

AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 115th CONGRESS

Clause 2(d), Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress requires each standing Committee to adopt an authorization and oversight plan for the two-year period of the Congress and to submit the plan to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, and Appropriations not later than February 15th of the first session of the Congress.

This is the oversight plan for the Committee on Homeland Security for the 115th Congress. It includes the areas in which the Committee expects to conduct oversight during the 115th Congress, but does not preclude oversight or investigation of additional matters as needs arise. The Full Committee will examine the following key priorities, among other issues.

SECURE AMERICA'S BORDERS

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct rigorous oversight on the Department's efforts to secure land and maritime borders of the United States, including but not limited to personnel, technology, infrastructure, and coordination between components. The Committee will monitor the extent to which the Department can measure its performance in securing the borders and how these measures reflect the state of border security. The Committee will also examine the technologies used to secure the borders and the Department's acquisitions efforts regarding border security technologies. The Committee will address the illegal flow at our ports of entry, between our ports of entry, and in the maritime environment.

ENSURE THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RUNS EFFECTIVELY

Previous leadership of the Department undertook a number of reviews and reforms to address a series of well-documented management challenges, many of which harken back to the days when twenty-two agencies were brought together to form this Federal agency in 2003. Key management challenges include acquisitions management and chronically low morale. In the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight to ensure that DHS effectively conducts its operations, which guard against waste, fraud, abuse and duplication. Also, close scrutiny will be given to the Department's efforts to improve acquisition and procurement outcome, bolster employee morale and effectively address instances of employee corruption. Moreover, the Committee will examine various programs related to the Department of Homeland Security to determine whether such programs should be reauthorized, including those included in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and those programs with expiring authorizations in the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007".

PREVENT TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE HOMELAND AND SHUT DOWN TERROR PATHWAYS INTO AMERICA

The Committee will continue to conduct rigorous oversight of the Federal government's counterterrorism efforts, including monitoring ongoing and emerging terror threats to the United States, both foreign and domestic. The Committee will also continue its focused oversight of Federal efforts to prevent terrorist travel to the United States. In particular, the Committee will give keen attention to U.S. activities to deny terrorists entry into the United States and will consider designating a panel to focus on the matter.

PROTECT AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS

Everything from the banking system to the electrical grid remains susceptible to cyber attacks. Terrorist organizations and state-sponsored cyber attackers continue to target America's personal information in addition to sensitive national security information on a daily basis. The Committee will focus on the oversight of the landmark cyber laws enacted during the 113th and 114th Congress as well as on fostering private sector information sharing and better protecting federal networks.

Additionally, the Committee will conduct oversight to elevate and strengthen the cybersecurity mission at DHS and how it can most effectively align to carry out its cybersecurity mission.

Finally, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight on the intricacies of encryption. It has become well known that terrorists have successfully begun to communicate via platforms that US law enforcement are unable to shine a light on. Unfortunately, there are no simple answers to this terrorism and law enforcement problem. The Committee believes that in order to examine the issue of encryption, it will take collaboration between the best technical, legal and policy minds from the technology sector, the privacy and civil liberties community, academia, computer science and cryptography, economics, law enforcement and intelligence.

SUPPORT AMERICA'S FIRST RESPONDERS

First responders and those who support their efforts with information and intelligence are on the front lines of our efforts to secure the homeland. Through oversight of information sharing, grants and other DHS programs, the Committee will continue to support the community of first responders in their vital homeland security mission.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND DUPLICATION

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will oversee the Department of Homeland Security's day-to-day operations to ensure that it is operating in the most efficient and effective manner possible. Pursuant to Rule X, clause 2(d)(1)(F) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee will work to identify potential opportunities to eliminate duplicative or unnecessary programs, find efficiencies that will contribute to the Department's ability to meet its vital missions, and identify areas for cost savings. The Committee will investigate homeland security programs and practices, as warranted. The Committee will also conduct rigorous oversight to ensure the Department conducts effective outreach to the private sector and utilize commercial best practices, as appropriate.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will review the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security to improve acquisition outcomes, and to ensure that effective management controls are put in place to prevent contract waste, fraud, and abuse while promoting efficiency and effectiveness. The Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Undersecretary for Management and Chief Procurement Officer to ensure the effective management of these key functions. The Committee will monitor the cost, schedule, and performance status of major Department acquisition programs. The Committee will also examine the impact of the Department's acquisition initiatives to enhance processes and improve outcomes related to its major acquisition programs.

