleagues that we could have completed action on this bill in the last Congress with the other 11 appropriations bills considered in the omnibus package. Unfortunately, the House majority kicked the can down the road and put these important programs under a continuing resolution in a misguided attempt to protest the President's executive order on immigration.

Today, instead of putting a clean bill on the floor, my majority colleagues have decided to further inject partisan politics into the appropriations process. We all know the outcome of this very dangerous game. The legislation in this form will not be enacted.

All we are doing is further delaying the enactment of a very good full-year bill. I am deeply disappointed that Republicans insist on making Congress play out this farce at the expense of our Nation's security. It has taken less than 2 weeks for the Republican Congress to prove that it cannot govern responsibly.

The Republican majority has already delayed this bill enough. With more than a quarter of this fiscal year already gone, we continue to play games with the funding for an agency that was created to protect the Nation from terrorist attacks.

□ 1745

Last week, terrorists brutally murdered 12 people at the office of a French satirical magazine, a police officer, and four individuals at a kosher grocery store. That is a tragic example of the kind of out-of-the-blue attack that the Department of Homeland Security, along with its other law enforcement partners, is working hard to prevent here in the United States.

Partisan games on immigration will delay grants to States and major urban areas, funding that is critical for supporting local first responders in our defense against homegrown terrorism and for fusion centers, where the Department of Homeland Security gathers, shares, and analyzes threat information with its State and local law enforcement partners.

The failure to enact a full-year bill will slow down efforts for the Secret Service to begin addressing problems with security at the White House.

The Department will be limited in its ability to move forward with the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative to make the Department more strategic and improve coordination among its components.

Resources to detain truly dangerous criminal aliens and to manage another rapid influx of unaccompanied children and families across the southwest border are in jeopardy.

Acquisition of the final National Security Cutter and other Coast Guard assets will be delayed, as will construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my Republican colleagues to give up the partisan games that threaten our national security and allow the House to act today on the clean bill—again, that was negotiated by Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, a good bill—funding the Department of Homeland Security. We have already wasted enough time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. HAL ROGERS, the chairman of the full committee

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank Chairman CARTER for his great work in putting this bill together and for yielding the time.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this bill that funds the Department of Homeland Security.

In December, the House passed, on a bipartisan basis, an aggregated appropriations bill that funded most of the Federal Government, 11 of the 12 annual appropriations bills, and today we consider the last remaining of those bills.

The security of our homeland is one of our highest priorities. This bill provides $39.7 billion for that purpose: to protect our borders, defend against the threats of terrorism, and enforce our Nation's laws.

Today we will also consider amendments to the bill that will reverse the President's declaration of executive amnesty for illegal aliens. One of these amendments would change existing law to prohibit any funding, including fees, from being used to implement the order. As the chairman of the subcommittee has said, there are no appropriations in this bill for the illegal amnesty decree—that is being funded by fees—and this amendment would get at that problem.

The American people have spoken loud and clear. They want our immigration laws enforced rather than unilaterally changed by executive decree in an unlawful way that undermines our Constitution and the integrity of our laws. I will vote for these amendments because the Presidential amnesty decree grossly exceeds this authority and violates the Constitution.

The base legislation before us ensures that our immigration laws are upheld, that our border is fortified, and that the men and women on our front line remain well-equipped and trained. The bill provides $10.7 billion for Customs and Border Protection. That is an increase of $118-plus million above last year to support the largest operation force levels in the history of the country and to ensure around-the-clock border surveillance.

Funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, is also boosted above last year, totaling $5.96 billion, including significant increases to detention bed capacity for both individuals and families, and full funding for E-Verify to ensure companies are hiring employees who can legally work in the U.S.

In addition, the legislation provides funding to ensure the safety of our skies and our coasts. The Transportation Security Administration is funded at $4.8 billion, targeting funding to passenger security, cargo inspections, and intelligence.

The Coast Guard receives $10 billion, denying the President's proposed cuts that would have gutted vital operations of the Coast Guard.

The security of this Nation is also dependent on a secure cyber network, and recent headlines have only underscored our need to be prepared against new and advanced cyber attacks and foreign espionage. To improve our cybersecurity programs, the bill includes $753.2 million for these activities in the National Protection and Programs Directorate.

The bill also includes increased funding to address critical lapses in Secret Service communications and training at the White House and to start preparations for the 2016 Presidential election.

In addition to providing for these important security efforts, the Department bill also provides funding for disaster recovery and response. There is $7 billion in the bill for FEMA's programs, fully funding their requirements. It also provides $2.5 billion for important first responder grants that help States and communities act in the critical early moments following a disaster.

And finally, Mr. Chair, in all, this legislation before us takes the necessary steps to ensure the responsible, transparent use of taxpayer dollars, including streamlining DHS operations, reducing overhead costs, and trimming funds for lower priority programs.

I want to thank the gentleman from Texas, Chairman CARTER, and the entire subcommittee and staff for their hard work in reaching that bipartisan agreement back in December which now is reflected in this bill on the floor, and to also thank the staff for their many hours putting this legislation into final form.

Nearly halfway into the fiscal year, it is high time we get this bill enacted to strengthen our homeland security efforts, ensure our personnel are well-equipped and trained, and maintain our readiness for any threats that may come our way. We cannot put our security at risk with outdated funding levels and the uncertainty of a continuing resolution.

So I urge my colleagues to vote responsibly for the security of our country and the security of our borders. I urge Members to vote ''yes'' on the bill.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, REGARDING H.R. 240

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The following is an explanation of the effects of this Act, which makes appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2015. Unless otherwise noted, references to the House and Senate reports are to House Report 113–481 and Senate Report 113–198, respectively. The language and allocations contained in the House and Senate reports warrant full compliance and carry the same weight as language included in this explanatory statement, unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the bill or this explanatory statement. While repeating some language from the House or Senate report for emphasis, this explanatory statement does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein. When this explanatory statement refers to the Committees or the Committees on Appropriations, this reference is to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security.

In cases where this explanatory statement directs the submission of a report or a briefing, such report or briefing shall be provided to the Committees not later than April 15, 2015, unless otherwise directed in the statement. Reports and briefings required by the House or Senate report are due on the dates specified; in instances where the date specified occurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the report or briefing shall be due not later than April 15, 2015.

This explanatory statement refers to certain laws and organizations as follows: the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110–53, is referenced as the 9/11 Act; the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93–288, is referenced as the Stafford Act; the Department of Homeland Security is referenced as DHS or the Department; the Government Accountability Office is referenced as GAO; and the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security is referenced as OIG. In addition, ''full-time equivalents'' shall be referred to as FTE; the DHS ''Working Capital Fund'' shall be referred to as WCF; ''program, project, and activity'' shall be referred to as PPA; and any reference to ''the Secretary'' shall be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Classified Programs

Recommended adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

A total of $132,573,000 is provided for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM). The funding provided addresses the Unity of Effort realignment requested by the Department.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Immediate Office of the Secretary	$3,950	$7,939
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,751	1,740
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,112	2,782
Executive Secretary	7,719	5,589
Office of Policy	38,470	38,073
Office of Public Affairs	8,741	5,591
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,583	5,403
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs/Partnership and Engagement	2,429	9,848
Office of General Counsel	21,310	19,950
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	22,003	21,800
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,428	5,825
Privacy Officer	8,273	8,033
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	$128,769	$132,573

DHS Unity of Effort

Throughout the bill, funds have been realigned to support the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative. The Department shall provide frequent updates on progress and adoption of new policies, procedures, and guidelines related to this evolving effort.

Unaccompanied Alien Children

The President's fiscal year 2015 budget request for DHS failed to include funds necessary to address the arrival of children and families who will be ferried to the Nation's borders by a network of illicit transnational criminal organizations and to manage the populations of these illegal migrants who cross our border. This bill rectifies these mistakes by adding $553,589,000 for costs related to deterring such illegal migration, interdicting these migrants, caring for and transporting an estimated 58,000 undocumented children to the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and facilitating the movement of thousands of undocumented families through removal proceedings after they illegally cross the U.S. border during this fiscal year.

Both the House and Senate reports contain instructions relative to the humanitarian crisis and law enforcement nightmare created by the phenomenon of children crossing the Southwest border. That guidance, which is aimed at being prepared for another potential influx of children, remains as valid today as it was in June 2014. To assure the Committees that the directives are being carried out, DHS is directed to coordinate an interagency update with other responsible Federal agencies, including the Departments of State, HHS, and Justice, that addresses the activities each agency is undertaking to deter, prepare for, and manage a surge of illegally migrating children and families. Quarterly briefings to the Committees are required beginning January 15, 2015, to cover operational statistics on all apprehensions, including unaccompanied alien children (UAC) and families, detention, non-detention forms of supervision, and removals. Furthermore, DHS shall notify the Committees immediately in the event that UAC are held in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody longer than 72 hours or if UAC apprehensions surpass fiscal year 2013 levels.

A general provision is included in Title V of this Act to ensure the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request addresses DHS needs related to UAC and families.

Reporting of Operational Statistics

The Department shall continue quarterly submission of the Border Security Status reports, as required by the Senate. The requirement for Detention and Removal Operations reports is discontinued, as further discussed under the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) heading later in this statement.

In addition, the Department is directed to continue improving its public reporting of immigration enforcement and border security operations statistics both in terms of completeness and timeliness. The Department shall ensure that immigration enforcement data is collected and reported to reflect the entire lifecycle from encounter through removal and return, not just starting with apprehension and arrest. As directed in the Senate report, the Department and the relevant components shall brief the Committees on these efforts.

Joint Requirements Council

An additional $4,000,000 is provided in the Immediate Office of the Secretary for the newly created Joint Requirements Council. The Department shall brief the Committees regularly on the status and activities of the Council.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Coast Guard Aviation Commonality

As referenced in the House report, the Department shall continue to pursue joint aviation requirements, as applicable, for the Coast Guard and CBP. Both components shall maximize commonality between their aircraft fleets. Further, CBP shall develop a flying hour program using the Coast Guard program as a model.

Over-Classification of Information

When the Department submits a document to the Committees that is classified for official use only (FOUO), the document shall include specific reasons for the classification based on requirements detailed in DHS Management Directive 11042.1, which provides guidance for safeguarding sensitive but unclassified FOUO information. The signatory of each document will be held accountable for verifying the classification.

International Costs Reduction

As referenced in the Senate report, the Department is to develop a plan with the goal of reducing international operations costs by up to 10 percent in fiscal year 2015. DHS shall brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on this plan, including efforts to reduce unnecessary overlap and redundancies in its attaché laydown while maintaining a strong presence internationally.

Expenditure Plans in Budget Justification

As part of the justification accompanying the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016, the Secretary shall include expenditure plans for fiscal year 2016 for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs/Partnership and Engagement, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (OCRCL), the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Office of Privacy.

Situational Awareness of Illegal Border Activity

As directed in both the House and Senate reports, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees the results of a review and draft plan for situational awareness along the Southwest border and in the associated maritime environment not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The effort may include attaining a common operating picture but must include enabling operational control through full and persistent situational awareness.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

A total of $187,503,000 is provided for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM). The funding provided fully incorporates the Unity of Effort realignment requested by the Department. Each office shall prioritize efforts within the amount provided.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	$2,757	$2,740
Office of the Chief Security Officer	63,597	64,308
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	64,036	60,107
Subtotal	130,390	127,155
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:		
Salaries and Expenses	21,253	20,944
Human Resources Information Technology	9,878	6,000
Subtotal	31,131	26,944
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer:		
Salaries and Expenses	29,272	28,911
Nebraska Avenue Complex	4,493	4,493
Subtotal	33,765	33,404
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	$195,286	$187,503

Headquarters Consolidation

Pursuant to a general provision in Title V of this Act, $48,600,000 is provided for headquarters consolidation and associated operational support. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the USM shall submit to the Committees an expenditure plan detailing how this funding will be allocated, including revised schedule and cost estimates for the headquarters consolidation project. Quarterly briefings are required on headquarters and mission support consolidation activities, which should highlight any deviation from the expenditure plan. The briefings shall also discuss progress on lease replacement and consolidation efforts.

Program Accountability and Risk Management

In lieu of direction in the House report regarding a new PPA for the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management, the Department shall display funding levels and a program justification for this office within the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016.

Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report

The Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report shall be submitted as a part of the justification documents accompanying the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 and shall contain all programs on the major acquisition oversight list and others of special interest. Funding amounts shall be displayed by appropriation and PPA. Further, the Department shall work with the Committees to post a non-FOUO version to the Department's website not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Procurement of Secure Credentials

As described in the House report, there is an ongoing GAO study regarding the production of secure credentials across the government. To that end, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) shall brief the Committees within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the Department's process for procuring secure credentials, including how OCPO decides whether to procure such products from either a private entity or a government agency and how it considers both cost and the security features of the products. Prior to the completion of the GAO study, per section 507 of this Act, the Department shall notify the Committees in writing three days prior to contracting with a private entity or signing an agreement with a government agency to requisition secure credentials and, if applicable, to provide an analysis showing how the security of the products will be equal to or greater than that of products that could be procured from private industry at a similar cost.

GAO Review of Major Acquisition Programs

As directed in the Senate report, GAO shall develop a plan for ongoing reviews of DHS' major acquisition projects.

Procurement Process

As directed in the Senate report, the Under Secretary shall outline the procurement process from the beginning when a need is identified through contract award, extension, or modification, including any protest actions or other delays. The Under Secretary shall provide a briefing on the effort to the Committees not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act. As directed in the Senate report, the role of the Component Acquisition Executive shall also be addressed.

Hiring Delays

DHS shall report to the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on a strategy for reducing the time required for hiring personnel, and shall provide quarterly data on hiring timelines by component, as directed in the Senate report.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

A total of $52,020,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), which includes staffing and funds realigned to support the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative. It is assumed that any cost of living adjustment for Federal employees directed by the President for fiscal year 2015 will be funded from within the amounts provided for each appropriation in this Act.

Obligation and Expenditure Plans

The statement includes directives for specified components to brief the Committees on obligation and expenditure plans. The briefings shall reflect enacted appropriations; include the allocation of undistributed appropriations among and within PPAs; and specify completed transfer and reprogramming actions (pursuant to section 503 of this Act and previous appropriations Acts for DHS), including funds that have been reprogrammed below the notification threshold.

Funding in the briefs shall be designated by PPA and cost code by quarter, and shall include the amount of funds planned to be carried over into the next fiscal year. For multi-year appropriations, the briefs shall detail the status of each appropriation by source year. In addition, the briefs shall identify the current numbers of onboard personnel by PPA, along with delineations of the numbers of personnel newly hired or lost to attrition since the beginning of the fiscal year or since the most recent report, as appropriate. These briefings shall be provided not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act and on a quarterly basis thereafter to compare actual obligations against the initial plans.

Financial Systems Modernization

The CFO is directed to maintain frequent communications with the Committees on its Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts, as directed in the House and Senate reports. A general provision is included in Title V of this Act to fund FSM activities, enabling the Secretary to allocate resources according to fluctuations in the FSM program execution plan. In lieu of the direction in the House report, the CFO shall submit a detailed expenditure plan for FSM not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

A total of $288,122,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), of which $189,094,000 is available until September 30, 2016. The funding provided fully incorporates the realignment to support the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative. An additional $1,000,000 is provided for the DHS Data Framework initiative, and an additional $500,000 is provided for cyber remediation tools, as outlined in the House report. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Salaries and Expenses	$95,444	$99,028
Information Technology Services	38,627	68,298
Infrastructure and Security Activities	52,140	52,640
Homeland Secure Data Network	70,132	68,156
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer	$256,343	$288,122

Unity of Effort

To support the Department's Unity of Effort initiative, a total of $32,621,000 and 25 FTE are realigned from Analysis and Operations to OCIO for the Homeland Security Information Network Program and the Common Operating Picture.

Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information

As directed in House and Senate reports and not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the CIO shall brief the Committees on its program execution and strategy to protect national security information held by DHS, including the cost and schedule details of the Homeland Secure Data Network, Identity Credential Access Management programs, and other large or multi-agency projects. The briefing shall also include details on other steps the Department is taking to safeguard classified information.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

A total of $255,804,000 is provided for Analysis and Operations, of which $102,479,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016. The funding provided fully incorporates the Unity of Effort realignment requested by the Department. Other funding details are included within the classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement.

Criminal Intelligence Enterprise

The Committees encourage Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) to coordinate with the Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs from the Nation's major urban areas to strengthen the Criminal Intelligence Enterprise, which is aimed at integrating state and local criminal intelligence and counterterrorism operations. I&A is to brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts to date and plans for fiscal year 2015.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

A total of $142,617,000 is provided for the OIG, including $118,617,000 in direct appropriations and $24,000,000 transferred from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) for audits and investigations related to the DRF. The level of OIG funding has been reduced from the budget request for reasons outlined in the Senate report as well as to reflect more realistic expectations for hiring in fiscal year 2015. The OIG is directed to submit an expenditure plan for all fiscal year 2015 funds not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and, for fiscal year 2016 and future years, to submit an expenditure plan within its annual budget justification. The OIG is directed to include DRF transfers in the CFO's monthly budget execution reports submitted to the Committees, which shall satisfy the requirements for notification of DRF transfers under a general provision in Title V of this Act.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of $8,459,657,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:		
Commissioner	$27,245	$27,151
Chief Counsel	45,663	45,483
Congressional Affairs	2,514	2,504
Internal Affairs	140,141	139,493
Public Affairs	13,064	13,009
Training and Development	71,926	71,585
Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition	25,374	25,277
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	61,512	62,235
Administration	386,793	382,870
Rent	409,490	598,593
Subtotal, Headquarters, Management, and Administration	1,183,722	1,368,200
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:		
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry	2,830,872	2,810,524
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	3,274	3,274
International Cargo Screening	69,173	68,902
Other International Programs	25,706	25,548
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism	40,841	41,619
Trusted Traveler Programs	5,811	5,811
Inspection and Detection Technology Investments	123,866	122,811
National Targeting Center	70,592	74,623
Training	33,906	33,880
Subtotal, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	3,204,041	3,186,992
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry:		
Border Security and Control	3,882,015	3,848,074
Training	56,608	56,391
Subtotal, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	3,938,623	3,904,465
Total	$8,326,386	$8,459,657

Headquarters, Management, and Administration

CBP's Chief Financial Officer is directed to brief the Committees on a plan for the obligation and expenditure of funds for all CBP accounts, as specified under Title I of this statement, to include data previously provided in its financial plans. As proposed by the House, $1,000,000 is provided to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL) for additional analysts to support the Air and Marine Operations Center's (AMOC) activities, particularly analysis of feeds from unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). CBP shall ensure that such activities are aligned with other situational awareness efforts at CBP and the DHS Unity of Effort initiative.

The total amount provided reflects a transfer from the Construction and Facility Management account into the Rent PPA because the Administration has determined that GSA will not delegate authority to CBP to manage certain land ports of entry.

Conduct and Integrity Oversight

The Secretary announced the delegation of criminal misconduct investigative authority on September 18, 2014. This authority permits CBP to work side by side, as appropriate, with other Federal investigative agencies looking into alleged criminal conduct by CBP employees, which should increase workforce accountability and enable CBP leadership to have greater awareness of conduct and integrity issues. CBP is directed to provide regular updates as it converts internal affairs investigators to criminal investigators as part of this transition. Further, the Deputy Secretary shall continue to oversee joint coordination of integrity oversight, as discussed in the Senate report.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation is funded at $3,186,992,000, of which $2,810,524,000 is for Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry, including sufficient funding to support a base of 23,775 CBP officers. The bill provides $30,000,000 as two-year funding based on CBP's current hiring schedule. As requested, $8,300,000 is provided for the CBP Mobile Program and $3,000,000 is added for a Biometric Exit Mobile application demonstration at two airports. To expand the Arrival and Departure Information System, $9,900,000 is included instead of $11,800,000 as proposed by the House and $8,000,000 as proposed by the

Senate. A total of $41,619,000 is provided for the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT) program, which provides sufficient funds to proceed with the web portal project. As discussed in the Senate report, of the total amount provided for CBP Salaries and Expenses, $10,000,000 shall be used for sustaining traveler process enhancements initiated in Public Law 113–76. To support counter-network capabilities at the National Targeting Center (NTC), $4,500,000 is provided for advanced analysis and visualization tools and requirements development instead of $9,000,000 as proposed by the House. While funded in the NTC PPA, this investment shall support strategic analysis capabilities across CBP.

