



# FY 2012 Budget in Brief



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
Homeland  
Security

# Budget-in-Brief

## Fiscal Year 2012



# Homeland Security

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*“The kinds of threats we now face demonstrate that our homeland security is a shared responsibility. Only a "whole of nation approach" will bring us to the level of security and resilience we require.”*

**Secretary Janet Napolitano**  
**First State of Homeland Security Address**  
January 27, 2011

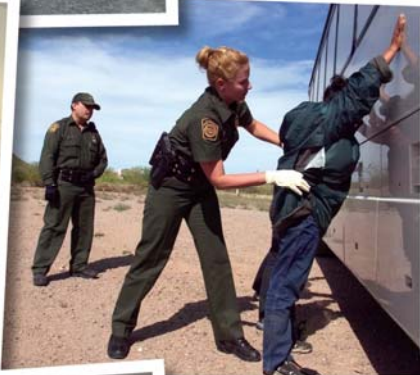
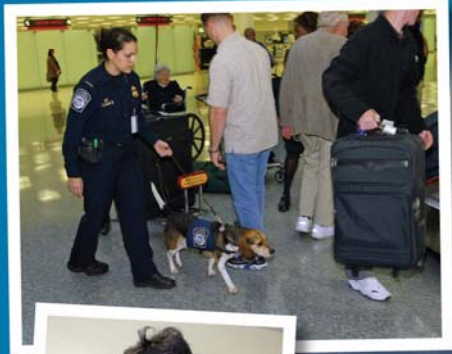
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# Preserving Our Freedom



We Secure

# Protecting America



# Our Homeland



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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### OUR VISION

*Preserving our freedoms, protecting America ...we secure our homeland.*

### Our Mission

*The Department of Homeland Security will lead the unified national effort to secure America. We will prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the Nation. We will ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors and promote the free-flow of commerce.*





## FY 2012 Budget Overview

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>2</sup>	FY 2012 Pres. Budget	FY 2012 +/- FY 2011
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Net Discretionary:	\$ 42,456,615	\$ 42,588,633	\$ 43,224,182	\$ 635,549
Discretionary Fees:	3,533,561	3,442,780	4,180,357	737,577
<i>Less rescission of prior year funds: <sup>3</sup></i>	<i>(151,582)</i>	<i>(40,474)</i>	<i>(41,942)</i>	<i>(1,468)</i>
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>45,838,594</b>	<b>45,990,939</b>	<b>47,362,597</b>	<b>1,371,658</b>
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds:	10,179,438	9,697,347	9,578,910	(118,437)
<b>Total Budget Authority:</b>	<b>\$ 56,018,032</b>	<b>\$ 55,688,286</b>	<b>\$ 56,941,507</b>	<b>\$ 1,253,221</b>
<b>Supplemental: <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$ 5,865,603</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<i>Less rescission of prior year supplemental funds:</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ -</i>

1/ FY 2010 revised enacted:

- Excludes transfer of \$16.0 million in FY 2010 funds from FEMA to OIG.
- Reflects reprogramming of -\$23.950 million of FY 2010 funds from CBP to OSEM for \$6.6 million; CIS for \$11 million; and FEMA for \$6.350 million.
- Reflects technical adjustments of -\$128.9 million for TSA Aviation Security Fees; \$2.589 million for the USCG Health Care Fund; and a \$666.830 million increase in budget authority based on actual receipts for USCG trust funds.
- Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$800 million.
- Excludes Overseas Contingency Operations of \$241.5 million and National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million from the USCG line item.
- Reflects reprogramming of \$7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -\$3.3 million; A&O of -\$2.0 million; and OHA of -\$2.4 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment to CIS fee authority of \$61.254 million for the Immigration Exams Fee and \$71.554 million for the Fraud Prevention Fee.

2/ FY 2011 Continuing Resolution reflects the FY 2010 enacted level assuming the following exceptions:

- Excludes funding for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR); office closed effective April 1, 2010.
- Includes transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA to the OIG.
- Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of FY 2010 of -\$23.950 million from CBP to OSEM for \$6.6 million; CIS for \$11 million; and FEMA for \$6.350 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$74.629 million for a CBP fee estimates.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$6.587 million for ICE revised fee estimates.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$6.400 million for TSA-TTAC revised fee estimates.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations of \$241.5 million and a National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million.
- Scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$800 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$685 million for the USCG Health Care Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$39.455 million for the USCG Retired Pay Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$10.190 million for the USCG Trust Funds.
- Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of \$7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -\$3.3 million; A&O of -\$2.0 million; and OHA of -\$2.4 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$20.0 million for the USSS Retired Pay Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$0.096 million for the FEMA - REP fund.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$23.0 million for the FEMA - NFIF discretionary offsetting revised fee estimates, and -\$19.454 million for FEMA - NFIF mandatory revised fee estimates.
- Reflects an FY 2011 approved reprogramming of \$25.0 million for a USCIS direct appropriated funds.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$240.533 million for USCIS - Immigration Exams and -\$70.701 million for USCIS - Fraud Prevention revised fee estimates.

