

TITLE VI

INVESTING IN AMERICAN SECURITY, GROWTH, AND OPPORTUNITY

SEC. 601. *Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements.*—An additional \$342,500,000 is provided for the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account.

Within this amount, \$70,500,000 is provided to award the detailed design contract for the Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC]. The project could be delayed for multiple years if this funding is not provided as all the standard acquisition processes would have to recommence. The OPC is replacing aging 270-foot and 210-foot medium endurance cutters, some of which are over 50 years in age.

Within this amount, \$110,000,000 is provided for the procurement of two additional Fast Response Cutters [FRCs], to match the fiscal year 2016 request. FRCs are replacing the aging 110-foot patrol boat fleet and are critical assets to perform drug and migrant interdiction. Acquiring six boats, instead of the four funded in the underlying bill, has the potential to achieve cost savings of \$5,000,000 per hull or \$30,000,000 in total.

Within this amount, \$162,000,000 is provided to accelerate acquisition planning and development of a new heavy polar icebreaker and equals the 5-year cost estimate outlined in the Coast Guard's Capital Investment Plan. The Coast Guard's High Latitude Study determined that it would require three heavy and three medium icebreakers to conduct all of its assigned missions.

SEC. 602. *Infrastructure Protection and Information Security.*—An additional \$25,000,000 is provided for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security. Within this amount, \$22,000,000 is for cybersecurity to provide for aggressive detection of extremely malicious intrusions (hunt teams), discovery of greatest vulnerabilities (red teaming), and remediation plan development for Federal agencies at highest risk of losing personally identifiable information of citizens or other protected information. Drawing on lessons learned from the recent Office of Personnel Management [OPM] breach, Federal agencies must expedite their cybersecurity posture. Due to detection of previous malicious activity, OPM has undertaken an aggressive effort to update its cybersecurity posture in the last year, adding numerous tools and capabilities to its networks. As a result, in April 2015, OPM detected a cyber-intrusion affecting its information technology systems and data. The intrusion predated the adoption of the tougher security controls. As the door closes to malicious attacks on the high value target of OPM, the adversaries will seek out other Federal agency networks from which to steal information. These funds will ensure Federal agencies know the highest priority investments to make to prevent additional devastating data theft. The Department is directed to provide a report with a specific metric, a detailed timeline, and a 5-year budget associated with implementing immediate solutions for each Federal agency without delay.

Further, within this amount is \$3,000,000 is for additional critical infrastructure vulnerability assessments. These specialized field assessments identify vulnerabilities, interdependencies, capabilities, and cascading effects on the Nation's critical infrastructure

and are critical to prevent a disaster from turning into a catastrophe. Funds for additional assessments will ensure critical infrastructure with a cyber nexus are completed without delay.

SEC. 603. *State and Local Programs.*—An additional \$460,000,000 is for FEMA’s State Homeland Security Grant Program; Urban Area Security Initiative; Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance, and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance; and Port Security Grants. The March 2015 National Preparedness Report found that the Nation has developed acceptable levels of performance in 8 of 31 core capabilities including operational coordination, intelligence and information sharing, and public health and medical services. Further, 6 of the 31 capabilities have been identified as in need of improvement for National preparedness including cybersecurity; housing in large-scale incidents; access control and identity verification; and long-term vulnerability reduction. While Federal grants only provide a small portion of the funds that State and local governments need to be ready, it is critical to make the investments so that the Nation as a whole is prepared. With the systematic attacks on government information technology systems, cybersecurity is a core competency that is continually raised by Governors, State and local chief information officers as an urgent and immediate need.

SEC. 604. *Firefighter Assistance Grants.*—An additional \$70,000,000 is provided for Firefighter Assistance Grants which shall be evenly split between Assistance to Firefighters and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants. FEMA issued a draft of the second edition of the National Preparedness Goal in March. The draft includes an additional core capability for “Fire Management and Suppression”, recognizing the need for readiness of the Nation to meet the risks associated with fires. In addition, the Nation relies on individual fire departments to work together during large scale and catastrophic events. Funding is provided to further assist in meeting these requirements.

SEC. 605. *Emergency Management Performance Grants.*—An additional \$55,000,000 is for Emergency Management Performance Grants [EMPG]. State and local governments use their own capabilities daily for emergencies and disasters. Having strong local emergency management resources has been a priority since FEMA capabilities are only used when State and local governments’ resources have been overwhelmed by a disaster and all levels of government must work together. In fiscal year 2014, there were 45 Presidentially declared disasters, but an additional 27,006 disasters used State assets and 17,890 disasters used only local resources meaning 44,896 disasters never required a Presidential disaster declaration, saving Federal funds. Through EMPG, State and local governments match Federal grants by over 50 percent each year building an emergency management system that serves the Nation well.

SEC. 606. *Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.*—An additional \$89,500,000 is for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program. Currently 56 percent of the Nation’s population is covered by up-to-date and accurate flood maps. Full funding of the request will ensure an additional 160,000 flood map miles will meet current standards, raising the covered population

to 59 percent. Further, the additional funding will provide FEMA with the ability to fulfill expanding mapping responsibilities required by Congress through reauthorization of the flood mitigation and flood insurance programs and to address the recommendations of the newly constituted Technical Mapping Advisory Council due on October 1, 2015.

SEC. 607. *Predisaster Mitigation Fund.*—An additional \$100,000,000 is for the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund. Funds for these projects shall be available until September 30, 2017. FEMA receives 2.5 times the amount of available funding in applications annually. For each \$1 invested in mitigation, \$4 are saved in future disaster costs. In the 1990s, FEMA was appropriated an average of \$3,000,000,000 a year for disaster costs. One decade later, average costs tripled to over \$9,500,000,000 a year. This spending trend is not sustainable.

SEC. 608. *Emergency Food and Shelter Program.*—An additional \$20,000,000 is for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program. As job growth has stalled in the first quarter, so has the economy. The U.S. gross domestic product, the broadest measure of economic growth, only rose 0.2 percent in the first quarter, well below expectations that growth would be 1 percent. This funding will ensure those impacted by economic disaster have food and shelter until their temporary homelessness can be remedied.

SEC. 609. *Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations.*—An additional \$25,000,000 is provided to the Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations account. The Committee understands that S&T is currently investing in revolutionary technologies to improve the passenger screening at airports, including the development of noninvasive screening equipment. In light of recent reported failures at TSA in recognizing and catching prohibited items coming through passenger screening checkpoints, these funds will accelerate efforts to develop and certify new technologies for use at checkpoints.

SEC. 610. Bill language is included limiting the availability of funds in this title until enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, an act increasing the post-sequester discretionary caps contained in the Budget Control Act of 2011.