To deal with the fluctuations of facilitating trade and securing travel, CBP's staffing practices—to include hiring, training, and assignments—must be flexible and nimble. While the resource allocation model has greatly improved CBP's ability to make informed staffing decisions, CBP shall update its resource allocation model, taking into account any newly identified gaps, the onboarding of 2,000 CBP officers added by the fiscal year 2014 Act, and the timeline for training and deploying the new personnel to their respective assignments. An updated model shall specifically identify CBP officer staffing requirements for the Northern border. Any modifications to the model shall be described in the fiscal year 2016 budget submission.

Both the House and Senate reports include extensive language about ways to reduce wait times at ports of entry. As always, this objective must be carefully balanced against U.S. security interests and the need to safeguard travelers and the general public from terrorism. To underscore the importance of these missions, the agreement highlights the following guidance in both the House and Senate reports. CBP shall carry out the following within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act:

1) Develop a plan to accelerate the hiring process for CBP officers, as directed in the Senate report.

2) Brief the Committees on the implementation and execution of the public-private partnership and donation authority pilots authorized under section 560 of Public Law 113–6 and section 559 of Public Law 113–76 and continued in this Act, with semi-annual briefings thereafter.

3) Provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Homeland Security, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs describing the effects of business transformation initiatives on reducing passenger wait times, including the impact of technologies that are not dependent on the activity of CBP personnel. The report should provide an analysis of the effectiveness of such initiatives and identify locations CBP would prioritize for expansion.

4) Brief the Committees on efforts to improve commercial vehicle wait time data collection and trade facilitation at land ports of entry.

5) Brief the Committees on the status of implementing section 571 of Public Law 113–76, which requires the development of passenger wait time performance metrics and operational work plans to reduce passenger wait times at ports of entry with the highest passenger volume and wait times. The briefing shall include an action plan and proposed timelines for innovative activities, as proposed in the Senate report.

6) Brief the Committees on the effect of the Beyond the Border Action Plan on reducing wait times at, and streamlining the flow of trade across, the Northern border.

7) Brief the Committees on the status of the Air Entry/Exit Re-engineering project, its implications for land and sea ports in urban and rural areas, and how CBP is working with the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) to examine new technologies that can be integrated with DHS' backend biometric system, IDENT.

8) Provide an update on the effectiveness of non-intrusive inspection (NII) technology at ports of entry, including seizures resulting from NII exams, in the multi-year investment and management plan for inspection and detection technology required by Public Law 112–74 and continued in a general provision in Title V of this Act.

Trade Enforcement

The House and Senate reports contain guidance on cargo inspection and commercial fraud enforcement, including directives related to circumvention of duties and misclassification of entries of goods from China; collection of outstanding duties; the use of single entry transaction bonds; coordination with the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce on the use of new shipper reviews and improvement of liquidation instructions; membership on the Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations; uncollected antidumping and countervailing duty orders on duties in excess of $25,000,000 assessed by single transaction bonds; and enhanced trade enforcement efforts. CBP shall adhere to these directives and, to the extent practicable, publish the required report on the collection of outstanding duties on the CBP website.

The Commissioner is directed to pursue, through all possible means, the dispersal of interest payments owed to injured parties who have obtained funds under the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act. That law states that ''the Commissioner shall distribute all funds from assessed duties received in the preceding fiscal year to affected domestic producers,'' which has been understood to mean interest accrued from past duties identified and dispersed to injured parties. CBP shall provide a report on all interest payments owed to injured parties between the beginning of 2001 and the end of 2014, along with a path forward for dispersing such funds to the injured parties.

Jones Act

CBP is directed to brief the Committees on the steps it is taking to adhere to the guidance in the Senate report with regard to the Jones Act.

Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry

Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry is funded at $3,904,465,000, which includes $3,848,074,000 for Border Security and Control and $56,391,000 for training. As proposed by the House, $499,000 is included for an additional Horse Patrol Unit. The total funding level supports the legislatively-mandated floor of not less than 21,370 Border Patrol agents. Because CBP is currently well below the mandated level, CBP is directed to take all possible steps to reach the funded and operationally necessary staffing level. Recognizing that the Administration failed to request funds sufficient to care for UAC and family units while in Border Patrol custody, CBP shall utilize excess funding currently allocated to Salaries and Expenses within this PPA to support that need.

As proposed by the Senate, $10,000,000 is for the development and operation of the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS). CBP must continue to improve its situational awareness and analytic capabilities to secure the border at and between the ports of entry and along the approaches to the United States by land, air, and sea. CBP shall ensure that the investments made in the NBGIS align with other critical investments in the NTC, AMOC, and OIIL, and shall brief the Committees on how data collected through the NBGIS will assist CBP and other government entities.

As directed in the House report, CBP shall continue to issue statistics on individuals held in CBP custody and to publish such statistics in the DHS annual statistical yearbook.

Both the House and Senate reports included direction to DHS to review ICE and CBP repatriation policies and practices to ensure deportations of vulnerable individuals are conducted humanely and safely. The review shall be completed within 150 days after the date of enactment of this Act instead of 180 days as proposed by the House and 120 days as proposed by the Senate.

Recently, CBP initiated a pilot program to determine whether using body-worn cameras can reduce the use of unnecessary force and protect officers and agents from allegations of abuse that may be unfounded. As required in the House report, CBP shall provide a report to the Committees on the results of the pilot within 60 days of its completion.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

A total of $808,169,000 is provided for Automation Modernization. CBP and ICE shall brief the Committees semi-annually on TECS modernization, and CBP shall brief the Committees on Automated Commercial Environment modernization semi-annually. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Information Technology	$365,700	$362,094
Automated Targeting Systems	109,273	109,230
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	141,061	140,970
Current Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)	196,376	195,875
Total	$812,410	$808,169

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

A total of $382,466,000 is provided for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT). As requested, $12,200,000 is provided for Northern border technology and $35,600,000 is provided for tethered aerostat radar systems. An additional $15,000,000 for Development and Deployment and $5,000,000 for Operations and Maintenance is provided for unfunded priorities cited in the House report. Within the resources provided, CBP

shall resume and complete the communications study referenced in the House report. CBP shall also detail the allocation of BSFIT funds in its obligation and expenditure plan briefings, as specified under Title I of this statement.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Development and Deployment	$110,594	$125,594
Operations and Maintenance	251,872	256,872
Total	$362,466	$382,466

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

A total of $750,469,000 is provided for Air and Marine Operations. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Salaries and Expenses	$293,016	$299,800
Operations and Maintenance	362,669	397,669
Procurement	53,000	53,000
Total	$708,685	$750,469

The amount provided for Salaries and Expenses includes $5,900,000 to increase staffing at the AMOC to levels sufficient to maintain 24/7 air and marine surveillance coverage of the United States as well as $350,000 for Intelligence Research Analysts; and $3,000,000 to support 95,000 flight hours. The Operations and Maintenance PPA is increased by $28,300,000 to support this number of flight hours. In addition, $3,000,000 is for multi-role enforcement aircraft (MEA) spare parts, $2,000,000 is for upgrades to unmanned aircraft system ground control stations, and $1,350,000 is for enhancements to AMOC's Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination cell and Air and Marine Operating Surveillance System. As requested, $43,700,000 is provided for procurement of two MEA and $9,300,000 is for sensor upgrades.

The bill continues a provision included in the Senate bill requiring CBP to submit any changes to its five-year Strategic Air and Marine Plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Based on concerns addressed in both the House and Senate reports, CBP initiated a review of how to improve its air and marine readiness posture to adequately support mission needs. In coordination with the Department's Aviation Governance Board (AGB), CBP shall establish policies and define responsibilities for the development and management of a CBP aircraft flight hour and marine vessel underway hour program, which shall be finalized not later than December 31, 2015. In addition, CBP shall continue to work with the AGB to formalize and institutionalize a joint requirements process tailored to meet law enforcement operational needs and leverage existing capabilities across the Department, including depot level maintenance facilities. CBP shall provide quarterly progress reviews on this endeavor to the Committees beginning not later than February 1, 2015.

CBP's AMOC is a national asset, critical to fulfilling the needs of the United States for air and marine domain awareness. It is clear, however, that the Department has not fully utilized this critical resource. Therefore, the DHS Deputy's Management Action Group (DMAG) shall review AMOC's current mission and its roles and responsibilities to determine whether they require modification to support DHS' strategic objective of protecting all approaches—air, land, and sea—to U.S. borders. By December 1, 2015, the DMAG shall make recommendations to the Secretary on how to rectify identified gaps in capability and provide guidance to all DHS components on how best to leverage AMOC's existing capabilities so they enhance DHS' operational Unity of Effort. The DMAG review and recommendations shall also address direction in the House report regarding personnel requirements and full staffing of AMOC, as well as finalization of an AMOC charter, although no report on the charter is required. The Department and CBP are instructed to provide quarterly progress reviews to the Committees beginning March 1, 2015, which shall include an update on progress made to connect AMOC to SIPRnet, as directed in the House report.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

A total of $288,821,000 is provided for Construction and Facilities Management, including $5,100,000 for upgrading Border Patrol facilities instead of $4,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. No increase is provided for the McAllen Border Patrol Station, as it has already been reactivated for use in transitioning UAC to HHS custody.

The amount provided reflects a transfer from this account of $189,103,000 to the Rent PPA in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation because the Administration has determined that GSA will not be delegating authority to CBP for management of certain land ports of entry. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Facilities Construction and Sustainment	$385,137	$205,393
Program Oversight and Management	97,068	83,428
Total	$482,205	$288,821

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of $5,932,756,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses, which reflects significant increases above the request totaling $944,691,000. These increases are provided to address excessive shortfalls in the President's budget request due to poor budgeting practices, deal with needs related to the surge in unaccompanied children and families with children coming across the Southwest border, and restore proposed cuts to staffing, operations, investigations, and other programs critical to national security.

ICE is directed to brief the Committees on a plan for the obligation and expenditure of funds and provide quarterly updates, as specified under Title I of this statement. As a part of these briefings, ICE shall continue to provide data on investigative activities and expenditures.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Headquarters Management and Administration:		
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services, and Other Costs	$198,602	$197,002
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	150,927	150,419

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Subtotal, Headquarters Management and Administration	349,529	347,421
Legal Proceedings	214,731	217,393
Investigations:		
Domestic Investigations	1,644,552	1,699,811
International Investigations:		
International Operations	101,228	110,682
Visa Security Program	31,854	49,526
Subtotal, International Investigations	133,082	160,208
Subtotal, Investigations	1,777,634	1,860,019
Intelligence	77,045	76,479
Enforcement and Removal Operations:		
Custody Operations	1,791,913	2,532,593
Fugitive Operations	131,591	142,615
Criminal Alien Program	322,407	327,223
Alternatives to Detention	94,106	109,740
Transportation and Removal Program	229,109	319,273
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	2,569,126	3,431,444
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$4,988,065	$5,932,756

Legal Proceedings

A total of $217,393,000 is provided for Legal Proceedings, including funds to hire 12 full-time personnel to process Freedom of Information Act submissions, as requested. In addition, an increase of $4,500,000 is provided to hire additional attorneys to expedite the immigration court docket.

Domestic Investigations

A total of $1,699,811,000 is provided for Domestic Investigations, including an increase of $5,700,000 to annualize the costs of investigative staffing enhancements funded in fiscal year 2014. The bill provides an increase of $62,000,000 to hire additional agents and mission support staff to enhance ICE's ability to conduct investigations in high-priority mission areas, such as human smuggling and trafficking, including Operation Torrent Divide; child exploitation, including Operation Angel Watch; antidumping and countervailing duties, including illegally dumped seafood; counter-proliferation; gang activity; and drug smuggling. ICE shall submit a fiscal year 2016 budget request that includes funds sufficient to annualize the costs of prior year staff enhancements. In addition, ICE is directed to develop a workforce model to better inform requirements for investigative staffing, including the necessary balance of special agents and mission support personnel.

ICE is directed to train at least two classes of veterans through the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child-Rescue Corps to support child exploitation investigations and to brief the Committees on its efforts not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, including efforts to hire HERO graduates or to help place them with other Federal, state, or local agencies with related missions.

Within the total, the bill provides not less than $15,000,000 for intellectual property rights and commercial trade fraud investigations, including activities at the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center.

In lieu of the operational reporting requirement in the House report, ICE is directed to work with the Committees on a format for submitting quarterly updates on operations not later than 15 days after the end of each quarter.

International Investigations

A total of $160,208,000 is provided for International Investigations. Within the total, an increase of $7,113,000 is included to fund increased State Department service fees; an increase of $12,000,000 is provided to expand the Visa Security Program to high-threat countries; and an increase of $3,500,000 is provided to support enhancements to the PATRIOT information technology system for visa vetting. In support of ICE's international efforts to counter the humanitarian crisis caused by the influx of UAC, the bill also provides increases of $1,764,000 to double the number of vetted units in Central America and $3,373,000 to expand human smuggling investigations.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

A total of $3,431,444,000 is provided for Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), including full funding to support all 287(g) memoranda of understanding.

The bill does not include funds for ICE's efforts to establish a unified career path for ERO frontline law enforcement positions and ensure pay parity in the ERO workforce. Such funds were not requested by the President and are not affordable due to other immigration enforcement and border security budget shortfalls.

In lieu of the ERO quarterly data required by the Senate report, ICE is directed to provide regular updates on the detained and non-detained populations subject to removal proceedings, including details on enforcement priority level, and to work with the Committees on the format and content of such updates.

ICE is directed to continue to submit semi-annual reports on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born citizens.

Custody Operations

A total of $2,532,593,000 is provided for Custody Operations. Because the fiscal year 2015 budget request assumed an artificially low cost per detention bed, it failed to propose funding sufficient to support even the 30,539 beds included in the request, much less the 34,000 detention beds required in annual appropriations Acts. This type of flawed budgeting practice is not credible, and forces the Committees to rectify the shortfall at considerable expense to other critical ICE and DHS priorities. Consequently, an increase of $385,103,000 above the request is required to maintain 34,000 beds. DHS is directed to present a fiscal year 2016 budget request for ICE that uses accurate cost estimates, and to include details in the budget justification material that rigorously support those estimates. The Department must stop employing misleading and operationally harmful budgeting gimmicks.

The bill also provides an increase of $362,155,000 to support additional staffing and detention capacity secured by ICE in response to the significant growth in family units crossing the Southwest border illegally during fiscal year 2014, which is intended to serve as a deterrent to future illegal migration. ICE shall ensure these facilities meet all ICE Family Residential Standards and shall immediately notify the Committees of any material violations of such standards.

Fugitive Operations

A total of $142,615,000 is provided for Fugitive Operations, including $12,100,000 above the request to hire additional officers and restore staffing to fiscal year 2013 levels.

Criminal Alien Program

A total of $327,223,000 is provided for the Criminal Alien Program, including an increase of $7,500,000 to mitigate the potential public safety challenge posed by the growing number of jurisdictions choosing not to honor ICE detainers on illegal aliens in their custody. Of primary concern is the release of aliens subject to removal who may pose a danger to the community, requiring ICE to expend additional resources and putting ICE personnel at greater risk when bringing the aliens back into custody. ICE is directed to publish on its website the list of jurisdictions failing to honor ICE detainers and to include details on individuals released as a result of these decisions, segmented by jurisdiction and level of criminality.

Alternatives to Detention

A total of $109,740,000 is provided for the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, including an increase of $15,878,000 to support the supervision of family units placed into removal proceedings after illegally crossing the border.

In recent years, ICE has taken steps to improve ATD cost-effectiveness through better guidance to ERO officers and agents on the factors to consider when determining appropriate placements in ATD. This has included guidance on when enrollment in ATD, transition to lower levels of supervision, or re-enrollment in ATD may be more or less effective depending on the particular stage in the removal process. ICE has also established additional performance measures to assess compliance with program requirements.

Beginning 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide semi-annual briefings to the Committees on compliance rates for both the full-service and the technology-only ATD programs. These briefings shall include evaluations of the ATD program by field office; a description of any plans for expansion of the program to additional field offices; and an update on the status of responding to recommendations by GAO (GAO–15–26) to collect additional compliance data and make better use of collected data to assess field office implementation of program guidance. In addition, in order to increase transparency on the use of ATD, ICE is expected to post on its website any contractor evaluations or OIG reports related to the program.

Transportation and Removal Program

A total of $319,273,000 is provided for the Transportation and Removal Program. The

amount includes an increase of $26,000,000 to support the requirement to maintain 34,000 detention beds, and an increase of $64,220,000 to support the transportation and removal costs for UAC and family units anticipated to enter the United States illegally in fiscal year 2015.

License Plate Readers

ICE is directed to establish, in coordination with OCRCL, an internal review process for any solicitation or request for proposal of a National License Plate Recognition database or other similar project, and to brief the Committees on this review process not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. ICE is directed to include in the review process notification to the Committees prior to obligation of any funds for such a database or any similar project. Further, for any such database being established, ICE shall undertake the required privacy impact assessment.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

As requested, a total of $26,000,000 is provided for Automation Modernization.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION SECURITY

A total of $5,639,095,000 is provided for Aviation Security. In addition to the discretionary appropriation for Aviation Security, a mandatory appropriation totaling $250,000,000 is available through the Aviation Security Capital Fund. Statutory language reflects the collection of $2,065,000,000 from aviation security fees, as authorized.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Screening Partnership Program	$154,572	$166,666
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	2,952,868	2,923,890
Screener Training and Other	226,290	225,442
Checkpoint Support	103,469	88,469
EDS Procurement/Installation	84,075	83,933
Screening Technology Maintenance	294,509	294,509
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	348,653	349,821
Airport Management and Support	591,734	587,657
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	20,000	22,365
Air Cargo	106,920	106,343
Federal Air Marshals	800,214	790,000
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)
Total, Aviation Security	$5,683,304	$5,639,095

Screening Partnership Program

A total of $166,666,000 is provided for the Screening Partnership Program (SPP), which reflects the estimated funding requirement for current and recently awarded SPP airports. TSA is expected to more proactively utilize the SPP, expeditiously approve the applications of airports seeking to participate in the program that meet legislatively mandated criteria, plan and manage toward a 12–month timeline for awarding applicable contracts for each new airport, and notify the Committees if it expects to obligate less than the appropriated amount.

TSA is directed to implement generally accepted accounting methodologies for cost and performance comparisons. As detailed in the House report, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate, comprehensive, and accurate comparisons of Federal employee retirement costs and the administrative overhead associated with Federal screening services.

As detailed in the Senate report, TSA is directed to adjust its PPA lines and notify the Committees within 10 days to account for any changes in private screening contracts, including new awards under the SPP or the movement from privatized screening into Federal screening. TSA is to provide the Committees semi-annual reports on its execution of the SPP and the processing of applications for participation.

Screener Training and Other

A total of $225,442,000 is provided for Screener Training and Other, including $99,600,000 for Transportation Security Officer Training.

Checkpoint Support

A total of $88,469,000 is provided for Checkpoint Support. The reduction below the request reflects the availability of balances that have remained unobligated for over seven years.

Explosives Detection Systems

A total of $83,933,000 is provided for Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) Procurement and Installation. Including the existing mandatory Aviation Security Capital Fund appropriation of $250,000,000, the total appropriation for fiscal year 2015 for EDS procurement and installation is $333,933,000.

For airports that are more than 12 months from construction and are able to demonstrate that certain high-speed EDS for checked baggage would be more efficient and result in long term cost savings compared to medium-speed systems, TSA shall consider lifting the current prohibition on the use of TSA funding for design and construction of such systems not yet on TSA's Qualified Products List.

Investment Plans for Air Cargo, Checkpoint Security, and EDS

As described in the Senate report and in lieu of language in the House bill, TSA is directed to brief the Committees, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its fiscal year 2015 investment plans for checkpoint security and EDS refurbishment, procurement, and installation on an airport-by-airport basis. The briefing shall address specific technologies intended for purchase, program schedules and major milestones, a schedule for obligation of the funds, recapitalization priorities, the status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development, and a table detailing current unobligated balances and anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year. The briefing shall also include details on passenger screening pilot programs that are in progress or being considered for implementation in fiscal year 2015. Further, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, TSA is directed to brief the Committees on its fiscal year 2015 investment plans for air cargo security. The expenditure plan briefings described under this heading are separate and distinct from the obligation and expenditure guidance noted in Title I of this statement.