Moreover, the Committee will review the Department's implementation of Section 831(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296), which grants the Secretary authority with respect to research and development projects to use more flexible contracting mechanisms in an effort to attract "nontraditional government contractors" for needed homeland security technologies, as well as the Secretary's use of other streamlined acquisition practices. The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to leverage strategic sourcing, as outlined in Federal guidance, to increase efficiencies.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue its oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's progress to properly manage financial systems and data to minimize inefficient and wasteful spending, make more informed decisions to manage its programs, and implement Department policies. The Committee will also review the Department's efforts to enhance its managerial cost accounting, address internal control weaknesses in financial reporting, achieve a clean audit opinion on its financial statements, and reduce the reliance on manual data calls to collect cost information from the various components and compile consolidated, reliable data.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will review the Department's efforts to address information technology (IT) challenges, including the management and integration of the Department's IT systems. The Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and component CIOs to ensure the effective management, oversight, and coordination of these key functions. The Committee will monitor the Department's progress in IT architectural planning, investment management, cloud computing, policy development, operations, and related personnel management. The Committee will also continue its oversight of the Department's efforts to establish centralized and modernized human resources IT program.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee will monitor the Department's efforts to recruit and retain personnel and to address employee concerns set forth in the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey and the Department's own personnel surveys, which have indicated morale problems across the Department. The Committee will also examine the Department's fairness in hiring and promotion practices. In addition, the Committee will continue to examine the Department's efforts to ensure an appropriate balance is struck between Federal employees and private contracts and guard against any unnecessary elimination of private sector jobs.

The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to effectively and efficiently consolidate its headquarters from more than 40 locations throughout the National Capital Region, known as the St. Elizabeths Headquarters Consolidation Project. Additionally, the Committee will continue to examine the Department's efforts to consolidate the Department's real property footprint to better achieve administrative, logistical, and operational efficiencies in the field.

EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine employee corruption and misconduct issues and their effect on homeland security. Although the vast majority of Department employees reflect the agency's core values, even one corrupt employee represents a significant management challenge. The Committee will review Department statistics and case studies associated with employee integrity issues, as well as, the effectiveness of policies, procedures, and practices the Department utilizes to address such employee integrity issues.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) created a Privacy Officer for the Department of Homeland Security to ensure that the Department's information gathering and analysis functions and other programs across its components adhere to established standards for the protection of privacy. Section 705 of the Act also established an Officer for Civil Rights and Liberties to review and assess information alleging abuses of civil rights or civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Homeland Security. During the 115th

Congress, the Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts under such laws to strike an appropriate balance between the need to combat terrorist attacks against the United States with the privacy expectations and civil rights of US citizens. Also, the Committee will examine the extent to which the Department is transparent with the American people, including its process for managing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the Administration's efforts to accomplish the National Preparedness Goal through the National Preparedness System and its various frameworks. Additionally, the Committee will review the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) response and recovery efforts for declared disasters to ensure capabilities are enhanced by lessons learned and Federal resources are used appropriately. The Committee will investigate issues, if any, of waste, fraud, and abuse associated with FEMA's disaster response efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to enhance the ability of state and local governments and emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a terrorist attack. The Committee will review the coordination of grant programs within the Department of Homeland Security in developing guidance and administering grants; the ability of state and local governments to access, obligate, and expend funds; the strength of regional partnerships developed through grants; and the risk-based distribution and expenditure of such grants at the state and local levels. The Committee will examine options to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of grant programs. The Committee will also review ongoing efforts to comprehensively assess these investments and the impact on preparedness capabilities through the lens of the National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness Report, State Preparedness Reports, and other related assessments.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the significant challenges posed by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents to homeland security and will assess the Department's progress in implementing security strategies to reduce the likelihood and impact of CBRN attacks, and, thus, the CBRN risk to the Nation. The Committee will assess the Department's organization to respond to these threats. In addition, the Committee will oversee the Department's efforts to predict and respond to the evolving CBRN threat landscape, and ensure that CBRN expenditures are risk-based, coordinated, and, in general, represent the wise use of taxpayer dollars.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the coordination of various communications programs and offices within the Department of Homeland Security, including the achievement and maintenance of interoperable communications capabilities among the Department's components, as required by the Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act (Pub. Law 114-29). The Committee will monitor activities of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and the development of the public safety interoperable wireless broadband network. In addition, the Committee will review the Department's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to ensure timely and effective alerts and warnings are provided to the public in the event of an emergency and the Department fully implements the requirements of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015 (Pub. Law 114-143).

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will review the Department's training and exercise programs, including awareness of these resources among first responders and state and local governments. The Committee will review existing training centers and determine whether the Department is optimally utilizing these facilities to enhance first responder terrorism preparedness. The Committee will also examine the Department's efforts to streamline and improve the National Exercise Program to ensure the program enhances the preparedness of the Nation. The Committee will monitor the extent to which FEMA is incorporating lessons learned from national exercises into future training, planning, and response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the 115th Congress, the Committee will focus on the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and its ability to provide DHS components with the technology advancements needed to effectively carry out their respective missions. The Committee will also examine S&T's collaboration with the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC) and the transparency with which S&T reports this work to Congress. During the 115th Congress, the Committee will also examine the effectiveness of the S&T Centers of Excellence to provide the DHS components with advanced technologies that help them carry out their respective missions. The Committee will also provide oversight on the effectiveness of the Integrated Product Teams (IPT) and the process established to ensure the most urgent needs of the DHS components are met in a timely fashion.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY

ADVANCING RISK-BASED SECURITY

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will continue to examine TSA's long-term goals for TSA Pre✓™ and assess the effectiveness of TSA's passenger, baggage and cargo screening operations. The Committee will evaluate TSA's successes and challenges in expanding enrollment in TSA Pre✓™, including through contracts with private sector entities, and examine TSA's methodology to decide which passengers are eligible for TSA Pre✓™. Additionally, the Committee will monitor TSA's efforts to protect passenger privacy.

The Committee will also examine how TSA is ensuring that passengers that are designated high-risk are receiving enhanced screening at the checkpoint. Finally, the Committee will assess whether there are additional ways for TSA to enhance security and implement risk-based strategies at the screening checkpoint or in other areas of security, such as checked baggage screening operations, cargo security, and aviation access control points at domestic airports.

ENHANCING PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to ensure that TSA is effectively engaging the private sector to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations. Specifically, the Committee will evaluate the contracting process and management of TSA's Screening Partnership Program (SPP) and the use of third party canine teams. The Committee will work to ensure that stakeholders are properly consulted on major security policy decisions and airport staffing allocations, through the Aviation Security Advisory Committee or other means. The Committee will encourage TSA to find new ways to leverage private sector expertise, innovation, and technologies in its mission to secure the Nation's critical transportation systems in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

TARGETING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to identify and prevent waste, fraud, or abuse within TSA. As part of this overall effort, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight on the implementation of the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act (Pub. Law 113-245), and monitor whether TSA is complying with the provisions outlined in the Act. This includes, among other things, better private sector engagement, strategic planning, and utilizing innovation opportunities within the private sector from small businesses, and transparency in how tax dollars are spent to avoid wasteful spending on technologies that do not perform as intended. The Committee will also look at instances of employee misconduct and agency retaliation against whistleblowers. Finally, the Committee will also examine TSA's

process of designating information as Sensitive Security Information to determine if the designation is being abused.