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

A total of $349,821,000 is provided for Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement. Within this total, $129,900,000 is provided for the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program and $70,550,000 is provided for Airport Law Enforcement and Assessments.

Federal Air Marshals

A total of $790,000,000 is provided for the Federal Air Marshals (FAMS). The amount provided under this heading reflects current attrition rates, the consolidation of FAMS into Aviation Security, and the realignment of the remaining FAMS funding into the Surface Transportation Security appropriation.

The Department is required to deploy Federal Air Marshals on flights determined to present high security risks, and to make nonstop, long distance flights, including inbound international flights, a priority, as per 49 U.S.C. 44917. Therefore, TSA is expected to utilize personnel and deployment patterns to optimize coverage of flights to address known threats, minimize risk, and complement the full range of security resources deployed by the U.S. government. TSA is to brief the Committees on the optimal mix of FAMS personnel and the types and frequency of flights for which coverage should be provided. Other details are included within the classified annex.

As detailed in the Senate report, FAMS is to brief the Committees, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its efforts to implement recommendations made in a recent study of operations and staffing by the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

A total of $123,749,000 is provided for Surface Transportation Security. Within the amount appropriated, $94,519,000 is for the Surface Inspectors and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) PPA, including a reduction of $3,000,000 below the request to reduce the number of VIPR teams to 31, compared to the 33 requested in the budget.

INTELLIGENCE AND VETTING

A total of $219,166,000 is provided for Intelligence and Vetting. To facilitate oversight, TSA shall brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on efforts to modernize vetting and credentialing infrastructure.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Direct Appropriations:		
Intelligence	$51,801	$51,545
Secure Flight	112,543	99,569
Other Vetting Programs	68,182	68,052
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	232,526	219,166
Fee Collections:		
Transportation Worker Identification Credential Fee	34,832	34,832
Hazardous Material Fee	12,000	12,000
General Aviation at DCA Fee	350	350
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	6,500	6,500
Other Security Threat Assessment Fee	50	50
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	7,173	7,173
TSA Pre-Check Application Program Fee	13,700	13,700
Alien Flight School Fees	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Fee Collections	79,605	79,605
Total, Intelligence and Vetting	$312,131	$298,771

Secure Flight

A total of $99,569,000 is provided for Secure Flight. Due to delays in implementing the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program, the funding requested is not provided.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

A total of $917,226,000 is provided for Transportation Security Support.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Headquarters Administration	$275,891	$269,100
Information Technology	451,920	449,000
Human Capital Services	204,215	199,126
Total, Transportation Security Support	$932,026	$917,226

The bill withholds $25,000,000 from obligation until TSA submits to the Committees a report providing evidence that behavioral indicators can be successfully used to identify passengers who may pose a threat to aviation security, as well as a report addressing GAO's concerns with TSA's Advanced Imaging Technology program. TSA shall also brief the Committees on the specific actions being taken to address recent allegations of unethical activity involving the purchase and sale of firearms within FAMS.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

A total of $7,043,318,000 is provided for Operating Expenses, including $553,000,000 for defense activities, of which $213,000,000 is designated for overseas contingency operations (OCO) and the global war on terrorism (GWOT). Funds provided in support of GWOT and OCO under this heading may be allocated without regard to section 503 in Title V of this Act. Pending the submission of the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) with the President's budget, the bill withholds from obligation $85,000,000 of the appropriation.

The appropriated amount includes the following increases to the budget request: $50,000,000 to reduce the backlog in critical depot level maintenance; $7,800,000 to maintain one of the two High Endurance Cutters proposed for decommissioning; $15,000,000 to restore operational hours and critical depot maintenance reductions; $4,200,000 for counterdrug surge operations; $2,200,000 to restore a Bravo Zero response capability; $7,500,000 to restore unjustified cuts to military special pays; $1,000,000 to restore cuts to vessel boarding teams; $2,500,000 to restore cuts to information technology programs; and $2,740,000 to address an anticipated shortfall in small boat purchases. The appropriated amount also includes the request for the 2015 military pay increase.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Military Pay and Allowances	$3,433,594	$3,449,782
Civilian Pay and Benefits	787,372	781,517
Training and Recruiting	197,800	198,279
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	991,919	1,008,682
Centrally Managed Accounts	335,262	335,556
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,003,786	1,056,502
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	– – –	213,000
Total, Operating Expenses	$6,749,733	$7,043,318

Overseas Contingency Operations and Global War on Terrorism Funding

The bill includes funding for OCO/GWOT within the Coast Guard Operating Expenses appropriation instead of within funding provided to the Department of Defense. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on any changes expected in the funding requirement for OCO/GWOT activities during fiscal year 2015. Further, the Coast Guard is directed to include details of its current and future support to Central Command in the classified annex of the fiscal year 2016 budget request.

Coast Guard Yard

The Coast Guard Yard located at Curtis Bay, Maryland, is recognized as a critical component of the Coast Guard's core logistics capability that directly supports fleet readiness. Sufficient industrial work should be assigned to the Yard to sustain this capability.

The Coast Guard shall provide a report on drydock facilities at the Coast Guard Yard, as directed in the Senate report.

National Housing Assessment

The Coast Guard shall submit, as part of the fiscal year 2016 budget request, the information directed in the Senate report concerning the National Housing Assessment.

Mission Needs Statement

Not later than July 1, 2015, the Commandant shall submit to the Committees a new Mission Needs Statement (MNS), which will be used to inform the out-year CIP. The MNS should assume that the Coast Guard requires the capability to continue to carry out all of its eleven statutory missions.

Not later than September 30, 2016, the Commandant shall submit to the Committees a revised Concept of Operations (CONOPS), which, in conjunction with the MNS, will be used as a planning document for the Coast Guard's re-capitalization needs. The CONOPS shall determine the most cost effective method of executing mission needs by addressing gaps identified in the MNS, addressing the funding requirements proposed in the five-year CIP, and providing options for reasonable combinations of alternative capabilities of air and surface assets, to include icebreaking resources and fleet mix.

Small Boat Purchases

The Department shall submit a report on fiscal year 2015 small boat purchases, as detailed in the Senate report. For fiscal year 2016, such information shall be included within the congressional budget justification. Further, the Coast Guard shall work with industry partners to outline annual small boat requirements and to better understand the cost implications of indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity purchase agreements.

Command and Control Aircraft

As directed in the Senate report, the Coast Guard shall notify the Committees of any changes in the type or number of its command and control aircraft. Further, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committees on the path forward for future leases or purchases of such aircraft.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

A total of $13,197,000 is provided for Environmental Compliance and Restoration.

RESERVE TRAINING

A total of $114,572,000 is provided for Reserve Training.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

A total of $1,225,223,000 is provided for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements. The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Vessels:		
Survey and Design—Vessel and Boats	$500	$500
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	24,500	49,000
National Security Cutter	638,000	632,847
Offshore Patrol Cutter	20,000	20,000
Fast Response Cutter	110,000	110,000
Cutter Boats	4,000	4,000
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	6,000	– – –
Polar Icebreaker Preservation	– – –	8,000
Subtotal, Vessels	803,000	824,347
Aircraft:		
H–60 Airframe Replacement	– – –	12,000
HC–144 Conversion/Sustainment	15,000	15,000
HC–27J Conversion/Sustainment	15,000	20,000
HC–130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	8,000	103,000
HH–65 Conversion/Sustainment	30,000	30,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	68,000	180,000
Other Acquisition Programs:		
Program Oversight and Management	18,000	18,000
C4ISR	36,300	36,300
CG—Logistics Information Management System	3,000	5,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	57,300	59,300
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:		
Major Construction: Housing; ATON; Survey & Design	19,580	19,580
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	16,000	16,000
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	40,580	40,580
Military Housing	– – –	6,000
Direct Personnel Costs	115,313	114,996
Total, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	$1,084,193	$1,225,223

National Security Cutter

A total of $632,847,000 is provided for the National Security Cutter (NSC) program. The total reflects a reduction of $7,500,000 based upon previous production cost savings and updated execution data from the Coast Guard and $3,953,000 for close out and other costs requested well ahead of need. Within the NSC total, $6,300,000 is included for small unmanned aircraft systems.

Polar Icebreaker Preservation

As detailed in the Senate report, $8,000,000 is included for the preservation of the Polar Sea in anticipation of a potential, future year reactivation.

Polar Ice Breaking Vessel

No additional funding is provided for the polar icebreaking program. Current program efforts for fiscal year 2015 are fully funded from prior year appropriations.

H–60 Airframe Replacement

A total of $12,000,000 is provided to allow for the continued work on the remanufacture of H–60 helicopters.

HC–130J Aircraft

An additional $95,000,000 is provided for one fully missionized HC–130J aircraft.

HC–27J Conversion/Sustainment

A total of $20,000,000 is provided for the HC–27J Spartan aircraft program, to include an additional $5,000,000 for aircraft spares.

Military Housing

A total of $6,000,000 is provided for the recapitalization, improvement, and acquisition of housing to support military families. The Coast Guard shall provide to the Committees an expenditure plan for these funds in the shore facilities report required to be submitted not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

A total of $17,892,000 is provided for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

A total of $1,450,626,000 is provided for Retired Pay. The Coast Guard's Retired Pay appropriation is a mandatory budget activity.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of $1,615,860,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses. Included in the amount is $21,500,000 to begin preparation and training for presidential candidate nominee protection for the 2016 presidential election, including for protective vehicles and communications technology; and $4,000,000 to establish the protective detail for the next former President.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Protection:		
Protection of Persons and Facilities	$874,885	$892,685
Protective Intelligence Activities	68,234	67,536
National Special Security Event Fund	4,500	4,500
Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection	25,500	25,500
Subtotal, Protection	973,119	990,221
Investigations:		
Domestic Field Operations	332,395	338,295
International Field Office Administration, Operations and Training	34,361	34,195
Support for Missing and Exploited Children	– – –	8,366
Subtotal, Investigations	366,756	380,856
Headquarters, Management and Administration	189,191	188,380
Rowley Training Center	55,868	55,378
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	1,036	1,025

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$1,585,970	$1,615,860

White House Complex Security

Recent incidents at the White House have raised serious concerns about the leadership and management of the Secret Service. In its Security Report on the White House Incursion Incident of September 19, 2014, the Department highlighted critical failures in information sharing and communications, confusion about operational protocols, and gaps in training at the White House Complex. While some of these problems can be attributed to insufficient resources requested by DHS and the Office of Management and Budget, others are systemic and appear to reflect broader cultural challenges within the Secret Service. To begin addressing some of these shortfalls, the bill provides an additional $25,000,000 in the Protection of Persons and Facilities PPA. These resources shall be used in part to support additional tactical canine units and staff, assess and bolster security infrastructure at both the White House Complex and Vice President's Residence, and fund overtime and training. The Secret Service is directed to brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its plans for using these additional resources to provide the necessary security enhancements and training.

Professionalism within the Workforce

As described in the House report, recurring allegations of misconduct within the Secret Service are deeply disappointing. The Secret Service is expected to take all steps necessary to ensure that it has in place the proper training and protocols to prevent similar incidents and to hold violators accountable for their actions. Accordingly, the bill withholds $10,000,000 from obligation for Headquarters, Management and Administration until the Secret Service submits to the Committees, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report providing evidence that the Secret Service has sufficiently reviewed its professional standards of conduct; issued new guidance for the procedures and conduct of employees when engaged in overseas operations and protective missions; and instituted a professional standards policy consistent with the agency's critical missions and unique position of public trust.

Electronic Crimes Investigations and State and Local Cybercrime Training

As detailed in the House and Senate reports, a total of $108,437,000 is provided for the Secret Service's various cyber activities, including electronic crimes investigations and state and local cybercrime training. Within this total, not less than $12,000,000 is provided for the robust support and expansion of basic and advanced training for state and local law enforcement personnel, judges, and prosecutors to combat cybercrime.

National Special Security Event Fund

A total of $4,500,000 is provided to defray costs associated with the Secret Service's statutory responsibility to direct the planning and coordination of National Special Security Events (NSSEs). As described in the House report, the Secret Service shall provide periodic updates on NSSEs planned for fiscal year 2015 prior to and following each event.

Technology Activities

The bill provides a total of $1,025,000 for Information Integration and Technology Transformation activities of the Secret Service. The Secret Service is directed to brief the Committees on all Secret Service information technology activities to include the information previously required in the multi-year investment plan.

Strategic Human Capital Plan

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secret Service is directed to provide a strategic human capital plan for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 that aligns mission requirements with resource projections and delineates between protective and investigative missions. The plan shall address how projected resources can provide the appropriate combination of special agents and Uniformed Division officers to avoid routine leave restrictions, enable a regular schedule of mission-critical training, and provide appropriate levels of support staffing.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

A total of $49,935,000 is provided for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses, including $5,380,000 for facilities and $44,555,000 for investments in Information Integration and Technology Transformation programs.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A total of $61,651,000 is provided for Management and Administration (M&A) of the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD). The request to transfer 18 FTE from OBIM to the NPPD M&A PPA is denied; therefore, the $2,914,000 for these FTE is included in the total provided for OBIM. The bill includes a new provision requiring NPPD to submit its fiscal year 2016 budget request by office and PPA. All information shall be submitted in the congressional budget justification and clearly demonstrate funding levels and projected program outcomes. NPPD is directed to brief the Committees quarterly on a plan for the obligation and expenditure of funds for all accounts, as specified under Title I of this statement.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

A total of $1,188,679,000 is provided for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS), of which $225,000,000 is available until September 30, 2016.

A provision is included permitting the use of funds for Next Generation Networks activities if there are delays due to contract actions in other programs. The provision is provided to promote the best use of funds only if there are unavoidable delays in other critical activities.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Infrastructure Protection:		
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	$63,999	$64,494
Sector Management and Governance	63,136	64,961
Regional Field Operations	57,034	56,550
Infrastructure Security Compliance	86,976	85,027
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	271,145	271,032
Cybersecurity and Communications:		
Cybersecurity:		
Cybersecurity Coordination	4,330	4,311
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations	98,794	98,573
Federal Network Security	171,500	171,000
Network Security Deployment	377,690	377,000
Global Cybersecurity Management	17,613	25,873
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	70,963	70,919
Business Operations	5,554	5,524
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	746,444	753,200
Communications:		
Office of Emergency Communications	36,480	37,335
Priority Telecommunications Services	53,381	53,324
Next Generation Networks	69,571	53,293
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	10,106	10,092
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	10,439	10,403
Subtotal, Communications	179,977	164,447
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications	926,421	917,647
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	$1,197,566	$1,188,679

Infrastructure Protection

It is critical that NPPD maintain a robust infrastructure information and analysis capability to guide decision-making that helps prevent and respond to incidents. Within the amount provided for Infrastructure Analysis and Planning, $17,150,000 is for the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center; $15,500,000 is for Vulnerability Assessments; and $9,000,000 is for the Office of Bombing Prevention.

NPPD shall expand its efforts to strengthen the ability of government and private sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. Accordingly, a total of $64,961,000 is provided for Sector Management and Governance, which includes $2,000,000 above the request to define agency needs, identify requirements for community-level critical infrastructure protection and resilience, and rapidly develop, test, and transition to use technologies that address needs and requirements.

As described in the Senate report, NPPD shall provide semi-annual reports on the implementation of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program that include the numbers of facilities covered; inspectors; completed inspections; inspections completed by region; pending inspections; days inspections are overdue; enforcement actions resulting from inspections; and enforcement actions overdue for resolution.

As described in the House and Senate reports, NPPD's excessive use of administratively uncontrollable overtime (AUO) was inappropriate. As a result, the President's budget request for Infrastructure Security Compliance has been reduced. NPPD shall brief the Committees on implementation of its new overtime policies and on overtime year-to-date and anticipated expenditures, not later than May 1, 2015.

Federal System Cybersecurity

The process of instituting base capabilities to secure the .gov domain remains onerous, prohibiting efficient implementation and the opportunity to make protections more broadly available to critical infrastructure operators and state and local governments. NPPD is directed to move as expeditiously as possible, working with the Tier I internet service providers, other partners, and Federal departments and agencies, to deploy intrusion prevention security systems and continuous diagnostics capabilities. As part of NPPD's quarterly briefings on obligations and expenditures, NPPD shall keep the Committees apprised of the deployment schedules associated with its major cybersecurity programs.

DHS has made progress through its collaborative efforts with Federal agencies in overcoming obstacles and implementing cybersecurity tools while safeguarding sensitive information. A recent agreement with the Census Bureau to use EINSTEIN services and the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team should be used as a template for other Federal agencies that have been reticent to take advantage of EINSTEIN services because of concerns about protecting sensitive data.

Cybersecurity Workforce

A total of $25,873,000 is provided for Global Cybersecurity Management, of which no less than $15,810,000 is for cybersecurity education. As described in the Senate report, NPPD is directed to conduct a review of the feasibility and benefit (including cost savings and security) of using cybersecurity personnel and facilities outside of the National Capital Region to serve Federal and national needs. Findings of this review shall be reported to Congress not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

A total of $1,342,606,000 is provided for the Federal Protective Service (FPS), as requested. This amount is fully offset by collections of security fees. Pursuant to the Senate report, the Secretary is directed to certify, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act that FPS will collect sufficient revenue and fees to fully fund operations and 1,371 FTE, including no less than 1,007 in law enforcement, as requested in the budget. A provision is included requiring that a strategic human capital plan be submitted with the President's fiscal year 2016 budget proposal.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

A total of $252,056,000 is provided for the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM). The request to transfer 18 FTE from OBIM to the NPPD M&A PPA is denied; therefore, the $2,914,000 for these FTE is included in the total provided for OBIM. Not less than $25,382,000 is provided for IDENT system improvements and modernization efforts. OBIM is directed to brief the Committees on a plan for the obligation and expenditure of funds, as specified under Title I of this statement.

OBIM is directed to continue to brief the Committees semi-annually on its workload and service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations, with the first briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. These briefings shall include an update on the estimated costs and schedule for replacing the current IDENT system and the schedule for enrolling TSA's special vetted populations and DHS employees and contractors into IDENT.

OBIM shall also continue semi-annual briefings on interagency coordination with the Departments of Justice, Defense, and State, and progress towards integrating the various biometric systems, including Unique Identity.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

A total of $129,358,000 is provided for the Office of Health Affairs (OHA). Of the total amount, $86,891,000 is for BioWatch; $824,000 is for the Chemical Defense Program; $10,500,000 is for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC); $4,995,000 is for Planning and Coordination; and $26,148,000 is for Salaries and Expenses.

Biosurveillance Activities

The bill provides an increase of $2,240,000 to begin replacement of aging BioWatch equipment to maintain current biodetection capabilities. OHA and the Science and Technology Directorate are directed to brief the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the path forward for BioWatch and biosurveillance programs.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center

The bill provides $10,500,000 for NBIC, $2,500,000 above the amount requested, including a total of $3,400,000 to operationalize successful pilots funded in prior years. Prior to obligating this operationalization funding, OHA shall brief the Committees on its evaluation of the NBIC pilot projects and its proposal to operationalize successful pilots, including the resulting capability enhancements and funding requirements for those activities in fiscal year 2015 and future years.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of $934,396,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses. Within the total, not less than: $2,000,000 is for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact; $4,199,515 is for the National Hurricane Program; $8,500,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program; $9,100,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program; and $4,000,000 is for automation modernization. Of the total, $30,000,000 is for capital improvements to the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center. A provision is included providing funding related to modernization of automated systems.

It is noted that the reprogramming notification requirements delineated in section 503 of this Act apply to the movement of funds between and among programs, projects, or activities (PPAs). In that regard, while the funding table included at the end of this statement provides guidance on reprogramming control levels, section 503 notification requirements also apply to funding amounts referenced in budget justification materials, Committee reports, and ''new starts,'' defined as any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Congress in budget justification material and appropriated by the Congress during the normal budget process. When determining which movements of funds are subject to section 503, FEMA is reminded to follow GAO's definition of ''program, project, or activity'' as detailed in the GAO's A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Administrative and Regional Offices	$245,218	$244,183
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	– – –	(3,400)
Preparedness and Protection	185,000	180,797
Response	167,376	175,986
Urban Search and Rescue Response System	(27,513)	(35,180)
Recovery	56,030	55,789
Mitigation	25,782	28,876
Mission Support	141,809	145,316
Centrally Managed Accounts	103,449	103,449
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$924,664	$934,396

Budget Justification

As directed in Title I of this explanatory statement, FEMA shall include funding and FTE information in the budget justifications for fiscal year 2016, to include the prior year actual funding level, an estimate for current year funding, and the request for the budget year for all PPAs, programs, and sub-programs.

Training Assessment

As directed in the Senate report under the State and Local Programs appropriation, FEMA shall brief the Committees on the results of the review of its training programs when completed. The briefing shall include the requirements for attaining the personnel qualification levels dictated in the recent 2014–2018 FEMA Strategic Plan.

Automation Modernization

A total of $4,000,000 is provided for automation modernization. In lieu of the direction by the Senate, the Administrator of FEMA and the DHS CIO shall brief the Committees on the expenditure plan for automation modernization to include the prior year actual funding level, an estimate for current year funding, and the request for the budget year.

Roles and Missions Review of Regional Offices

The FEMA Administrator is encouraged to conduct an assessment that shall provide advice and recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and missions of the FEMA Regional Offices for the purpose of maximizing the Agency's ability to carry out authorized activities and determining budgetary requirements. The assessment will seek to identify and distinguish, in consideration of each region's unique requirements due to geography, demographics, and other factors, which FEMA Regional Office roles, missions, and functions might be added or enhanced; maintained at current levels of performance; reduced, eliminated, or moved; or better performed by private organizations (by contract or otherwise), public authorities, local or state governments, or other Federal agencies. The assessment will be completed not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DHS Unity of Effort

Associated with the Department's Unity of Effort initiative, $1,138,000 is realigned from the DHS Office of Policy to the Mitigation PPA for the Resilience STAR program; $900,000 is realigned from the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) to the Response PPA for the Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) project; and $500,000 is realigned from OPS to the Response PPA for the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Center.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

A total of $1,500,000,000 is provided for State and Local Programs, to be distributed by PPA as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
State Homeland Security Grant Program	– – –	$467,000
Operation Stonegarden	– – –	(55,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	– – –	600,000
Nonprofit Security Grants	– – –	(13,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance	– – –	100,000
Amtrak Security	– – –	(10,000)
Over-the-Road Bus Security	– – –	(3,000)
Port Security Grants	– – –	100,000
Subtotal, Discretionary Grants	– – –	1,267,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:		
Emergency Management Institute	– – –	20,569
Center for Domestic Preparedness	– – –	64,991
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	– – –	98,000
National Exercise Program	– – –	19,919
Continuing Training	– – –	29,521
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	– – –	233,000
National Preparedness Grant Program	$1,043,200	– – –
First Responder Assistance Program:		
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	– – –[1]
Fire Grants	335,000	– – –[1]
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants	335,000	– – –[1]
Training Partnership Grants	60,000	– – –
Education, Training, and Exercises	102,269	– – –
Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Program	1,182,269	– – –
Total, State and Local Programs	$2,225,469	$1,500,000

[1] Funds appropriated in separate accounts.

Provisions are included specifying timeframes for grant awards, limiting grantee administrative costs to five percent of the total amount of each grant, permitting the construction of communication towers under certain conditions, requiring reports from grantees as necessary, and permitting the use of certain funds for security buffer zones at FEMA facilities.

Education, Training, and Exercises

A total of $233,000,000 is provided for Education, Training, and Exercises. Within the total, $29,521,000 is for Continuing Training, including $3,500,000 for rural first responder training and not less than $2,000,000 for hazardous materials training.

Urban Area Security Initiative

Consistent with the 9/11 Act, FEMA shall conduct risk assessments for the 100 most populous metropolitan areas prior to making Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant awards. Because most of the cumulative national terrorism risk to urban areas is focused on a relatively small number of cities, it is expected that UASI funding will be limited to urban areas representing up to 85 percent of such risk and that resources will continue to be allocated in proportion to risk.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

A total of $680,000,000 is provided for Firefighter Assistance Grants, including $340,000,000 in grants for firefighter equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training and other resources, and $340,000,000 for firefighter staffing grants.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

A total of $350,000,000 is provided for Emergency Management Performance Grants.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Statutory language is included providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected, as authorized by Public Law 105–276.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

A total of $44,000,000 is provided for the United States Fire Administration.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

A total of $7,033,464,494 is provided for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), of which $6,437,792,622 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. A provision is included transferring $24,000,000 to the OIG for audits and investigations related to all disasters.

A general provision is included in Title V of this Act rescinding $375,000,000 from amounts provided for non-major disaster response in prior years due to the significant balances carried over from fiscal year 2014 and amounts recovered from previous disasters during project closeouts. The remaining balances, combined with the amount appropriated in this bill, fully fund all known requirements, to include recovery from Hurricane Sandy, the Colorado wildfires, the Oklahoma tornadoes, and other previous disasters, as well as an estimate of relief efforts for future disasters.

In lieu of direction in the House report directing FEMA to provide a report on the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Program to certain committees, FEMA shall provide the report to Congress.

As directed in Title I of this statement, FEMA shall include in the budget justification for fiscal year 2016 a detailed justification for all categories funded with base discretionary funding, including a detailed obligation plan for the Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) program. Additionally, FEMA shall provide briefings on the obligation and expenditure of DRS funding not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and semi-annually thereafter.

FEMA is directed to continue rigorous efforts to prevent improper payments to citizens seeking disaster assistance. Reclaiming funds from individuals during a financially fragile time is destructive and can leave families in ruin. If an improper payment is made, FEMA shall implement the appeals process efficiently and pay diligent attention to overpayments made due to FEMA's error. If the improper payment cannot be forgiven,

FEMA shall work with individuals based on ability to make the repayment.

FEMA shall make every effort to assist Federal agencies, including HUD, to find acceptable proof of work for completion of home elevations.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS PROGRAM

A total of $100,000,000 is provided for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

A total of $179,294,000 is provided for the National Flood Insurance Fund, for which administrative costs shall not exceed four percent.

FEMA is encouraged to promote more extensive use of the Community Rating System (CRS) nationwide. FEMA is directed to dedicate resources for robust implementation of CRS and to continue working with institutions with expertise in floodplain management and disaster risk management that can provide direct technical assistance to communities to develop applications.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

A total of $25,000,000 is provided for the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

A total of $120,000,000 is provided for the Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program, of which administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent. A provision, as proposed in the budget request, is not included for the FEMA Administrator to transfer the funding and administrative responsibility for EFS to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). While the proposal to transfer EFS to HUD has merits, outreach with appropriate stakeholders is required to ensure a successful transition. Should such a transfer be proposed in future budget requests, it is expected that FEMA and HUD will have a comprehensive outreach strategy as well as a full transition plan as part of such proposal.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

E-Verify

A total of $124,435,000 is provided in discretionary appropriations for E-Verify.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of $230,497,000 is provided for Salaries and Expenses. The amount available for official reception and representation expenses, $7,180, reflects recent historic expenditures for this purpose. FLETC is directed to brief the Committees on a plan for the obligation and expenditure of funds, as specified under Title I of this statement.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

A total of $27,841,000 is provided for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses. FLETC shall submit, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an updated five-year comprehensive master plan for its four training centers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A total of $129,993,000 is provided for Management and Administration. This amount includes funds realigned from the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning for the S&T NextGen Air Transportation System, as part of the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

A total of $973,915,000 is provided for Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations. In lieu of quarterly reports, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is directed to provide semi-annual briefings to the Committees on the review and prioritization of each S&T-funded R&D project, including documentation on how each newly-funded project meets S&T's prioritization and funding criteria.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Research, Development, and Innovation	$433,788	$457,499
Laboratory Facilities	435,180	434,989
Acquisition and Operations Support	41,703	41,703
University Programs	31,000	39,724
Total, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	$941,671	$973,915

Research, Development, and Innovation

A total of $457,499,000 is provided for Research, Development, and Innovation. S&T is directed to brief the Committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the proposed allocation of funds by project and thrust area, and to provide quarterly status briefings on the plan and any changes from the original allocation.

Cybersecurity Research

The House and Senate reports both emphasized cybersecurity research as a strong priority. In addition, the Department is strongly encouraged to expand its work with cyber research infrastructure test beds and accompanying cyber education.

Apex Projects

As directed in both the House and Senate reports, S&T shall brief the Committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the Apex funding allocation by project and on progress made to field improved technologies.

National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility

The bill provides $434,989,000 for Laboratory Facilities, of which $300,000,000 is for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility.

Component Liaison Program

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, S&T shall submit a plan to the Committees on the proposed structure of a liaison program that establishes a permanent mechanism for interaction between S&T and the components.

University Programs

A total of $39,724,000 is provided for University Programs, which will allow S&T to fund all existing centers at an appropriate level and the new center expected to be awarded in fiscal year 2015. S&T shall brief the Committees not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of competitively selecting the new center.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A total of $37,339,000 is provided for Management and Administration. As directed in the Senate report, in lieu of an annual report, DNDO shall brief the Committees annually on the Department's strategic investment plan, including DNDO's ability to surge capabilities with Federal, state, and local level assets to respond to suspected radiological threats.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

A total of $197,900,000 is provided for Research, Development, and Operations. Included in this amount is an increase of $1,000,000 above the request to restore cuts to the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Systems Engineering and Architecture	$17,924	$17,000
Systems Development	22,000	21,400
Transformational Research and Development	69,500	69,500
Assessments	38,079	38,000
Operations Support	31,565	31,000
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	20,000	21,000
Total, Research, Development, and Operations	$199,068	$197,900

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

The bill provides a total of $72,603,000 for Systems Acquisition.

The amount provided for this appropriation by PPA is as follows:

($000)

	Budget Estimate	Final Bill
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	$5,000	$5,000
Securing the Cities	12,000	19,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	50,861	48,603
Total, Systems Acquisition	$67,861	$72,603

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 501. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that limits authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and provides authority to transfer up to five percent between appropriations accounts with 15–day advance notification to the Committees. Congressional control levels for reprogramming purposes include, but are not limited to, the amounts identified in the detailed funding table located at the end of this statement. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all agencies funded by this Act.

The Department shall submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis and provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing (full-time equivalent position) levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels requested in the President's budget for the following fiscal year.

The Department shall manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Department should only submit reprogramming or transfer requests in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding and, if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request not approved.

Unless an initial notification has been provided, the Department is not to submit a reprogramming or transfer of funds notification after June 30 except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property. If a reprogramming or transfer is needed after June 30, the submittal should contain sufficient documentation as to why it meets this statutory exception.

Section 504. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2015 request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department can only charge components for direct usage of the WCF and these funds may be used only for the purposes consistent with the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or reimbursed must reflect the full cost of each service. The Department shall submit a notification for the addition or removal of any activity to the fund and shall submit quarterly execution reports with activity level detail.

Section 505. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2015 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses shall remain available through fiscal year 2016 subject to section 503 reprogramming guidelines.

Section 506. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that funds for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2015 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2015.

Section 507. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified requiring notification of the Committees three days before grant allocations, grant awards, contract awards, other transactional agreements, letters of intent, a task or delivery order on a multiple contract award totaling $1,000,000 or more, a task or delivery order greater than $10,000,000 from multi-year funds, or sole-source grant awards, are announced by the Department, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation. The Department is required to brief the Committees five full business days prior to announcing the intention to make a grant under State and Local Programs. Notification shall include a description of the project or projects to be funded, including city, county, and state.

Section 508. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance approval of the Committees.

Section 509. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that none of the funds may be used for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Section 510. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that consolidates by reference prior year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions relate to contracting officer's technical representative training; sensitive security information; and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that none of the funds may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 513. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 514. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified directing that any funds appropriated or transferred to TSA's Aviation Security, Administration, and Transportation Security Support appropriations in fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for procurement and installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification. Semi-annual reports must be submitted identifying any funds that are recovered or deobligated.

Section 515. A provision proposed by the Senate is included regarding competitive sourcing for USCIS. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 516. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued for fiscal year 2015 requiring that any funds appropriated to the Coast Guard's 110–123 foot patrol boat conversion that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as a result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

Section 517. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued classifying the functions of the instructor staff at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act.

Section 518. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding grants or contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition. The Inspector General is required to review Departmental contracts awarded noncompetitively and report on the results to the Committees.

Section 519. A provision proposed by the House is included that prohibits funding pertaining to the Principal Federal Official during a Stafford Act declared disaster or emergency, with certain exceptions. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 520. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that precludes DHS from using funds in this Act to carry out reorganization authority. This prohibition is not intended to prevent the Department from carrying out routine or small reallocations of personnel or functions within components, subject to section 503 of this Act. This language prevents large scale reorganization of the Department, which should be acted on legislatively by the relevant congressional committees of jurisdiction.

Section 521. A provision proposed by the Senate is included prohibiting the Secretary from reducing operations within the Coast Guard's Civil Engineering Program except as specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 522. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that prohibits funding to grant an immigration benefit to any individual unless the results of the background checks required in statute, to be completed prior to the grant of the benefit, have been received by DHS.

Section 523. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued extending other transactional authority for DHS through fiscal year 2015.

Section 524. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued requiring the

Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 525. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 526. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued related to prescription drugs.

Section 527. A provision proposed by the Senate is included prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 528. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within DHS. No funds may be obligated until the Committees approve the proposed transfers.

Section 529. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Section 530. A provision proposed by the Senate is included prohibiting funds to be used to conduct or implement the results of a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 531. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that requires a report to be posted on the FEMA website summarizing damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster.

Section 532. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued directing that any official required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate any such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 533. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 534. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 535. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds to be used to employ illegal workers as described in Section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 536. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and made permanent relating to the proper disposal of personal information collected through the Registered Traveler program.

Section 537. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued 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 538. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that requires any new processes developed to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security to consider privacy and civil liberties, consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

Section 539. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that permits the allocation of funds for an immigrant integration grants program. The grants shall be used to provide services to individuals who have been lawfully admitted into the U.S. for permanent residence.

Section 540. A provision proposed by the Senate is included providing a total of $48,600,000 for consolidation of the new DHS headquarters at St. Elizabeths and related mission support activities. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 541. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for DHS to enter into a Federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C., and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 542. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified providing $34,072,000 for financial systems modernization activities to be allocated by the Secretary and allowing the Secretary to transfer financial systems modernization funds made available by this Act between appropriations after notifying the Committees 15 days in advance. Funding is available for two years.

Section 543. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued providing flexibility to the Department in responding to an immigration emergency, subject to notification.

Section 544. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued permitting the Department to sell ICE-owned detention facilities and use the proceeds from any sale for improvement to other facilities provided that any such sale will not result in the maintenance of fewer than 34,000 detention beds.

Section 545. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified pertaining to multi-year investment and management plans for certain activities within CBP and ICE.

Section 546. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified stating that the Secretary shall ensure enforcement of all immigration laws.

Section 547. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified regarding Federal Network Security.

Section 548. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 549. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 550. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued prohibiting any funds from this or any other Act to be used for creation of the National Preparedness Grant Program or any successor grant programs unless explicitly authorized by Congress.

Section 551. A provision proposed by the House is included prohibiting funds for the position of Public Advocate or a successor position within ICE. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 552. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified amending Division F of Public Law 113–76, and Division D of Public Law 113–6, regarding reimbursable public-private partnerships and donation authority related to CBP port of entry operations.

Section 553. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 554. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that prohibits funds made available by this Act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a NSSE.

Section 555. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified requiring certification to Congress for new air preclearance operations.

Section 556. A provision proposed by the House is included prohibiting any funds from this or any other Act to be used to require airport operators to provide airport-financed staffing to monitor exit points from the sterile area of any airport at which TSA provided such monitoring as of December 1, 2013. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 557. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued providing the Secretary discretion to waive certain provisions of law related to requirements for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants.

Section 558. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that prohibits the collection of new land border fees or the study of the imposition of such border fees.

Section 559. A provision proposed by the Senate is included pertaining to the temporary reemployment of administrative law judges for arbitration dispute resolution. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 560. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that clarifies that fees collected pursuant to the Colombia Free Trade Agreement are available until expended.

Section 561. A provision proposed by the Senate is included related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 562. A provision proposed by the House is included requiring the Secretary to report on the Department's requirements for and usage of weapons. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 563. A provision proposed by the House is included which prohibits funds from being used for environmental remediation of LORAN support in a specified location. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Section 564. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included directing the inclusion of budget justification for any structural pay reform that affects more than 100 FTE positions or costs more than $5,000,000.

Section 565. A provision proposed by the Senate is included and modified directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 566. A provision proposed by the Senate is included repealing section 605 of Public Law 110–161 related to land border port of entry technology demonstration projects. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 567. A provision proposed by the Senate is included regarding a transfer to the Disaster Relief Fund from the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program. The transfer has no impact on ongoing loan determinations. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 568. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included deeming a Transportation Security Officer, who died as the direct result of an injury sustained in the line of duty on November 13, 2013, as having been a public safety officer for the purposes of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Section 569. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included requiring OMB and DHS to include in budget justifications budget estimates for costs related to UAC.

Section 570. A provision proposed by the Senate is included regarding the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program. The House proposed no similar provision.

Section 571. A new provision is included regarding reprogramming and transfer authority for CBP and ICE Salaries and Expenses accounts related to the care and transportation of unaccompanied alien children.

Section 572. A new provision is included making costs of providing humanitarian relief to unaccompanied alien children and to alien adults and their minor children an eligible use for certain Homeland Security grants to Southwest border recipients for fiscal years 2013 and 2014. State and local costs to include the costs of personnel, overtime and travel related to enhancing border security are already eligible expenses under the major Homeland Security grant programs; however, costs associated with the immediate care and transportation of UAC and families that were incurred by state and local jurisdictions would otherwise not be eligible.

The influx of UAC and families that came across the Southwest border overwhelmed Federal resources and put a burden on state and local jurisdictions, particularly small counties along the border. This created not only a humanitarian crisis but also a greater vulnerability to terrorism and other security risks to our Nation.

RESCISSIONS

Section 573. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified rescinding unobligated balances from specified programs.

Section 574. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified rescinding specified funds from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 575. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is included and modified rescinding unobligated balances from legacy programs.

Section 576. A new provision is included rescinding unobligated lapsed balances from DHS programs.

Section 577. A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued and modified rescinding unobligated balances from FEMA DRF.