STREAMLINING AND IMPROVING SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will review TSA's efforts to secure surface transit systems, including the highest-risk mass transit and rail systems. The Committee's oversight will include a review of the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program, the Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program, and TSA's surface transportation security regulations. The Committee will review the extent to which TSA effectively coordinates with its Federal, State, local, and private sector partners to secure our Nation's transportation systems and to help prevent conflicting or unnecessarily redundant regulations. The Committee will also assess the effectiveness of TSA's efforts to secure the Nation's pipeline systems through TSA's oversight and inspection activities.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the homeland security operations of the United States Secret Service. The Committee will conduct oversight on the Secret Service's complete integrated mission, including protecting the President of the United States and other Executive branch officials and investigating financial and cybercrime. The Committee will also examine the Secret Service's lead role in planning and executing security operations for National Special Security Events, such as the 2017 Presidential Inauguration. The Committee will also examine the agency's staffing model, including whether it has adequate resources to meet its current and projected needs as well as the agency's flexibility to handle unanticipated events. The Committee will also give robust oversight to the steps the agency is taking to address its longstanding concerns with hiring practices, promotion policies and morale. Finally, the Committee will monitor the ongoing efforts to reform the management of the agency and implement the recommendations from the 2014 Protective Mission Panel.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of all the cybersecurity activities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and, in particular, on activities within the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), the U.S Secret Service, and the Science and Technology Directorate. Areas of examination will include the President's Executive Orders 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*, and the Presidential Policy Directive 41 (PPD-41), *United States Cyber Incident Coordination*, and operations of NPPD's EINSTEIN and Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) programs for securing Federal networks.

The Committee will also consider the organization of NPPD to ensure that the component is properly structured to carry out the Cybersecurity and Information Sharing Act of 2015 as efficiently as possible. The Committee will also examine ways to further build the Department's cybersecurity capability and capacity, in order to implement newly assigned cyber statutory authorities.

Finally, the Committee will examine the implementation of cybersecurity legislation enacted during the 113th Congress including the National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113-282) (authorizing the National Cybersecurity Communications and Integration Center, or NCCIC); the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Pub. L. 113-283 (authorizing DHS to carry out federal information security activities); the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113-274) (providing for improvements to cybersecurity through public-private partnerships, education, awareness, and development of standards and best practices); and the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act, (Pub. L. 113-246) (calling for a comprehensive cyber workforce strategy with workforce assessments every three years).to, among other things, authorize the National Cybersecurity Communications and Integration Center (NCCIC), help improve the cybersecurity workforce, and grant DHS the authority to carry out protection of Federal civilian networks (Pub. Laws 113-246, 113-274, 113-277, 113-282, and 113-283).

During the 115th Congress the Committee will conduct oversight into DHS' engagement with the private sector on cyber risks to the Internet of Things.

The Committee will continue to monitor the security of Federal buildings and facilities, including the role and effectiveness of the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Committee will also examine the general management of FPS, including its vehicle fleet, personnel policies, and training program. Additionally, the Committee will monitor FPS's oversight and management of federal facility contract guard personnel.

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine NPPD's programs to protect critical infrastructure, with key focus on internal coordination mechanisms to ensure that expertise from both the cyber and physical 'sides of the house' can be leveraged efficiently and effectively, specifically with respect to the work of the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA). The Committee will also review how DHS, through NPPD, works with the various critical infrastructure sectors pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience* (PPD-21).

During the 115th Congress the Committee will continue to oversee the Department's implementation of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS) program, which requires high risk chemical facility owners and operators to report chemical holdings, perform vulnerability assessments, and adopt risk-based security measures to protect against the threat of a terrorist attack. The Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorism Act of 2014, (Pub. L. 113-254), conveys CFATS statutory authority until December 18, 2018, at which point

the Committee will rely on these oversight activities and findings to consider improvements or modifications to the CFATS program which can be achieved through reauthorization.