Section 578. A new provision is included that allows that the explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House of Representatives section of the Congressional Record, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS					
Departmental Operations					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:					
Immediate Office of the Secretary	4,050	3,950	7,939	+3,889	+3,989
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,750	1,751	1,740	-10	-11
Office of the Chief of Staff	2,050	2,112	2,782	+732	+670
Executive Secretary	7,400	7,719	5,589	-1,811	-2,130
Office of Policy	36,500	38,470	38,073	+1,573	-397
Office of Public Affairs	8,550	8,741	5,591	-2,959	-3,150
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,350	5,583	5,403	+53	-180
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs / Partnership and Engagement	2,250	2,429	9,848	+7,598	+7,419
Office of General Counsel	19,750	21,310	19,950	+200	-1,360
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	21,500	22,003	21,800	+300	-203
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,250	6,428	5,825	+575	-603
Privacy Officer	7,950	8,273	8,033	+83	-240
Subtotal	122,350	128,769	132,573	+10,223	+3,804
Office of the Under Secretary for Management:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	2,700	2,757	2,740	+40	-17
Office of the Chief Security Officer	64,000	63,597	64,308	+308	+711

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	65,000	64,036	60,107	-4,893	-3,929
Subtotal	131,700	130,390	127,155	-4,545	-3,235
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:					
Salaries and Expenses	22,000	21,253	20,944	-1,056	-309
Human Resources Information Technology	7,815	9,878	6,000	-1,815	-3,878
Subtotal	29,815	31,131	26,944	-2,871	-4,187
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer:					
Salaries and Expenses	30,000	29,272	28,911	-1,089	-361
Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC)	4,500	4,493	4,493	-7	---
Subtotal	34,500	33,765	33,404	-1,096	-361
Subtotal, Office of the Under Secretary for Management	196,015	195,286	187,503	-8,512	-7,783
DHS Headquarters Consolidation:					
Mission support	---	15,300	---	---	-15,300
St. Elizabeths	---	57,700	---	---	-57,700
Total, DHS Headquarters Consolidation	---	73,000	---	---	-73,000

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	46,000	94,626	52,020	+6,020	-42,606
Office of the Chief Information Officer:					
Salaries and Expenses	115,000	95,444	99,028	-15,972	+3,584
Information Technology Services	34,000	38,627	68,298	+34,298	+29,671
Infrastructure and Security Activities	45,000	52,140	52,640	+7,640	+500
Homeland Secure Data Network	63,156	70,132	68,156	+5,000	-1,976
Subtotal	257,156	256,343	288,122	+30,966	+31,779
Analysis and Operations	300,490	302,268	255,804	-44,686	-46,464
Total, Departmental Operations	922,011	1,050,292	916,022	-5,989	-134,270
Office of Inspector General:					
Operating Expenses	115,437	121,457	118,617	+3,180	-2,840
(by transfer from Disaster Relief)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	---	---
Total, Office of Inspector General	139,437	145,457	142,617	+3,180	-2,840
Total, title I, Departmental Management and Operations	1,037,448	1,171,749	1,034,639	-2,809	-137,110
(by transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	---	---

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Headquarters, Management, and Administration:					
Commissioner	23,656	27,245	27,151	+3,495	-94
Chief Counsel	42,921	45,663	45,483	+2,562	-180
Congressional Affairs	2,466	2,514	2,504	+38	-10
Internal Affairs	149,061	140,141	139,493	-9,568	-648
Public Affairs	11,934	13,064	13,009	+1,075	-55
Training and Development	76,082	71,926	71,585	-4,497	-341
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition	22,788	25,374	25,277	+2,489	-97
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	60,747	61,512	62,235	+1,488	+723
Administration	403,473	386,793	382,870	-20,603	-3,923
Rent	405,802	409,490	598,593	+192,791	+189,103
Subtotal	1,198,930	1,183,722	1,368,200	+169,270	+184,478
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation:					
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry	2,856,573	2,830,872	2,810,524	-46,049	-20,348
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (trust fund)	3,274	3,274	3,274	---	---
International Cargo Screening	67,461	69,173	68,902	+1,441	-271
Other International Programs	24,000	25,706	25,548	+1,548	-158
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	40,912	40,841	41,619	+707	+778
Trusted Traveler Programs	5,811	5,811	5,811	---	---

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Inspection and Detection Technology Investments.	112,004	123,866	122,811	+10,807	-1,055
National Targeting Center	65,106	70,592	74,623	+9,517	+4,031
Training	40,703	33,906	33,880	-6,823	-26
Subtotal	3,215,844	3,204,041	3,186,992	-28,852	-17,049
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry:					
Border Security and Control	3,675,236	3,882,015	3,848,074	+172,838	-33,941
Training	55,558	56,608	56,391	+833	-217
Subtotal	3,730,794	3,938,623	3,904,465	+173,671	-34,158
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	8,145,568	8,326,386	8,459,657	+314,089	+133,271
Appropriations	(8,142,294)	(8,323,112)	(8,456,383)	(+314,089)	(+133,271)
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	---	---
Small Airport User Fee (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	5,000	9,000	9,000	+4,000	---
Automation Modernization:					
Information Technology	358,655	365,700	362,094	+3,439	-3,606
Automated Targeting Systems	116,932	109,273	109,230	-7,702	-43
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	140,762	141,061	140,970	+208	-91
Current Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)	200,174	196,376	195,875	-4,299	-501
Subtotal	816,523	812,410	808,169	-8,354	-4,241

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT):					
Development and Deployment	160,435	110,594	125,594	-34,841	+15,000
Operations and Maintenance	191,019	251,872	256,872	+65,853	+5,000
Subtotal	351,454	362,466	382,466	+31,012	+20,000
Air and Marine Operations:					
Salaries and Expenses	286,818	293,016	299,800	+12,982	+6,784
Operations and Maintenance	392,000	362,669	397,669	+5,669	+35,000
Procurement	126,250	53,000	53,000	-73,250	---
Subtotal	805,068	708,685	750,469	-54,599	+41,784
Construction and Facilities Management:					
Facilities Construction and Sustainment	375,398	385,137	205,393	-170,005	-179,744
Program Oversight and Management	80,880	97,068	83,428	+2,548	-13,640
Subtotal	456,278	482,205	288,821	-167,457	-193,384
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Direct Appropriations	10,579,891	10,701,152	10,698,582	+118,691	-2,570

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Fee Accounts:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(598,552)	(630,218)	(630,218)	(+31,666)	---
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(773)	(752)	(752)	(-21)	---
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	(55,168)	(54,929)	(54,929)	(-239)	---
Land Border Inspection Fee	(42,941)	(43,931)	(43,931)	(+990)	---
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(500,134)	(482,501)	(482,501)	(-17,633)	---
APHIS Inspection Fee	(355,216)	(464,514)	(464,514)	(+109,298)	---
Global Entry User Fee	(34,835)	(91,192)	(91,192)	(+56,357)	---
Puerto Rico Collections	(98,602)	(98,076)	(98,076)	(-526)	---
Virgin Island Fee	(11,302)	(11,789)	(11,789)	(+487)	---
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(5,992)	(5,992)	(5,992)	---	---
Subtotal, Fee Accounts	(1,703,515)	(1,883,894)	(1,883,894)	(+180,379)	---
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	12,283,406	12,585,046	12,582,476	+299,070	-2,570
Appropriations	(10,579,891)	(10,701,152)	(10,698,582)	(+118,691)	(-2,570)
Fee Accounts	(1,703,515)	(1,883,894)	(1,883,894)	(+180,379)	---
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Headquarters Management and Administration:					
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services and Other Costs	191,909	198,602	197,002	+5,093	-1,600
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	143,808	150,927	150,419	+6,611	-508
Subtotal	335,717	349,529	347,421	+11,704	-2,108

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Legal Proceedings	205,584	214,731	217,393	+11,809	+2,662
Investigations:					
Domestic Investigations	1,672,220	1,644,552	1,699,811	+27,591	+55,259
International Investigations:					
International Operations	99,741	101,228	110,682	+10,941	+9,454
Visa Security Program	31,541	31,854	49,526	+17,985	+17,672
Subtotal	131,282	133,082	160,208	+28,926	+27,126
Subtotal, Investigations	1,803,502	1,777,634	1,860,019	+56,517	+82,385
Intelligence	74,298	77,045	76,479	+2,181	-566
Enforcement and Removal Operations:					
Custody Operations	1,993,770	1,791,913	2,532,593	+538,823	+740,680
Fugitive Operations	128,802	131,591	142,615	+13,813	+11,024
Criminal Alien Program	294,155	322,407	327,223	+33,068	+4,816
Alternatives to Detention	91,444	94,106	109,740	+18,296	+15,634
Transportation and Removal Program	276,925	229,109	319,273	+42,348	+90,164
Subtotal	2,785,096	2,569,126	3,431,444	+646,348	+862,318
Secure Communities	25,264	---	---	-25,264	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	5,229,461	4,988,065	5,932,756	+703,295	+944,691

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Automation Modernization:					
Automation modernization	---	26,000	26,000	+26,000	---
IT Investment	8,400	---	---	-8,400	---
TECS Modernization	23,000	---	---	-23,000	---
Electronic Health Records	3,500	---	---	-3,500	---
Subtotal	34,900	26,000	26,000	-8,900	---
Construction	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Direct Appropriations	5,269,361	5,014,065	5,958,756	+689,395	+944,691
Fee Accounts:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	---	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	---	---
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee	(145,000)	(145,000)	(145,000)	---	---
Subtotal	345,000	345,000	345,000	---	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5,614,361	5,359,065	6,303,756	+689,395	+944,691
Appropriations	(5,269,361)	(5,014,065)	(5,958,756)	(+689,395)	(+944,691)
Fee Accounts	(345,000)	(345,000)	(345,000)	---	---

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Transportation Security Administration					
Aviation Security:					
Screening Operations:					
Screener Workforce:					
Privatized Screening	158,190	---	---	-158,190	---
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,033,526	---	---	-3,033,526	---
Subtotal	3,191,716	---	---	-3,191,716	---
Screener Training and Other	226,857	---	---	-226,857	---
Checkpoint Support	103,309	---	---	-103,309	---
EDS/ETD Systems:					
EDS Procurement and Installation	73,845	---	---	-73,845	---
Screening Technology Maintenance	298,509	---	---	-298,509	---
Subtotal	372,354	---	---	-372,354	---
Subtotal, Screening Operations	3,894,236	---	---	-3,894,236	---

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Aviation Security Direction and Enforcement:					
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	354,437	---	---	-354,437	---
Airport Management and Support	587,000	---	---	-587,000	---
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	24,730	---	---	-24,730	---
Air Cargo	122,332	---	---	-122,332	---
Subtotal	1,088,499	---	---	-1,088,499	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	---	---	(-250,000)	---
Total, Aviation Security (gross)	4,982,735	---	---	-4,982,735	---
Aviation Security Fees (offsetting collections)	-2,120,000	---	---	+2,120,000	---
Total, Aviation Security (net, discretionary)	2,862,735	---	---	-2,862,735	---
Aviation Security:					
Screening Partnership Program	---	154,572	166,666	+166,666	+12,094
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	---	2,952,868	2,923,890	+2,923,890	-28,978
Screener Training and Other	---	226,290	225,442	+225,442	-848
Checkpoint Support	---	103,469	88,469	+88,469	-15,000
EDS Procurement/Installation	---	84,075	83,933	+83,933	-142
Screening Technology Maintenance	---	294,509	294,509	+294,509	---
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	---	348,653	349,821	+349,821	+1,168
Airport Management and Support	---	591,734	587,657	+587,657	-4,077
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	---	20,000	22,365	+22,365	+2,365
Air Cargo	---	106,920	106,343	+106,343	-577

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Federal Air Marshals	---	800,214	790,000	+790,000	-10,214
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---
Total, Aviation Security (gross)	---	5,683,304	5,639,095	+5,639,095	-44,209
Aviation Security Fees (offsetting collections)	---	-2,080,000	-2,065,000	-2,065,000	+15,000
Additional Offsetting Collections (leg. proposal)	---	-570,000	---	---	+570,000
Total, Aviation Security (net, discretionary)	---	3,033,304	3,574,095	+3,574,095	+540,791
Surface Transportation Security:					
Staffing and Operations	35,262	29,375	29,230	-6,032	-145
Surface Inspectors and VIPR	73,356	98,262	94,519	+21,163	-3,743
Subtotal	108,618	127,637	123,749	+15,131	-3,888
Intelligence and Vetting:					
Intelligence	---	51,801	51,545	+51,545	-256
Secure Flight	93,202	112,543	99,569	+6,367	-12,974
Other Vetting Programs	83,287	68,182	68,052	-15,235	-130
TWIC Fee	(36,700)	(34,832)	(34,832)	(-1,868)	---
Hazardous Material Fee	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	---	---
General Aviation at DCA Fee	(350)	(350)	(350)	---	---
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	(6,500)	(6,500)	(6,500)	---	---
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	(50)	(50)	(50)	---	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	(5,400)	(7,173)	(7,173)	(+1,773)	---
TSA Precheck Application Program Fee	---	(13,700)	(13,700)	(+13,700)	---

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Alien Flight School Fee	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Subtotal	242,489	312,131	298,771	+56,282	-13,360
Direct Appropriations	(176,489)	(232,526)	(219,166)	(+42,677)	(-13,360)
Fee Funded Programs	(66,000)	(79,605)	(79,605)	(+13,605)	---
Transportation Security Support:					
Headquarters Administration	272,250	275,891	269,100	-3,150	-6,791
Information Technology	441,000	451,920	449,000	+8,000	-2,920
Human Capital Services	204,250	204,215	199,126	-5,124	-5,089
Intelligence	44,561	---	---	-44,561	---
Subtotal	962,061	932,026	917,226	-44,835	-14,800
Federal Air Marshals:					
Management and Administration	708,004	---	---	-708,004	---
Travel and Training	110,603	---	---	-110,603	---
Subtotal	818,607	---	---	-818,607	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration	7,364,510	7,305,098	7,228,841	-135,669	-76,257
Offsetting Collections	(-2,120,000)	(-2,650,000)	(-2,065,000)	(+55,000)	(+585,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Fee Funded Programs	(66,000)	(79,605)	(79,605)	(+13,605)	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	4,928,510	4,325,493	4,834,236	-94,274	+508,743

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Coast Guard					
Operating Expenses:					
Military Pay and Allowances	3,416,580	3,433,594	3,449,782	+33,202	+16,188
Civilian Pay and Benefits	782,874	787,372	781,517	-1,357	-5,855
Training and Recruiting	205,928	197,800	198,279	-7,649	+479
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	1,034,650	991,919	1,008,682	-25,968	+16,763
Centrally Managed Accounts	319,135	335,262	335,556	+16,421	+294
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,012,840	1,003,786	1,056,502	+43,662	+52,716
St. Elizabeths Support	12,800	---	---	-12,800	---
Overseas Contingency Operations/ Global War on Terrorism	227,000	---	213,000	-14,000	+213,000
Subtotal	7,011,807	6,749,733	7,043,318	+31,511	+293,585
(Defense)	(567,000)	(340,000)	(553,000)	(-14,000)	(+213,000)
(Nondefense)	(6,444,807)	(6,409,733)	(6,490,318)	(+45,511)	(+80,585)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,164	13,214	13,197	+33	-17
Reserve Training	120,000	109,605	114,572	-5,428	+4,967
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
Survey and Design-Vessel and Boats	1,000	500	500	-500	---
Response Boat-Medium	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	21,000	24,500	49,000	+28,000	+24,500
National Security Cutter	629,000	638,000	632,847	+3,847	-5,153
Offshore Patrol Cutter	23,000	20,000	20,000	-3,000	---
Fast Response Cutter	310,000	110,000	110,000	-200,000	---
Cutter Boats	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,000	---

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel	2,000	6,000	---	-2,000	-6,000
Polar Icebreaker Preservation	---	---	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
Subtotal	999,000	803,000	824,347	-174,653	+21,347
Aircraft:					
H-60 Airframe Replacement	---	---	12,000	+12,000	+12,000
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	9,200	15,000	15,000	+5,800	---
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	24,900	15,000	20,000	-4,900	+5,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	129,210	8,000	103,000	-26,210	+95,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	12,000	30,000	30,000	+18,000	---
Subtotal	175,310	68,000	180,000	+4,690	+112,000
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Program Oversight and Management	10,000	18,000	18,000	+8,000	---
Systems Engineering and Integration	204	---	---	-204	---
C4ISR	40,226	36,300	36,300	-3,926	---
CG-Logistics Information Management System	1,500	3,000	5,000	+3,500	+2,000
Nationwide Automatic Identification System	13,000	---	---	-13,000	---
Subtotal	64,930	57,300	59,300	-5,630	+2,000

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	2,000	19,580	19,580	+17,580	---
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	---	16,000	16,000	+16,000	---
Minor Shore	3,000	5,000	5,000	+2,000	---
Subtotal	5,000	40,580	40,580	+35,580	---
Military Housing	18,000	---	6,000	-12,000	+6,000
Personnel and Related Support:					
Direct Personnel Costs	112,956	115,313	114,996	+2,040	-317
Core Acquisition Costs	439	---	---	-439	---
Subtotal	113,395	115,313	114,996	+1,601	-317
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,375,635	1,084,193	1,225,223	-150,412	+141,030
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	19,200	17,947	17,892	-1,308	-55
Health Care Fund Contribution (permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation)	201,000	176,970	176,970	-24,030	---

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Retired Pay (mandatory)	1,460,000	1,450,626	1,450,626	-9,374	---
Total, Coast Guard	10,200,806	9,602,288	10,041,798	-159,008	+439,510
Appropriations	(9,973,806)	(9,602,288)	(9,828,798)	(-145,008)	(+226,510)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	(227,000)	---	(213,000)	(-14,000)	(+213,000)
(mandatory)	(1,460,000)	(1,450,626)	(1,450,626)	(-9,374)	---
(discretionary)	(8,740,806)	(8,151,662)	(8,591,172)	(-149,634)	(+439,510)
United States Secret Service					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Protection:					
Protection of Persons and Facilities	848,263	874,885	892,685	+44,422	+17,800
Protective Intelligence Activities	67,165	68,234	67,536	+371	-698
National Special Security Event Fund	4,500	4,500	4,500	---	---
Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection	---	25,500	25,500	+25,500	---
Subtotal	919,928	973,119	990,221	+70,293	+17,102
Investigations:					
Domestic Field Operations	329,291	332,395	338,295	+9,004	+5,900
International Field Office Administration, Operations and Training	30,811	34,361	34,195	+3,384	-166
Support for Missing and Exploited Children	8,366	---	8,366	---	+8,366
Subtotal	368,468	366,756	380,856	+12,388	+14,100

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Headquarters, Management and Administration.....	188,964	189,191	188,380	-584	-811
Rowley Training Center.....	55,118	55,868	55,378	+260	-490
Information Integration and Technology Transformation.....	1,019	1,036	1,025	+6	-11
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	1,533,497	1,585,970	1,615,860	+82,363	+29,890
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses:					
Facilities.....	5,380	5,380	5,380	---	---
Information Integration and Technology Transformation.....	46,395	44,555	44,555	-1,840	---
Subtotal.....	51,775	49,935	49,935	-1,840	---
Total, United States Secret Service.....	1,585,272	1,635,905	1,665,795	+80,523	+29,890
Total, title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations.....	32,563,840	31,278,903	33,199,167	+635,327	+1,920,264
Appropriations.....	(32,336,840)	(31,278,903)	(32,986,167)	(+649,327)	(+1,707,264)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.....	(227,000)	---	(213,000)	(-14,000)	(+213,000)
(Fee Accounts).....	(2,114,515)	(2,308,499)	(2,308,499)	(+193,984)	---

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE III - PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
National Protection and Programs Directorate					
Management and Administration	56,499	65,910	61,651	+5,152	-4,259
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:					
Infrastructure Protection:					
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	63,134	63,999	64,494	+1,360	+495
Sector Management and Governance	62,562	63,136	64,961	+2,399	+1,825
Regional Field Operations	56,550	57,034	56,550	---	-484
Infrastructure Security Compliance	81,000	86,976	85,027	+4,027	-1,949
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	263,246	271,145	271,032	+7,786	-113
Cybersecurity and Communications:					
Cybersecurity:					
Cybersecurity Coordination	4,320	4,330	4,311	-9	-19
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations	102,000	98,794	98,573	-3,427	-221
Federal Network Security	199,725	171,500	171,000	-28,725	-500
Network Security Deployment	382,252	377,690	377,000	-5,252	-690
Global Cybersecurity Management	25,892	17,613	25,873	-19	+8,260

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	73,013	70,963	70,919	-2,094	-44
Business Operations	5,089	5,554	5,524	+435	-30
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	792,291	746,444	753,200	-39,091	+6,756
Communications:					
Office of Emergency Communications	37,450	36,480	37,335	-115	+855
Priority Telecommunications Services	53,372	53,381	53,324	-48	-57
Next Generation Networks	21,158	69,571	53,293	+32,135	-16,278
Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	10,074	10,106	10,092	+18	-14
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	9,409	10,439	10,403	+994	-36
Subtotal, Communications	131,463	179,977	164,447	+32,984	-15,530
Subtotal, Cybersecurity and Communications	923,754	926,421	917,647	-6,107	-8,774
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,187,000	1,197,566	1,188,679	+1,679	-8,887
Federal Protective Service:					
Basic Security	271,540	275,763	275,763	+4,223	---
Building-specific Security	509,056	600,615	600,615	+91,559	---

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Reimbursable Security Fees (Contract Guard Services)	521,228	466,228	466,228	-55,000	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	1,301,824	1,342,606	1,342,606	+40,782	---
Offsetting Collections	-1,301,824	-1,342,606	-1,342,606	-40,782	---
Office of Biometric Identity Management	227,108	251,584	252,056	+24,948	+472
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (gross)	2,772,431	2,857,666	2,844,992	+72,561	-12,674
Offsetting Collections	(-1,301,824)	(-1,342,606)	(-1,342,606)	(-40,782)	---
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate (net)	1,470,607	1,515,060	1,502,386	+31,779	-12,674
Office of Health Affairs					
BioWatch	85,277	84,651	86,891	+1,614	+2,240
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	10,000	8,000	10,500	+500	+2,500
Chemical Defense Program	824	824	824	---	---
Planning and Coordination	4,995	4,995	4,995	---	---
Salaries and Expenses	25,667	27,297	26,148	+481	-1,149
Total, Office of Health Affairs	126,763	125,767	129,358	+2,595	+3,591

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Administrative and Regional Offices	249,855	245,218	244,183	-5,672	-1,035
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	(3,400)	---	(3,400)	---	(+3,400)
Preparedness and Protection	173,406	185,000	180,797	+7,391	-4,203
Response	178,692	167,376	175,986	-2,706	+8,610
Urban Search and Rescue Response System	(35,180)	(27,513)	(35,180)	---	(+7,667)
Recovery	55,121	56,030	55,789	+668	-241
Mitigation	27,858	25,782	28,876	+1,018	+3,094
Mission Support	151,744	141,809	145,316	-6,428	+3,507
Centrally Managed Accounts	110,306	103,449	103,449	-6,857	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	946,982	924,664	934,396	-12,586	+9,732
(Defense)	(74,000)	(76,000)	(72,000)	(-2,000)	(-4,000)
(Nondefense)	(872,982)	(848,664)	(862,396)	(-10,586)	(+13,732)
Grants and Training:					
State and Local Programs:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	466,346	---	467,000	+654	+467,000
Operation Stonegarden	(55,000)	---	(55,000)	---	(+55,000)

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Urban Area Security Initiative	600,000	---	600,000	---	+600,000
Nonprofit Security Grants	(13,000)	---	(13,000)	---	(+13,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance	100,000	---	100,000	---	+100,000
Amtrak Security	(10,000)	---	(10,000)	---	(+10,000)
Over-Road Bus Security	---	---	(3,000)	(+3,000)	(+3,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	---	100,000	---	+100,000
Subtotal, Discretionary Grants	1,266,346	---	1,267,000	+654	+1,267,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Emergency Management Institute	20,569	---	20,569	---	+20,569
Center for Domestic Preparedness	64,991	---	64,991	---	+64,991
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	98,000	---	98,000	---	+98,000
National Exercise Program	21,094	---	19,919	-1,175	+19,919
Continuing Training	29,000	---	29,521	+521	+29,521
Subtotal	233,654	---	233,000	-654	+233,000

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
National Preparedness Grant Program	---	1,043,200	---	---	-1,043,200
First Responder Assistance Program:					
Emergency Management Performance Grants	---	350,000	---	---	-350,000
Fire Grants	---	335,000	---	---	-335,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants	---	335,000	---	---	-335,000
Training Partnership Grants	---	60,000	---	---	-60,000
Education, Training and Exercises	---	102,269	---	---	-102,269
Subtotal, First Responder Assistance Program	---	1,182,269	---	---	-1,182,269
Subtotal, State and Local Programs	1,500,000	2,225,469	1,500,000	---	-725,469
(Defense)	---	---	---	---	---
(Nondefense)	(1,500,000)	(2,225,469)	(1,500,000)	---	(-725,469)
Firefighter Assistance Grants:					
Fire Grants	340,000	---	340,000	---	+340,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants	340,000	---	340,000	---	+340,000
Subtotal	680,000	---	680,000	---	+680,000

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	---	350,000	---	+350,000
Subtotal, Grants and Training	2,530,000	2,225,469	2,530,000	---	+304,531
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-1,272	-1,815	-1,815	-543	---
United States Fire Administration	44,000	41,407	44,000	---	+2,593
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief	594,522	595,672	595,672	+1,150	---
Disaster Relief Category	5,626,386	6,437,793	6,437,793	+811,407	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	6,220,908	7,033,465	7,033,465	+812,557	---
(transfer out to Inspector General)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (net)	6,196,908	7,009,465	7,009,465	+812,557	---
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	95,202	84,403	100,000	+4,798	+15,597
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Salaries and Expenses	22,000	23,759	23,759	+1,759	---
Flood Plain Management and Mapping	154,300	155,535	155,535	+1,235	---
Subtotal	176,300	179,294	179,294	+2,994	---
Offsetting Fee Collections	-176,300	-179,294	-179,294	-2,994	---

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	25,000	---	25,000	---	+25,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	100,000	120,000	---	+20,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	9,980,820	10,407,593	10,785,046	+804,226	+377,453
(Appropriations)	(4,354,434)	(3,969,800)	(4,347,253)	(-7,181)	(+377,453)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(5,626,386)	(6,437,793)	(6,437,793)	(+811,407)	---
(Transfer out)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---	---
Total, title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Directorate	11,578,190	12,048,420	12,416,790	+838,600	+368,370
Appropriations	(5,951,804)	(5,610,627)	(5,978,997)	(+27,193)	(+368,370)
Disaster Relief Category	(5,626,386)	(6,437,793)	(6,437,793)	(+811,407)	---
(Transfer out)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---	---
TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Appropriations:					
E-Verify Program	113,889	124,755	124,435	+10,546	-320
Immigrant Integration Programs	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Subtotal	113,889	134,755	124,435	+10,546	-10,320

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Fee Accounts:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(1,544,380)	(1,539,859)	(1,565,903)	(+21,523)	(+26,044)
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(7,500)	---	(10,000)	(+2,500)	(+10,000)
Service Center Operations	(578,393)	(542,449)	(542,449)	(-35,944)	---
Asylum, Refugee and International Operations	(236,710)	(238,755)	(239,065)	(+2,355)	(+310)
Records Operations	(94,039)	(93,209)	(93,209)	(-830)	---
Business Transformation	(183,464)	(184,923)	(184,923)	(+1,459)	---
Subtotal	2,636,986	2,599,195	2,625,549	-11,437	+26,354
Information and Customer Services:					
Operating Expenses	(96,409)	(98,868)	(98,868)	(+2,459)	---
Administration:					
Operating Expenses	(339,421)	(342,308)	(342,308)	(+2,887)	---
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(29,937)	(30,259)	(30,259)	(+322)	---
Subtotal, Fee Accounts	3,102,753	3,070,630	3,096,984	-5,769	+26,354
H1-B Visa Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations	---	(13,500)	---	---	(-13,500)

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
H1-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	---	(26,044)	---	---	(-26,044)
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses	---	(310)	---	---	(-310)
Service Center Operations	---	(14,646)	---	---	(-14,646)
Subtotal	---	41,000	---	---	-41,000
Total, Fee Accounts	3,102,753	3,125,130	3,096,984	-5,769	-28,146
Total, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	(3,216,642)	(3,259,885)	(3,221,419)	(+4,777)	(-38,466)
Appropriations	(113,889)	(134,755)	(124,435)	(+10,546)	(-10,320)
Fee Accounts	(3,102,753)	(3,125,130)	(3,096,984)	(-5,769)	(-28,146)
(Immigration Examination Fee Account)	(3,048,753)	(3,070,630)	(3,042,484)	(-6,269)	(-28,146)
(H1-B Visa Fee Account)	(13,000)	(13,500)	(13,500)	(+500)	---
(H1-B and L Fraud Prevention Fee Account)	(41,000)	(41,000)	(41,000)	---	---
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Law Enforcement Training	198,317	202,122	202,122	+3,805	---
Management and Administration	28,228	28,337	27,080	-1,148	-1,257
Accreditation	1,300	1,295	1,295	-5	---
Subtotal	227,845	231,754	230,497	+2,652	-1,257

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	30,885	27,841	27,841	-3,044	---
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	258,730	259,595	258,338	-392	-1,257
Science and Technology					
Management and Administration	129,000	130,147	129,993	+993	-154
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations:					
Research, Development, and Innovation	462,000	433,788	457,499	-4,501	+23,711
Laboratory Facilities	547,785	435,180	434,989	-112,796	-191
Acquisition and Operations Support	41,703	41,703	41,703	---	---
University Programs	39,724	31,000	39,724	---	+8,724
Subtotal	1,091,212	941,671	973,915	-117,297	+32,244
Total, Science and Technology	1,220,212	1,071,818	1,103,908	-116,304	+32,090
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office					
Management and Administration	37,353	37,494	37,339	-14	-155
Research, Development, and Operations:					
Systems Engineering and Architecture	21,000	17,924	17,000	-4,000	-924
Systems Development	21,000	22,000	21,400	+400	-600
Transformational Research and Development	71,102	69,500	69,500	-1,602	---
Assessments	39,300	38,079	38,000	-1,300	-79
Operations Support	30,200	31,565	31,000	+800	-565

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	22,700	20,000	21,000	-1,700	+1,000
Subtotal	205,302	199,068	197,900	-7,402	-1,168
Systems Acquisition:					
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	7,000	5,000	5,000	-2,000	---
Securing the Cities	22,000	12,000	19,000	-3,000	+7,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	13,600	50,861	48,603	+35,003	-2,258
Subtotal	42,600	67,861	72,603	+30,003	+4,742
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	285,255	304,423	307,842	+22,587	+3,419
Total, title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,878,086	1,770,591	1,794,523	-83,563	+23,932
(Fee Accounts)	(3,102,753)	(3,125,130)	(3,096,984)	(-5,769)	(-28,146)
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project	35,000	---	48,600	+13,600	+48,600
Financial Systems Modernization	29,548	---	34,072	+4,524	+34,072
Columbia Free Trade Act Collections	110,000	138,000	138,000	+28,000	---
CBP BSFIT (rescission)	-67,498	---	-5,000	+62,498	-5,000
CBP OAM (rescission)(P.L. 113-76)	---	---	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000
CBP Construction and Facilities Management (rescission)	---	---	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
TSA Aviation Security (70 x 0550) (rescission)	-2,000	---	-15,300	-13,300	-15,300
TSA Aviation Security (rescission) (P.L. 113-76)	---	---	-187,000	-187,000	-187,000

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 112-10)	-35,500	---	-2,550	+32,950	-2,550
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 112-74)	-79,300	---	-12,095	+67,205	-12,095
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 113-6)	-19,879	---	-16,349	+3,530	-16,349
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 113-76)	---	---	-30,643	-30,643	-30,643
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation (70 x 0716)(rescission)	---	---	-24,000	-24,000	-24,000
Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations (70 x 0800)(rescission)	---	---	-16,627	-16,627	-16,627
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-100,000	---	-175,000	-75,000	-175,000
Rescission of Legacy Funds (rescission)	-4,657	---	-1,476	+3,181	-1,476
Rescission of Unobligated Balances (nondefense)	-13,593	---	-14,653	-1,060	-14,653
Rescission of Unobligated Balances (defense)	---	---	-679	-679	-679
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (rescission)	-300,522	-200,000	-375,000	-74,478	-175,000
U-Visa immigration proposal	---	13,000	---	---	-13,000
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee (leg. proposal)	---	(212,000)	---	---	(-212,000)
IUF Fee (leg. proposal)	---	(229,000)	---	---	(-229,000)
Coast Guard AC&I (rescission)(P.L. 111-83)	-14,500	---	---	+14,500	---
Data Center Migration	42,200	---	---	-42,200	---
USCIS Immigrant Integration Grants	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
TSA Surface Transportation Security (rescission)(P.L. 113-6)	-20,000	---	---	+20,000	---
TSA Aviation Security (rescission)(P.L. 113-6)	-35,000	---	---	+35,000	---

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	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs FY 2014	Final Bill vs Request
TSA Research and Development (rescission)	-977	---	---	+977	---
Total, title V, General Provisions	-474,178	-49,000	-673,700	-199,522	-624,700
Fee Accounts	---	(441,000)	---	---	(-441,000)
Appropriations	(219,248)	(151,000)	(220,672)	(+1,424)	(+69,672)
Rescissions	(-693,426)	(-200,000)	(-894,372)	(-200,946)	(-694,372)
Grand Total	46,583,386	46,220,663	47,771,419	+1,188,033	+1,550,756
Appropriations	(41,423,426)	(39,982,870)	(42,014,998)	(+591,572)	(+2,032,128)
Rescissions	(-693,426)	(-200,000)	(-894,372)	(-200,946)	(-694,372)
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism	(227,000)	---	(213,000)	(-14,000)	(+213,000)
Disaster Relief Category	(5,626,386)	(6,437,793)	(6,437,793)	(+811,407)	---
(Fee Funded Programs)	(5,217,268)	(5,874,629)	(5,405,483)	(+188,215)	(-469,146)
(by transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	---	---
(transfer out)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	(-24,000)	---	---

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, before I yield to the next speaker, I want to make it very clear that the bill that was negotiated by the Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, would pass immediately today, and then we could look forward to a debate on comprehensive immigration reform.

I am very pleased to yield 9 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, who worked so hard with the Republicans in producing this outstanding bill. Unfortunately, the bill is very different with the additions that were added just in the last week.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Chair, the bill before us today, funding the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2015, has been ready for final passage for almost 2 months. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas, Chairman CARTER, our Senate counterparts, as well as our dedicated committee staff for working cooperatively through November and December to negotiate a comprehensive and balanced measure.

Chairman CARTER has summarized the underlying bill very, very well. It provides necessary funding increases for the Secret Service to hire new agents for the 2016 Presidential campaign, as well as to make the necessary security adjustments at the White House.

It provides increased funding for the completion of the Coast Guard's eighth National Security Cutter, $813 million more in disaster relief funding at FEMA, and funding for NPPD's efforts to continue enhancing our national cybersecurity capability.

But it pains me to say, Mr. Chair, that all of these positive efforts stand in stark contrast to the poison pill amendments that the Rules Committee has made in order for this bill, amendments designed to inject partisan anti-immigration politics into a bipartisan effort to keep our Nation safe.

Unfortunately, there is nothing new about adding highly inflammatory riders to appropriations bills in a way that wrecks months of cooperative work and makes bipartisan support impossible. We have seen this in middle-of-the-night Homeland Security anti-immigration amendments for 2 years running. But today we are seeing the most egregious and irresponsible abuse of the appropriations process yet.

Republican leaders have already delayed a full-year funding bill for Homeland Security by nearly a month longer than for the rest of the government despite the fact that this bill was fully negotiated and ready for consideration well before the omnibus bill was assembled at the end of the last Congress. Now, more than a quarter of the way through the fiscal year, the Republican leadership is continuing to play dangerous and irresponsible games with the funding of this Department, the Department that was created to protect the Nation from terrorist attacks.

Members, of course, are aware of the horrendous murder of 17 individuals last week in France by terrorists. This is an alarming example of the kind of brutal and calculated attack that the Department of Homeland Security and its law enforcement partners are working hard to prevent here in the United States. It is the kind of attack that keeps Secretary Johnson up at night and should keep us up at night as well. This alone should make it unthinkable to dawdle on a full-year funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security.

Last Sunday, 3 million people participated in unity marches in France. But we are sending a very different message by delaying homeland security funding.

Six days removed from a heinous terrorist act, we are dawdling. We are holding back. We are refusing to immediately send to the President a bipartisan bill designed to keep the Nation safe. Instead, we are tacking on politically charged items that will rightfully ensure a veto.

Now, Mr. Chair, some Members seem to be under the mistaken impression that departments and agencies might make out just fine under a continuing resolution. Perhaps some Members even think that it would be okay for the Department's funding to expire for some amount of time beginning in late February so that they could underscore the political point they want to make. That is a patently false assumption.

In a few weeks, the fiscal year 2016 budget will be submitted by the President, and DHS still doesn't know how much money it will be spending in 2015. How can we expect the Department to effectively budget if it has no idea of what the baseline will be for its programs and activities? How can we expect an agency to effectively function when the availability of funding for critical new endeavors is undetermined for a quarter of the fiscal year or more? How can we, as a Congress, even perform effective oversight when we force ourselves to simultaneously finish 2015 funding as we consider the 2016 request?

□ 1800

Ironically, the two agencies that stand to lose the most from this flawed Republican strategy are the very agencies they purport to champion, agencies responsible for immigration enforcement: Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Under the House bill, these two agencies combined would receive nearly $1 billion more than the current spending level, which a CR would reflect. The bill we are not passing would provide that additional funding. Republicans, however, appear more interested in scoring political points than in actually making progress on the border.

Now, the apparent intent of the House majority in holding back full-year funding for DHS is to help them reverse the President's executive actions on immigration policy; but how is that going to really play out?

Without 60 votes in the Senate, the bill will go nowhere. Even if the Senate were to pass the bill with the poison pill riders intact, the President would certainly veto it with absolutely no chance the House or Senate could override that veto.

What is left of the majority's strategy? Would the Republican majorities in the House and Senate really be willing to let funding for the Department of Homeland Security lapse when the short-term continuing resolution expires? The vast majority of DHS employees are considered essential, so they would still need to show up for work.

Will the House majority really be willing to let frontline agents and officers at CBP and ICE work without pay? Would the House majority be willing to let the Coast Guard military personnel continue to risk their lives at sea without compensation?

Imagine the outrage—imagine—if a Democratic Congress ever held funding for the Department of Homeland Security hostage during the George W. Bush administration; yet that is precisely what House Republicans are doing with these poison pill amendments made in order under the rule.

Believe me, these pills really are poison. They cater to the Republican Conference's most extreme elements; one of them even targets the DREAM Act students, reversing the President's widely-acclaimed and -accepted decision to focus instead on the deportation of dangerous criminals.

A full-year DHS funding bill was negotiated in good faith on a bicameral, bipartisan basis, and it addresses the most pressing needs of the Department and works to protect the country from harm.

If Republicans want to make mean-spirited and destructive changes in immigration policy, there is a legislative process for doing that.

In the meantime, we should be passing a clean, full-year funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security, just as we should have done in December. I urge defeat of the anti-immigration amendments and adoption of the underlying appropriations bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the honorable chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I first want to begin by thanking the chairman of the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, the gentlemen from Texas and Kentucky, for their excellent work on this legislation.

It is important that we pass it, and it is important that we use the power of

the purse in this process to stop the President's unconstitutional actions.

President Obama has embarked on some of the biggest executive power grabs in American history by unilaterally rewriting our Nation's immigration laws. These actions ignore the will of the American people who voted in November to change the way Washington operates, and these actions flout the United States Constitution.

They must be ended because these policies threaten the separation of powers between Congress and the executive branch and violate President Obama's obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Congress must fight to stop these unconstitutional actions from being implemented, and today, the House of Representatives is doing just that. We will consider amendments to this bill that will stop President Obama's executive overreach in its tracks.

Two of the amendments will completely defund President Obama's executive power grabs. One offered by Representatives ROBERT ADERHOLT, MICK MULVANEY, and LOU BARLETTA will defund the President's new deferred action program for over 4 million unlawful alien parents. It will also defund the other executive actions he announced on November 20 and DHS' so-called prosecutorial discretion memos that have gutted immigration enforcement within the United States.

Importantly, in addition to barring the use of appropriated funds to carry out these policies, the amendment will bar President Obama from using immigration user fees, the filing fees to accomplish his executive fiat, and it will prevent him and subsequent Presidents from carrying out similar policies in the future by whatever means, whether it be by memo, executive order, or regulation.

The other defunding amendment, offered by Representative MARSHA BLACKBURN, completely defunds DACA, the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, that has granted deferred action and work authorization to hundreds of thousands of unlawful aliens.

The third amendment will be offered by Representatives DESANTIS and ROBY. It will ensure that sex offenders and domestic violence perpetrators are top priorities for removal by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, something that is not the case in this current administration under the President's memos.

The fourth amendment will be offered by Representative SCHOCK. It expresses the sense of Congress that the Obama administration should stop putting the interests of unlawful aliens ahead of legal immigrants.

Under the President's DACA program, legal immigrants playing by the rules and seeking to come to the United States the right way have paid the price; they have faced longer wait times even though they have paid the fees to have their applications processed and seeing those fees diverted to pay for people who entered the country unlawfully.

The fifth amendment will be offered by Representatives SALMON and THOMPSON. It expresses the sense of Congress that U.S. workers should not be harmed by the granting of deferred action and work authorization to unlawful aliens.

In many cases, businesses now have a $3,000 incentive to hire an alien granted DACA benefits over a U.S. citizen or legal immigrant worker, since DACA recipients are not eligible for ObamaCare. So, in other words, an employer has an incentive, either not having to provide health insurance and not having to pay the fine, so a minimum of $3,000 if they hire somebody who is not lawfully present in the United States until the President's executive memos take effect. That should be stopped.

If President Obama's unilateral immigration amendments are not stopped, future Presidents will continue to expand the power of the executive branch and encroach upon individual liberty.

The time is now for Congress to take a stand against these abusive actions. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and these important amendments and yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), chairman of the House Democratic Caucus.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

To govern means to get things done. That is pretty simple, and quite honestly, that is about all the American people ask us to do on a daily basis: get things done.