Further the Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to establish a program to secure the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate, as required by the Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate Act of 2008 (§563, Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 110-161). After being unable to implement a program for several years, the Department is currently reviewing how common Improvised Explosive Device (IED) chemical precursors move through commerce to better inform a solution that considers many IED precursors of concern. DHS is also continuing to develop a program to secure ammonium nitrate against the threat of terrorist misuse.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY

During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the Department's efforts to secure land and maritime borders of the United States, including but not limited to personnel, technology, infrastructure, and coordination between components. The Committee will also assess the status of programs and international agreements to secure US borders from illegal entry by persons or contraband. The Committee will monitor the extent to which the Department can measure its performance in securing the borders and how these measures reflect the state of border security. The Committee will also examine the technologies used to secure the borders and the Department's acquisitions efforts regarding border security technologies.

Finally, the Committee will examine the Department's efforts to identify, detain, prioritize, and remove criminal aliens from the United States, including those apprehended at or near US borders and ports of entry who are subject to removal, and particularly those from special interest countries.

BORDER SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the integration and effectiveness of transportation and border security screening systems at ports of entry for detecting high-risk passengers and cargo transported within the United States and across our borders, including efforts to better facilitate travel and trade such as implementation of "trusted traveler" programs, expansion of CBP Preclearance locations and the Beyond the Border Agreement with Canada.

The Committee will continue its rigorous oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's biometric programs including the accuracy and completeness of databases and the development and implementing of a biometric exit system in the air, sea and land environments. The biometric *entry* system was a 9/11 Commission recommendation and was first implemented in 2003 with the creation of US-VISIT. The recommendation to support a biometric *exit* system has not been completed, and, for the first time, Congress has provided the Department with a dedicated funding stream to complete an exit system at the nation's largest airports by 2018.

The Committee will examine the technology and infrastructure needs at ports of entry to better facilitate trade and travel while also strengthening border security. Congress recently authorized U.S. Customs and Border Protection to enter into Public Private Partnership agreements that leverage private dollars to enhance services at the nation's air, land and sea ports of entry, which will also be a key area of oversight.

VISA SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee intends to review efforts to ensure the deployment and implementation of training and infrastructure enhancements to assist border and consular officials in identifying, intercepting, and disrupting terrorists or others who would do the Nation harm by attempting to enter the United States. The Committee will address any security-related deficiencies in the immigration and naturalization process that terrorists could use to gain entry to or remain in the country for illegitimate purposes.

The Committee will continue to review visa security programs and policies to ensure adequate screening and vetting by DHS law enforcement including the Visa Security Program, the Preadjudicated Threat Recognition and Intelligence Operations Teams (PATRIOT), as well as reviewing the criteria for admission under the Visa Waiver Program's Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). These programs are critical to countering the growing threat of foreign fighters, including Americans and Europeans, who may attempt to join ISIS or its affiliates in Syria or Iraq, and who may return or travel to the United States to commit acts of terrorism.

The Committee will also examine the integration, security, and reliability of criminal immigration and terrorist databases used to screen persons seeking to enter and exit this country, to include advanced passenger information, and will assess the development of secure travel documents.

PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY

In the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine various aspects of port and maritime security, including the security of port facilities; the screening of vessels, passengers, cargo, and crew, for potential terrorists, terrorist weapons, and contraband. Specifically, the Committee will examine nuclear detection efforts and the development of international security standards for shipping and containers. The Committee will also analyze and conduct oversight on the statutorily required security assessment of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program.

The Committee also plans to review how the Department manages risks emerging from maritime threats and vulnerabilities such as small "go-fast" boats, panga vessels, yola boats, and semi-submersible vessels. The Committee will continue its oversight of the increasing maritime smuggling threat along the California coast and the impact of fewer interdiction assets and holding platforms in the source and transit zones.

The Committee plans to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's supply chain security programs, such as the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), the Container Security Initiative (CSI), and the need to utilize a risk-based methodology and the future of the Radiation Portal Monitor program to ensure a proper balance between the facilitation of lawful trade and the security of the homeland. This will include an assessment of implementation of certain provisions of the Maritime and Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-295), the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-347), relevant provisions of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-458), and the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-53).

The Committee will examine the operations and procedures of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Air and Marine Operations (AMO), specifically looking at AMO's interagency working relationships with law enforcement and Department partners and its specific capabilities and authorities. The Committee will review AMO's operational platforms and future acquisition programs to ensure both aviation and maritime assets are capable of meeting future mission needs and service requirements.

The Committee plans to review the Coast Guard's statutorily defined homeland security missions, to include ports, waterways, and coastal security; drug interdiction; migrant interdiction; law enforcement; and defense readiness. The Committee will examine Coast Guard operations to ensure that the service is using a risk-based, layered strategy to enforce laws and keep America's waters secure. This will include a specific assessment of the Coast Guard's counter terrorism capabilities, including the Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSST), Port Security Units, Tactical Law Enforcement Teams, and the Maritime Security Response Team (MSRT).

The Committee will review resource and asset needs within the Coast Guard to determine whether the service is operationally ready to address the varied threats to America's ports and waterways while pursuing a long-term sustainable path of fleet recapitalization.

Finally, the Committee will investigate the Coast Guard's specific maritime security operations and initiatives, such as the International Port Security Program and the inspection of vessels originating from ports with inadequate anti-terrorism measures. The Committee will examine these and other programs to ensure that the service is improving its maritime domain awareness and executing all of its missions in the most effective manner possible to keep America secure.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

The security of the United States is undeniably linked to international security. Vulnerabilities in one part of the world can quickly become security threats in another; to include the U.S. Homeland. During the 115th Congress, the Committee will examine the capabilities and efforts of the Federal government, particularly the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to threats to the Homeland.

EMERGING THREATS AND HOMELAND COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES

The Committee will examine worldwide threats to the U.S. Homeland from terrorist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), al Qaeda core, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al Shabaab, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Boko Haram, and other emerging groups that seek to establish safe havens or plot attacks against U.S. citizens and the Homeland. The Committee will also examine the threat from homegrown violent extremists and terrorist networks in the United States. Additionally, the Committee will monitor issues related to foreign fighter travel and trends, economic threats, and terrorist financing.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS

The Committee will review U.S. counterterrorism cooperation with major foreign partners, with the goal of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of international information sharing, training and best practices, and coordination. The Committee will examine international counterterrorism agreements and gather data from Departments and Agencies, as well as foreign partners.

RADICALIZATION, PROPAGANDA, AND INFLUENCE

The Committee will examine the security implications of foreign influence and propaganda directed at the Homeland, including the recruiting and radicalization by terrorist networks and propaganda developed and distributed by foreign adversaries. The Committee will assess homegrown terror threats and Federal, State and local efforts to address those threats. The Committee will continue to review Federal efforts to combat radicalization, particularly in prisons, to include how Federal agencies share information on potentially radicalized inmates with other appropriate entities.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Committee will conduct oversight of DHS's Intelligence Enterprise (DHS IE), including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. This will include a focus on the coordination and collaboration across intelligence offices and personnel within the Headquarters' elements and component agencies. Additionally, the Committee will review efforts to build the intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities of the Department and to ensure its full participation in the Intelligence Community as part of its homeland security mission. This will include an examination of the hiring authorities, practices, and career-development of intelligence analysts and professionals within Headquarters elements and component agencies.

The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, State, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the Homeland. The Committee will also review how DHS agencies collect and share information, including through vital security vetting

programs.

The Committee will continue to assess the development of DHS counterintelligence and insider threat programs, including Departmental organizational changes, resources, monitoring programs, and training initiatives. DHS's counterintelligence efforts are intended to prevent adversaries from penetrating the Department to exploit sensitive information, operations, programs, personnel, and resources.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee will examine the Department's efforts to improve homeland security and terrorism information sharing among Federal, state, and local governments; law enforcement entities; first responders and emergency management personnel; and the private sector. The Committee will examine the Department's initiatives to coordinate information sharing to and from state and local fusion centers throughout the country, and will continue to evaluate the efficacy and efficiency of the National Network of Fusion Centers to determine their impact on securing the homeland. The Committee will also review coordination and information sharing procedures between state and local fusion centers and Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and otherwise using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will also examine how the Department's component agencies conduct outreach to state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as other emergency response agencies, to identify best practices as well as address ongoing deficiencies.