Instead of bringing a clean Homeland Security funding bill to the floor of this House, our colleagues on the Republican side have decided to put our Nation's security at risk and cater to some of the most radical views in their party.

It is stunning that only a week after the tragic terrorist attacks in Paris, we are standing here on the floor of the House of Representatives talking about attempts to make it more difficult for the Department of Homeland Security in the United States of America to defend our Nation.

A good bill—and we have heard this, Republicans and Democrats alike say that the underlying bill to fund the Department of Homeland Security is a good one; it is just all the poison pill amendments that have been forced into this bill.

So a good bill to fund our government's Homeland Security and all of its obligations will come before us and become a victim of what has become known as shutdown partisan politics.

What is at stake? Border protection, customs enforcement, transportation security, Coast Guard protection, Secret Service protection, emergency management in the event of an attack or a natural or manmade disaster—all put in jeopardy to play partisan politics.

If the American people are going to believe that Congress is anything more than a graveyard for good ideas, then we need to get to work and not let a tiny minority of radical voices block progress. It is time for us to say to Americans: We get it; we heard you.

It is time to protect the homeland. It is time for us to act bipartisanly, and it is time for us to act as leaders for all Americans, not a political party.

We must pass a clean funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security without delay, and then, yes, we can get to debate immigration and immigration reform and pass a comprehensive immigration reform bill, but don't put the security of our people and our homeland at risk simply to game the system.

Let's pass a clean Homeland Security bill. Let us defeat all these amendments and get to work the way the American people expect us to.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. JEB HENSARLING, the honorable chairman of the Committee on Financial Services.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this critical piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, every President in the history of our Republic, from George Washington to Barack Obama, has raised their right hand and said:

> I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Clause 4, section 8 of article I of the Constitution says the Congress—the Congress—''shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.'' When we as a body read the Constitution on the House floor last week, I had the honor of reading this very section for all to hear.

Section 3, article II of the Constitution says the President ''shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,'' but never in the history of our Republic has a President so blatantly ignored his oath. We know our President has a pen; we know he has a phone. We just wonder when will he acquire a copy of the Constitution and read it.

His executive action on immigration is an unconstitutional power grab. It tramples on the authority that the Constitution gives Congress—the people's elected Representatives—over immigration. It ignores the separation of powers. We cannot let it stand.

Coequal branches of government, separation of powers, the rule of law—these must be preserved. In this bill, as amended, we do this by exercising the House's constitutional power of the purse. This DHS funding bill, as amended, will achieve this.

The debate is much bigger than immigration. It is much bigger than amnesty. It is about our Constitution. It is about the principle of separation of powers. It is the bedrock of our freedom and prosperity as Americans.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the minority whip of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlelady for yielding. I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee for the work that he has done on this bill. I want to thank the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations and Mr. PRICE for working on this bill.

This bill is an appropriation bill. This bill funds the Department that is charged with the responsibility of keeping America safe and Americans safe. This bill is an appropriation bill. It is against the rules of the House of Representatives to put legislative language on an appropriation bill.

Now, frankly, having served there 20, 30 years, I know that that rule is not always followed; and you, therefore, need a waiver from the Rules Committee in order to effect this end. This is not, therefore, regular order.

We just had another demonstration of the clear and present danger to which every citizen in the free world is subject. We saw it in France, and 17 people lost their lives.

□ 1815

We, of course, lost over 3,000 lives on 9/11. This is an issue on which there ought to be no difference among the 435 of us who have the privilege and honor of serving in this country and in this Congress.

Mr. HENSARLING raised his right hand to preserve and protect, yes, the Constitution and laws thereof, but also to preserve and protect the general welfare of all of our people. That is what this bill seeks to do.

Mr. Chairman, there are many compelling reasons why the House must pass a bill to fund the Department of Homeland Security without delay. I have spoken to some of them. We saw one of those reasons all too clearly last week, as I have said. Our Homeland Security agencies are hard at work every day to prevent incidents like those from occurring here in the United States, and how extraordinarily successful they have been since 9/11.

Again, Chairman CARTER and Ranking Member LOWEY, I want to congratulate you for coming together and agreeing on a bill, agreeing on funding levels, and agreeing on the objects of expenditures to keep Americans and America safe. But with only a continuing resolution to fund it, as has happened in December, the Department does not have the full flexibility necessary to respond to every threat to the best of its ability. This leaves us vulnerable at a time when we cannot afford to be vulnerable. That is why it is so unfortunate that House Republicans have chosen to play political games.

If this is, in fact, unconstitutional, the courts are set forth, in article III, to resolve this issue. If you feel so strongly that you are right, that is where relief should be sought. But let us not hold America's national security and the safety of our people hostage to that political difference. In doing so, you have managed to snatch partisanship from the jaws of consensus. We have agreement. The underlying bill before us will have the support of over 400 Members.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CONAWAY). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. Over 400 Members would support the underlying bill. Wouldn't it be wonderful to show to the American public that we come together not in a partisan way, but as Americans to make sure they are as safe and secure as we can make them? But, no, we have denigrated this debate to a political debate about a difference between the President and the Congress. Now, that is a significant debate to have, but not on this bill, not where we have consensus, not where the American security is at risk if we fail.

Two of the amendments are solely designed to undermine the executive actions President Obama took to address our broken immigration system. We think they are appropriate; you don't. That is fine. That is a political difference. Do not defeat consensus because we have differences on an unrelated issue.

You will say it is related because this is, after all, the agency that deals with immigration and border security. I get that.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Chairman, we will vote against these amendments. But the sad truth is you know, all of you, that if those amendments are put on this bill, the President of the United States will not sign it, and you will therefore have to take it him to court. And I see my friend back there—who is my friend—saying, yes, that is great, he won't sign it, and we will blame him for undermining Homeland Security.

In other words, you are going to hold hostage the security, and if he doesn't do what you say, security be damned. That is not the way we ought to be running America, particularly on this issue. Americans expect better of us. More importantly, and as importantly, we ought to expect better of ourselves.

The Appropriations Committee has agreed. The Senate and the House have agreed. There is consensus here. Americans are so frustrated by all of us grabbing defeat, obstruction, and disagreement from the jaws of consensus.

Vote against these amendments so that all of us can vote to pass this important, critical bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable PETER ROSKAM, my good friend and colleague.

Mr. ROSKAM. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I look at this from an entirely different perspective. I look at this as the House of Representatives asserting its will, speaking out, and saying, no, we are not going to be silent in the movement of the President of the United States. If we had done nothing, Mr. Chairman, then the subsequent argument in weeks to come would have been, well, you did nothing. You were silent. You waived your right to assert yourself. You have the power of the purse, and you did nothing.

Well, clearly, we are not doing nothing. Clearly, we are taking it up. And now here it is. We are coming together and we are saying that we don't believe the President has this authority. We are asserting that, and this bill will be debated.

But at the underlying level there is something absolutely incredibly significant and very bright that is happening, regardless of what side of the aisle you are on, because do you know what we are talking about? We are talking about defending a country that we all hold dear.

There was a story I heard from an exchange student, Mr. Chairman, who came to visit the United States. She was asked about her time here—this was a young college student—and they said: What made the biggest impression upon you during your time in the United States? She said this: The number of people who came up to me and said, ''What do you hope to do for a living? What do you want to do?'' And it was totally different for this girl, because the culture that she was coming from, that wasn't her experience, but she came to the United States and there was a brightness to it, an opportunity to it, and a freshness to it. She found it so exciting and so dynamic. That is what we are fighting about. That is what we are fighting for. We are fighting for a nation, to defend a great nation, and to celebrate a great nation. That is worth taking up.

So, look, there are very big differences in this House in the direction to move. There are very deep differences in this House about how we need to deal with the immigration problem.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, we all need to realize the brightness of this moment.

So I respect my colleague and his differences. I respect the other side and their differences. I think we need to go back to Thomas Jefferson, who said this, Mr. Chairman. Jefferson wrote a letter in 1790 to a guy named Charles Clay. He said:

The ground of liberty is to be gained by inches, and we must be contented to secure what we can get from time to time and eternally press forward for what is yet to get. It takes time to persuade men to do even what is for their own good.

Mr. Chairman, this is a game of inches. We need to prevail, we need to move forward, and we need to come together.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am pleased to yield another 30 seconds to the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say to my friend, as I observed, I think there is a legitimate question here. No one wants to see you silenced. Everyone thinks you have the right. You are a party, and you individually and collectively have the right to bring up this issue. What we urge you not to do is put at risk the passing of a Homeland Security bill which gives funding for a year's period so there will be stability and the ability to manage the national security of our country while, at the same time, on a parallel basis, raising legitimate questions that you want to take. So no one denies or wants to preclude you from the opportunity to do so.

I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

The Acting CHAIR. All Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to individual Members.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the House minority leader.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues who have commended the Appropriations Committee on the fine work they have done under difficult circumstances on the Homeland Security bill. It had been our hope that their fine work would have been rewarded by its passage in December, but the Republican leadership in the House decided that we would not pass the bill then to give some certainty to how Homeland Security would be funded in this year and instead toss it over until the new year.

We take an oath to protect and defend the American people. Their safety is essential to everything else. And Homeland Security is a place where we have a very big component for protecting and defending the American people. That is why we were so disappointed that, of all bills, the Republicans would pull that one bill out of the pack and say we are just doing this for a matter of weeks. It came with the promise that after the first of the year we would, of course, pass a Homeland Security bill. That was December.

In December, the Republicans said, no, we don't want to have that certainty, not just yet. Then, along came January, Paris. ''Je suis Charlie,'' around the world it is echoed, everybody coming together, heads of state, leaders of countries, whether you were present there or not, everybody present in the moment and the time since of support for protecting people throughout the world from terrorism.

It seems like that affected almost everybody, except it didn't penetrate the walls of this Chamber because here we are, once again, putting off, by other distractions, how we would pass as quickly as possible a homeland security bill. And what is interesting to me is that some of our colleagues are using immigration as the excuse.

But, Mr. Chairman, what further is interesting is that now they are saying it is not about immigration—which, of course, it has always been about passing an immigration bill and we don't even have to have this discussion. They are saying it is about the Constitution.

I have been here since President Reagan was President. I don't remember anybody calling up the Constitution when President Reagan used his executive action in the family fairness legislation. I don't remember anybody bringing up the Constitution when President George Herbert Walker Bush further expanded protections for people in our country—President Clinton and President George Herbert Walker Bush. So this is very interesting to hear it. But I do want to put this in perspective, and it will take a little time.

There is a strong legal and historical precedent to support the extension—we are just talking about deferred action here—to a broad category of people who have strong equities to our country. The Immigration and Nationality Act and the judicial precedent make clear that the Executive maintains broad discretion to determine how immigration laws are to be enforced. Such discretion extends to decisions regarding whether to defer enforcement against entire categories of people, whether such categories are defined by nationality or some other common characteristic that makes them particularly deserving of an act of administrative grace.

This legal authority has existed since the INA, the Immigration and Nationality Act, was first enacted in 1952 and has been exercised in various ways and under various names over the past 62 years. Based upon the administration's expansive prosecutorial discretion authority, the President could extend deferred action to persons who would qualify for registered provisional immigration status under S. 744, which passed the U.S. Senate on June 27, 2013, by a vote of 68–32.

The President could similarly establish a separate deferred action for persons deemed essential for agriculture in recognition of the fact that our country's agriculture industry and millions of jobs that rely upon it are largely dependent on the labor of unauthorized workers as for the parents of young people who have already received deferred action under DACA.

When Congress first passed the INA, the Immigration and Nationality Act, in 1952, it charged the Attorney General with the administration and enforcement of immigration laws and authorized the Attorney General to ''perform such other acts as he deems necessary for carrying out his authority under the provisions of this act.''

Courts have relied upon this delegation of authority to support the principle that the act ''commits enforcement of the INA to the Attorney General's discretion.''

□ 1830

With the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which many of us were here for, Congress further entrusted the newly created Secretary of Homeland Security with the responsibility of ''establishing national immigration enforcement policies and priorities.''

In doing so, Congress acknowledged the inherent authority of enforcement agencies to decide whom to investigate, detain, charge, and prosecute under the law. The Supreme Court ''has recognized on several occasions over many years that an agency's decision not to prosecute or enforce, whether through criminal or civil process, is a decision generally committed to an agency's absolute discretion.''

That is the Court's decision. If you want me to read the further authorities on that I will, but in the interest of brevity, courts consistently have applied this principle in the immigration context, and, in particular, to grants of deferred action and extended voluntary departure.

In Arizona v. United States, the Supreme Court relied upon the broad discretion exercised by Federal immigration officials, including ''whether it makes sense to pursue removal of all,'' to strike down almost all of Arizona's sweeping anti-immigration law. Because Arizona's law could result in ''unnecessary harassment of some aliens''—that is their term—for example, a veteran, a college student, or someone assisting with a criminal investigation whom Federal officials determine should not be removed, the law ''violates the principle that the removal process is entrusted at the discretion of the Federal Government.''

The idea that immigration enforcement efforts should be focused on high-priority targets has not always been controversial. Guidance pertaining to the use of prosecutorial discretion in the immigration context has been issued at least as far back as 1976. Under President George W. Bush, in recent memory, the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, reaffirmed prosecutorial discretion guidance issued during the Clinton administration and reiterated the responsibility of ICE agents and officers to use discretion in identifying and responding to meritorious health-related cases and caregiver issues.

Indeed, 15 years ago, Democratic and Republican Members of Congress joined together on a letter to then-Attorney General Janet Reno urging her to issue guidelines that would provide specific instructions to agency personnel in order to alleviate some of the hardship caused by our immigration laws. Democrats and Republicans signed it, and the letter accepted the premise that ''the principle of prosecutorial discretion is well-established'' and asked the INS to explain why it would pursue removal cases that would result in unjustifiable hardship rather than prioritizing enforcement efforts against more serious cases.

Although the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA, program announced 2 years ago provides the most recent example of temporary relief from removal being offered to a substantial class of persons, it is the ''Family Fairness'' program adopted by President Ronald Reagan and President George Herbert Walker Bush that proves to be the strongest precedent for building upon DACA and offering deferred action to a larger class of persons who meet certain criteria.

This is very interesting, my colleagues, because in 1986, Congress passed and President Reagan signed into law the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, IRCA. The law provided a path to legal status for millions of undocumented immigrants but provided no relief to the children and spouses of such persons who were not themselves able to meet the requirements for legalization. Indeed, when the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill to the floor, it wrote:

> It is the intent of the committee that the families of legalized aliens will obtain no special petitioning right by virtue of the legalization. They will be required to ''wait in line'' in the same manner as immediate family members of other new resident aliens.

But on October 26, 1987—less than 1 year after IRCA was enacted into law—President Reagan made the decision to defer enforcement against some of the close family members of persons who obtained lawful status under IRCA.

Now this is President Reagan acting. President Obama is acting in the absence of congressional action; President Reagan is acting in the presence of congressional action and saying, You didn't go far enough.

Under the Family Fairness program issued by then-INS Commissioner Nelson, the Reagan administration offered ''indefinite voluntary departure''—along with the opportunity to apply for employment authorization—to undocumented children residing with their parents if both parents—or in the case of a single-parent household, the parent with whom the child resides—had obtained lawful status under the act. Spouses of persons who obtained lawful status could also be granted indefinite voluntary departure and work authorization by demonstrating the existence of certain compelling or humanitarian factors.

Would you be suing President Reagan for doing that, as some of you are friends of the court in the suit against the President, as you are using the Constitution as your argument here today?

In response to continuing concerns that the Family Fairness program was too narrowly defined, President George Herbert Walker Bush went further 3 years later, expanding the program to apply to all spouses and all children of persons who were legalized under IRCA, provided they met certain requirements. The memorandum issued by then-INS Commissioner Gene McNary clarified that voluntary departure and employment authorization would be granted to such persons for a 1-year period and would be subject to extensions without limit.

The Reagan administration—would you be taking the President to court, would you be arguing that he acted unconstitutionally on the floor of the House? People didn't then.

The INS developed a new form—''Declaration, Ineligible Family Member of Legalized Alien''—precisely for the purpose of allowing undocumented persons who did not qualify for legalization under IRCA to affirmatively request relief from the threat of deportation and authorization to work lawfully. According to reports at the time, INS Commissioner McNary contemplated that the program could have affected as many as 1.5 million undocumented immigrants. Explaining the rationale for expanding the earlier program, McNary stated:

> It is vital that we enforce the law against illegal entry. However, we can enforce the law humanely. To split families encourages further violations of the law as they reunite.

In the end, only a fraction of the people eligible for relief under the Family Fairness program obtained such protection, but that is only because the Immigration Act of 1990 was enacted less than 1 year after the program was expanded by President Bush. Section 301 of that bill contained a family unity program that largely codified the executive actions taken by President Reagan and President Bush.

The parallels between the Reagan-Bush Family Fairness program and what is being proposed at the present time are uncanny. There are several lessons that can be drawn from this past precedent.

First, the authority to provide temporary relief from removal to a large percentage of the undocumented population has long existed, and past Presidents have exercised such authority.

Second, such authority existed even when the Executive's authority would seem to be at its weakest—where Congress specifically declined to legislatively provide the relief granted administratively. The President is now being asked to take administrative action in the face of historic intransigence on the part of House Republicans after the Senate overwhelmingly passed a bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform bill buoyed by popular support, overwhelmingly supported in a bipartisan way in the Senate, but nothing happening in the House.

By contrast, the Reagan administration adopted the Family Fairness program less than 1 year after Congress enacted the last comprehensive immigration reform bill that contains specific criteria for legalization and knowingly excluded from protection the very people affected by the administration action.

Just as I said before, even when Congress acted, President Reagan said we can do better. Nobody argued the Constitution at the time. Well, if they did, history does not recall it.

Third, the scope of the relief now being considered by the administration is entirely consistent with the Family Fairness program after it was expanded by President George Herbert Walker Bush. According to demographic work performed by the Pew Research Center, there were an estimated 3.5 million unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S. in 1990. By extending the Family Fairness program to cover 1.5 million unauthorized immigrants at the beginning of that year, President Bush used executive authority to protect approximately 42.9 percent of the undocumented population from removal and offer them work authorization.

I don't remember any uproar in Congress. Many of us were here at that time.

Earlier this year, the Pew Research Center estimated that there were 11.7 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States as of March 2012. If the administration takes steps to protect 5 million undocumented immigrants from removal, as a recent article suggested, that would extend temporary relief to 42.7 percent—a lower percentage than President Bush protected—of the undocumented population now in the country.

Finally, the most important lesson that can be learned from the Family Fairness program is that bold executive action can sometimes help change the legislative dynamic, helping to break the gridlock and pave the way to legislative reform. The only reason the Reagan-Bush Family Fairness program did not provide indefinite voluntary departure and employment authorization for many years without legislative approval—essentially a grant of deferred action—is that Congress did act and take steps, following the lead of the Presidents, to largely codify the President's program and provide such relief for removal and employment authorization itself.

At the time the Bush administration expanded family fairness, legislation to extend similar protections were stuck in Congress, having passed the Senate in 1989 but having seen no legislative action in the House. Less than 8 months after the administration's action, the House passed its version of the bill. A conference committee was

convened, and IMMACT was quickly enacted into law. The same pattern can be observed in many of the cases described in which the administration granted extended voluntary departure, deferred enforced departure, or deferred action to a broad category of people defined by their nationality or some other compelling characteristic. And Congress subsequently enacted legislation to permit such people to obtain lawful permanent residence.

I hope that will happen. The President has executive orders. Hopefully, Congress will codify that.

The Reagan-Bush Family Fairness program is just one of the many examples of past Presidents deciding to defer removal efforts and offer employment authorization to large classes of people.

In 1960, the Kennedy administration granted extended voluntary departure to many Cubans who otherwise would have been subject to deportation. Over the next 20 years, the INS granted similar protections to nationals of more than a dozen other countries. Such grants have sometimes, but not always, resulted in the enactment of special legislation permitting extended voluntary departure beneficiaries to adjust their status to that of lawful permanent residents.

In 1966, Congress enacted such legislation for Cubans. Again, President Kennedy acted. In 1966, Congress enacted such legislation for Cubans granted extended voluntary departure.

Congress did the same in 1977 for Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians who were permitted to remain in the country on EVD, extended voluntary departure; and again in 1987 for recipients from Poland, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

I have personal experience on the initiative.

After Tiananmen Square, there were concerns that Chinese nationals residing in the United States, primarily as scholars and students, would face repression if forced to return home. Congress passed a bill to allow these Chinese nationals to remain, which President George Herbert Walker Bush vetoed.

This is my bill.

Then, in 1990, it passed the House and passed the Senate, went to his desk, and he vetoed it. It had strong bipartisan support. We could fight the veto in the House, but in the Senate, at the moment of truth, the Senate upheld the veto.

President Bush promised that he would issue an executive order extending deferred enforced departure, or DED, to an estimated 80,000 Chinese nationals. While the President did not want it to be an act of Congress for fear of what an insult it might be to the Chinese Government as they were crushing people in the streets in Tiananmen Square and arresting people, he did promise to do an executive order, which he did.

Following President Bush's executive order, Congress acted quickly to permit Chinese nationals granted protection from removal and employment authorization to adjust their status to that of lawful permanent residence.

In 1991, President Bush extended that to approximately 2,000 Persian Gulf evacuees of various nationalities who were airlifted from Kuwait the previous year during the Persian Gulf War. The persons evacuated were chosen because they had children who were U.S. citizens or because they provided protection to U.S. citizens during the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

In 2000, Congress enacted a private immigration law to permit those who had not already been permanent residents by other means to obtain permanent residence.

□ 1845

In 1992, President George Herbert Walker Bush also extended a DED, deferred enforced departure, to approximately 200,000 Salvadorans who fled civil war and previously had been protected from removal pursuant to a grant of temporary protected status, or TPS. President Bill Clinton later provided DED to Haitians in 1997, and President George Walker Bush extended DED to Liberians in 2007.

Finally, again, this administration has extended deferred action to broad categories of people on two prior occasions. First, in 2009, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services created a process in which surviving spouses of deceased U.S. citizens and the qualifying children of such spouses could apply for deferred action.

The process was created because it was the position of the Department of Homeland Security at the time that no immigration relief was available under the law to protect surviving members from removal and that action was needed to address the humanitarian concerns.

The DACA program announced by Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano on June 15, 2012, presented the second deferred action program created under this administration. As of June 30, 2014, over 580,000 persons had been granted deferred action under the program.

The use of Presidential ''parole power'' is one of the oldest and most-established provisions of Presidential authority in immigration matters. Parole was first used to allow the entry of refugees who would otherwise be excluded by the national origins quota system.

Presidential parole was codified in the original 1952 INA, Immigration and Nationality Act, which authorized the use of discretionary authority to parole aliens into the United States ''for emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest.''

In 1956, President Dwight David Eisenhower first used his parole authority to allow 900 World War II orphans into the country and later paroled approximately 30,000 Hungarians. This use of parole power marks the first of many mass admissions by future administrations.

Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon collectively allowed approximately 600,000 Cubans to be paroled into the country; and Presidents Ford and Carter paroled approximately 300,000 Indochinese from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

In response to a concern that the parole power was being used to admit large numbers of persons not covered by international refugee laws, Congress enacted the Refugee Act in 1980, which amended the INA to provide a process for the admission of refugees. The act also limited the administration's ability to parole refugees into the country, absent compelling reasons in the public interest, but left untouched the general parole authority.

Nevertheless, several Presidents subsequently used the parole authority to allow the entry of groups of persons who arguably could have been considered ''refugee populations.''

President George Herbert Walker Bush in 1989 created a program that allowed individuals in Vietnam who were ineligible for refugee status to enter the country as ''public interest parolees,'' if they were able to prepay their travel expenses and provide affidavits of support from sponsors in the United States.

In 1996, President Bill Clinton paroled approximately 7,000 Iraqi Kurds to Guam and allowed them to apply for asylum to the United States. In 2006, President George W. Bush created a program which allowed the United States to parole certain Cuban medical professionals who have been conscripted to study or work in a third country under the direction of the Government of Cuba.

In 1996, Congress once more amended the statutory parole authority to apply only on a case-by-case basis; nevertheless, as the terms are not defined by the statute, they are open to interpretation by the administration.

In fact, the several instances in which parole authority was used by past Presidents demonstrate that promoting family unity can serve humanitarian goals or provide a significant public benefit.

The Lautenberg Parole Program, implemented by President George Herbert Walker Bush in 1988, granted parole to individuals whose refugee claims were denied, but who had family reunification concerns.

In 2007, President George Herbert Walker Bush established the Cuban Family Reunification Parole Program to expedite the reunification of Cuban families by paroling into the United States beneficiaries of approved family-based immigrant petitions, so they might wait together with their family members until a visa became available.

In 2007, President Bush created a program to authorize the parole of certain refugee derivative family members who had aged out and, therefore, could not be eligible for refugee status.

Given the administration's broad statutory parole authority, the lengthy visa backlogs that exist in most immigrant visa categories, and the humanitarian interests and significant public benefits that would attach to the unification of families, the President could make parole available to the spouses, sons, and daughters of American citizens and lawful permanent residents who face a separation of a year or more or, in the case of less than a year, when hardship is in addition to the separation.

This would not permit family members to skip the line, but would allow them to wait in the United States with their family members.

Authority for parole in place already is present in the country. The legal authority for parole in place was originally recognized in 1998. That opinion was endorsed the following year by the Commissioner of the INS, and it was reaffirmed in 2007 by the Bush administration DHS general counsel under President Bush, as I say.

According to these legal opinions, INA grants discretion to parole ''any alien applying for admission to the United States,'' and INA expressly defines an applicant for admission to include ''an alien who is present in the United States who has not been admitted.'' As a result, parole can be granted to persons who are present in the country without having previously been admitted to the country.

The list goes on and on, and I have so much more that I want to tell our colleagues, but what I am saying to you is that there is legal authority for the President to take action under the law. There is Presidential precedent, bipartisan since President Eisenhower, since these laws were passed, to do so.

To all of a sudden say we are having a debate now about the Constitution when we are supposed to be passing a law to protect and defend that Constitution and, instead, we are taking an exception to the interpretation of it—as I said, President Eisenhower, every President, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, President Nixon, the list goes on and on—all of the Presidents since President Eisenhower and certainly since President Reagan and both President Bushes and President Clinton, all acted in this way.

Many of us were Members of Congress in those Presidencies. If somebody wants to come forward and say that he was a voice in the darkness, but nothing significant ever emerged to challenge the constitutionality of what the Presidents did, so why now, especially now, December?

We are not going to protect and defend by extending this bill with certainty for Homeland Security. Paris, the whole world is in unity, galvanized by wanting to stop terrorism and to do everything in our power to do so, and we in this House are hesitating to do that.

If we want to take up an immigration bill and argue that the President doesn't have the authority to do what he has done, but with an intention to act ourselves, that would be the appropriate place to have this debate, but to hold up the Homeland Security bill, which Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY and the subcommittee chairs—and we are very proud of DAVID PRICE on our side on that, and I am sure that all the Republicans are proud of their Members on their side, because they came up with, under difficult circumstances, a good bill—let us just pass it, why don't we, and then let's get on with passing an immigration bill and debate what authorities the President has, and if we don't like them, then debate the merits of what he did and pass some of that into law.

But to say that he doesn't have the authority to do it and this is about the Constitution really raises some serious questions.

Again, we should be talking about how we are creating good-paying jobs in our country. That is what people want us to do. Let's just pass this bill, get it done, and go on to how we can invest in better infrastructure and bigger paychecks for the American people.

Lifting the economy and the purchasing power of our workers really creates an atmosphere where immigration and other humanitarian initiatives are better received.

I took the time tonight because I just was listening to this debate and how people were saying that the President was acting outside the scope of the Constitution, that he had overreached.

Then I asked my colleagues: What are you thinking, that you would hold up the Homeland Security bill and that you would not question the authority of Republican Presidents—or even the Democratic Presidents when they had done this—but you are questioning the constitutionality of actions taken by President Obama?

The time is not right for this. The time is right for us to pass an immigration bill. The time is right for us to, right now, tonight, pass a clean—tomorrow morning, pass a clean—reject these amendments, reject these amendments and pass a clean Homeland Security bill, so we can get on with that and then have a clear debate about immigration.

I want to thank the staff of the Judiciary Committee for the important work that they have done, Chairwoman ZOE LOFGREN and Ranking Member JOHN CONYERS for the work that they have done educating Members about what the history is on this subject—and it is a recent history. I thank them for their leadership and their service.

I ask our colleagues to reject these amendments, disabuse yourself of any notion—because it isn't a full-fledged idea—but any notion that the President is acting in an unconstitutional way. Let's get on with our work.

When we say, ''Je Suis Charlie,'' we are not just identifying with a magazine office in Paris—that would be important enough—but we are identifying with the entire effort to protect people from terrorism.

That is what the Homeland Security Committee was established to do. That is what this legislation will fund. Let's remove all doubt that we are going to do it as soon as possible.

I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. FOXX). Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chair, at this time, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. JOHN CULBERSON, of the CJS Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Chair, under the logic of the minority we have heard tonight, it would be that the President has taken this action because of the inaction of Congress in order to fix a broken immigration system.

Under that logic, President George W. Bush would have been within his rightful authority, in order to fix a broken economy, to refuse to collect the capital gains tax, just to issue an executive order, a memorandum by the director of the IRS: Do not collect the capital gains tax, the capital gains tax is now effectively zero, no matter what the law says, to fix a broken economy.

I would also point out to my colleagues in the minority that the examples that we have heard tonight of previous Presidents taking action are all based on the President's very broad authority under the war powers, under his authority as Commander in Chief, and also his authority to make treaties and receive foreign ambassadors.

In fact, the Supreme Court, Madam Chair, has said that the President is essentially the sole organ of the Federal Government in the field of international relations; so the authority of other Presidents in the past who have taken these actions, they have done so under their authority as Commander in Chief in the area of foreign affairs.

We in the House tonight, the new Republican majority in the House, are listening to the voters. We are responding to the overwhelming rejection of President Obama's policies by the American people.

Two short months ago, when President Obama said his policies were on the ballot, America answered and said ''no'' and elected the largest Republican majority since the 1920s to stop President Obama from dismantling the America we know and love, to stop President Obama from ignoring the law and the Constitution.

We in the House are using our authority to be good stewards of our taxpayers' hard-earned tax dollars. Our system of checks and balances gives us that authority, our responsibility, to prevent our constituents' hard-earned tax dollars from being spent for illegal purposes.

The first amendment we are taking up tonight is one step of many in this bill tonight. We are taking up a whole

series of amendments as steps to keep our word that we are listening to the American voters.

The first amendment is one based on a bill that I am proud to coauthor with Chairman ADERHOLT and other Members of the House that dismantles and defunds the President's illegal executive amnesty memos.

We have further taken action in this bill tonight to have the highest number of border patrol agents we have ever had before, keeping a minimum of 34,000 beds—detention beds—available for the purpose of enforcing the law.

The second critical part of this bill, Madam Chair, is that the Republican House is enforcing the law. This is a law enforcement issue because we understand in Texas, better than any other part of the Nation, you cannot have good schools, safe streets, and a strong economy without law enforcement.

We all know that our economy on the river, on the Rio Grande, is fundamental that the law be enforced to keep out the drug runners and the smugglers and the gunrunners and the criminals. No one has a stronger interest in safe streets and good schools and laws being enforced than those folks that live along the southern border.

□ 1900

President Obama's got this responsibility and he has refused to fulfill his constitutional responsibility as Commander in Chief to execute the laws faithfully. The House of Representatives is doing our job and honoring our word to the American people to preserve, protect, and defend the America we love by enforcing the law.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chairwoman, how much time is remaining on each side?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has 38 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 32½ minutes remaining.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, with this bill, the majority plays a dangerous game with our national security. We all know why they are doing this. They want to tie the President's hands on immigration because they do not agree with him there. But by acting this way, the majority has torn up what should be a fundamental rule of American politics: that we do not play politics with the security of our Nation.

The fact that the majority chooses to gamble with Homeland Security, of all budgets, is troubling, to say the least. At a time when we face a higher terrorist threat, these tactics are potentially deadly.

Let us recall that the Department of Homeland Security was born out of the searing attacks on this Nation on September 11, 2001. We created it to protect our country against further atrocities. Three thousand people died. We have seen what our enemies are capable of. We saw it in the Boston Marathon bombing last year. We saw it again over the past week in a shocking series of terrorist murders in Paris.

Funding for national security programs should be sacrosanct. Republicans and Democrats could so easily have come together to pass a full-year funding bill. Instead, the majority chooses tactics that put the security of American families at risk.

They have allowed three nongermane amendments. The American people know about this nongermaneness. They have added that to this bill. That seeks only to make life harder for immigrant families. I remember in 2007 when Chairman ROGERS, the chair of the Appropriations Committee, said on this floor:

> There is no more important chore that the Congress has . . . than to protect the country as best we can from its enemies and from natural disasters. That is what this bill is all about.

Well, his party should take his advice now.

These games are dangerous. They are disgraceful. They are wrong. I will vote against this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. CARTER. Madam Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Madam Chairwoman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 240, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, which Judge CARTER, Mr. PRICE, myself, and others helped draft in the Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Homeland Security. This bill, despite what you may have heard, is a product of bipartisan compromise.

It provides $47.8 billion to fund the agencies of the Department of Homeland Security through fiscal year 2015.

It includes $7 billion for emergency disaster relief to assist those suffering the effects of severe winter snowstorms that have hit the northern United States; wildfires that have ravaged the West; floods; tornadoes; and other natural disasters.

The bill also provides $213 million for OCO, or the Overseas Contingency Operations of the Coast Guard, as they continue to play a vital role in the support of our military abroad.

In our deliberations on this bill, the committee took very seriously the crisis that has unfolded on our southwestern border as we experience the surge of unaccompanied minors, primarily from the Central American countries of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. It is estimated that nearly 70,000 unaccompanied children entered illegally in 2014 alone. The bill also allows certain FEMA grants to be used to reimburse State and local governments for the excessive costs associated with humanely detaining and processing these unaccompanied minors. In response to the influx of families that have crossed the southwest border, it allocates an additional $362 million for detention capability and capacity, including 3,732 new family detention beds.

This legislation fully funds CBP, or Customs and Border Protection, and its 21,370 agents who provide not only security at our northern and southern borders, but also at our many ports of entry where goods come and go from all over the world.

In light of the recent security incidents at the White House, the bill includes funding to improve security at the White House and Vice President's residence through additional fiscal infrastructure and resources such as tactical canine units.

It also direct resources for the Secret Service to begin preparations for the Presidential candidate protection ahead of the 2016 Presidential election.

We have all seen the recent events in the news that demonstrate the importance of being proactive on security in the cyber realm. Just yesterday, we saw social media accounts that the U.S. Central Command, or CENTCOM, was hacked by ISIS or their sympathizers. Last month, a major cyberattack allegedly perpetrated by North Korea compromised sensitive data belonging to the Sony Corporation.

This legislation provides an increase in funding for the National Protection and Programs Directorate to support infrastructure protection, information security, and cybersecurity. We cannot afford to take a passive approach to protecting critical network communications.

This bill also funds construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility to ensure the security of our Nation's food supply, something I think all too often we have taken for granted. This facility will strengthen our Nation's capability to conduct research and develop vaccines and other countermeasures to prepare and respond against diseases that could seriously threaten our crops and livestock.

Finally, this fiscally responsible appropriations bill reduces the administration overhead costs of the Department of Homeland Security by $6 million below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman CARTER, Mr. PRICE, and the staff of both sides of the aisle that worked really hard to get this legislation to the point where it is. The underlying bill is a good bill. Notwithstanding any of the amendments that are going to be considered tomorrow, this bill should be supported on its merits, and it has a strong bipartisan vote.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairwoman, I want to make it clear that I support the original bipartisan Homeland Security bill and oppose the majority's radical anti-immigrant amendments. These amendments pollute the bipartisan bill both Republicans and Democrats have carefully crafted to protect the American people.

Our clean Homeland Security bill provides the funds needed to protect our country. It invests in border security and prioritizes the detention and deportation of dangerous criminals.

The clean, bipartisan Homeland Security bill provides funds for new grants to State and local first responders, who are our first line of defense against homegrown terrorism. It invests in the Coast Guard's eighth National Security Cutter and additional Fast Response Cutters to help protect our ports. The bill also provides critical funds to hire new Secret Service agents to make essential security improvements at the White House.

These are just a few examples of why this bill is so important. Unfortunately, instead of bringing the clean, bipartisan bill for a vote, the majority is proposing several poison pill amendments that will jeopardize the bill's ability to become law. It is unconscionable to put our Nation's security at risk simply for the purpose of appeasing those who want to undermine President Obama's reasonable and lawful executive action to fix our broken immigration system in light of the fact that this House has not acted.

Current funding for DHS is set to run out at the end of February. The recent horrors in Paris are the latest reminder of why America needs Congress to pass the negotiated bipartisan Homeland Security bill that can become law and defeat the anti-immigrant poison pill amendments being proposed by the majority.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the amendments and to vote ''yes'' on the original bill to protect the homeland, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN), a member of our subcommittee.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the 2015 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act. Our subcommittee has worked diligently on this legislation, and I want to thank Chairman CARTER and the entire staff for countless hours they have put in crafting the bill before us today. This legislation prioritizes our national security and strengthens border security, while addressing numerous issues that have arisen in the past year.

Last year, tens of thousands of unaccompanied alien children entered the United States illegally while the administration sat on its hands. Rather than deal with the crisis, the President further exacerbated the problem and encouraged more people to try to bypass the legal immigration process when he granted executive amnesty to millions of illegal immigrants.

Today, the House has the opportunity to correct these mistakes by passing this legislation. In addition to the responsible and deliberate funding levels laid out in the bill, House Republicans are offering key amendments to completely defund the President's executive actions and restore order to the legal administration process by ensuring that those who came here illegally will not be allowed to bypass those who sought to come here through the right and legal way.

I urge my colleagues to vote for these provisions and the underlying bill.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Chairwoman, I rise to thank my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee. I am a ranking member also. I know what type of work it takes to put together a $39.7 billion expenditure to protect all of the entities of domestic homeland security. It is a good bill. It was worked out last year. For all the new Members coming, I am shocked that they have to go through this learning process about how we take a good thing and screw it up.

This bill has bipartisan support. I think if we voted on it tonight, the underlying bill would pass overwhelmingly. I don't even know if there would be a negative vote. But tomorrow morning on this floor amendments are going to be made to this bill. I understand the other side already has them, and I wish the people who are thinking about voting for those amendments and those that are proposing them had listened to the people that we are funding in Homeland Security, because the last thing they would tell you is that America is going to be less secure with those amendments.

There isn't going to be a college campus or university that isn't going to be in revolt when you try to deport the students who are there. Your wives, your families are going to be upset when you try to deport your gardener or somebody taking care of your house. Our faith-based communities are going to be hiding these people from deportation.

You are coming in and creating this ugly government that is going to go around and round up people who have not committed a crime and deport them.

□ 1915

That doesn't make America more secure. In fact, it makes us ugly all over the world. So, I can't, for the life of me—when we go to such hard work to get such a great, balanced bill, to spend $39.7 billion on the Department of Homeland Security, then want to make sure that it doesn't work.

The President has said he is going to veto it. He is going to veto it because you are mad at him for providing leadership.

Thank you, Mr. President, for providing that leadership. The House should have joined with the Senate and adopted a comprehensive immigration bill, but we didn't. We sat on that for 2 years, did absolutely nothing, and now we are attacking you.

Shame, shame on the House. Defeat those amendments.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Madam Chairman, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), a member of our committee.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the fiscal year 2015 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, as well as the amendments that will be offered to put the brakes on President Obama's executive overreach on illegal immigration.

My constituents are depending on the House and the Senate to send a strong message to the White House that their attempt to grant amnesty through executive action is an affront to the democratic process that has served our Nation well for more than 200 years.

The reason people are fleeing from south to north is that this side of the border, we have the rule of law, not men.

I want to thank Homeland Security Subcommittee Chairman JOHN CARTER, Chairman HAL ROGERS, and the rest of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for putting together a responsible bill that provides the funds for our Homeland Security personnel and the need to carry out their mission.

Specifically, the bill provides significant funding for our Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement to ensure both agencies have the ability to stem large flows of illegal immigration like we witnessed last summer in Texas.

Another important tool in tackling illegal immigration is the increased use of E-Verify, which remains the only and best way for employers to confirm that the employees that they hire are in this country legally. The underlying bill contains full funding