3/ Pursuant to P.L. 111-83 and P.L. 111-242, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$2.358 million for A&O; -\$4.0 million for TSA; -\$5.6 million for Counter-Terrorism Fund; -\$8.0 million for NPPD; \$-5.572 million FEMA; \$-6.944 million for S&T; -\$8.0 million for DNDO.

- Pursuant to P.L. 111-212, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$1.8 million for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; -\$700 million for the Office of the Federal Gulf Coast Rebuilding; -\$489 million for A&O; -\$8.119 million for USCG. Pursuant to P.L. 111-230, \$-100.0 million for CBP.
- The FY 2012 President's Budget Request proposes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances: -\$16.3 million for ICE; -\$25.642 for NPPD.

4/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Total Budget Authority excludes the following:

- FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding provided in P.L. 111-83: USCG (\$241.5 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-117: USCG (\$54.0 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental Funding pursuant to P.L. 111-212: \$5.0 million for OIG; \$65.5 million for USCG; 5,095 million for FEMA; \$10.6 million for USCIS.
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-230: \$305.9 million for CBP; \$80.0 million for ICE; \$8.1 million for FLETC.



## **Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request U.S. Department of Homeland Security**

The demands on the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have never been greater and the threats we face pose new challenges that require an innovative and focused response. Today's threat picture features an adversary who evolves and adapts quickly and who is determined to strike us here at home – from the aviation system and the global supply chain to surface transportation systems, critical infrastructure, and cyber networks. The Department's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Budget allows us to continue to meet these evolving threats and challenges by prioritizing our essential operational requirements – while reflecting an unprecedented commitment to fiscal discipline that maximizes the effectiveness of every security dollar we receive.

The FY 2012 budget request for DHS is \$57.0 billion in total funding, \$47.4 billion in gross discretionary funding, and \$43.2 billion in net discretionary funding.<sup>1</sup>

Reflecting the current economic environment, we are preserving essential frontline operations and bolstering our operational strength by decreasing administration and overhead, including the overall budget for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. All DHS Components identified reductions associated with the Efficiency Review initiatives currently underway as well as administrative savings totaling more than \$800 million to strengthen mission critical activities across the Department. Savings were accomplished through efficiencies in acquisition, asset and real property management as well as employee vetting/credentialing, hiring and information technology; and administrative savings through reductions to professional services contracts, printing, supplies and materials, travel, and training. The Department also proposes to delay construction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters at St. Elizabeth's as well as other office co-locations, and building maintenance and enhancements to prioritize frontline security operations.

DHS's FY 2012 budget request is the culmination of a major, first of its kind effort undertaken by the Department to align DHS resources with a comprehensive strategy to meet our Nation's homeland security needs. Last year, DHS completed the first ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which established a unified, strategic framework for homeland security missions and goals, as well as the first ever Bottom-Up Review (BUR), which aligned DHS's programmatic activities and organizational structure to better serve those missions and goals. The third and final step of this process is the FY 2012 budget submission, which begins the next phase in strengthening DHS efforts to ensure a safe, secure, and resilient homeland.

This process identified six DHS missions, each of which is strengthened by this budget:

**Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security** – Protecting the United States from terrorism is the cornerstone of homeland security. DHS's counterterrorism responsibilities

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<sup>1</sup> For purposes of comparison to funding levels that may be enacted by Congress, funding for Overseas Contingency Operations and National Science Foundation transfers are not included in these figures.

focus on three goals: preventing terrorist attacks; preventing the unauthorized acquisition, importation, movement, or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and capabilities within the United States; and reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and key resources, essential leadership, and major events to terrorist attacks and other hazards.

**Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders** – DHS secures the Nation’s air, land, and sea borders to prevent illegal activity while facilitating lawful travel and trade. The Department’s border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

**Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws** – DHS is focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. The Department has fundamentally reformed immigration enforcement, focusing on identifying and removing criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and targeting employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law.

**Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace** – By statute and presidential directive, DHS has the lead for the Federal Government to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and state, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems. DHS analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; distributes threat warnings; and coordinates the response to cyber incidents to ensure that our computers, networks, and cyber systems remain safe.

**Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters** – DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency while working with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. The Department’s efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include fostering a community-oriented approach; bolstering information sharing; providing grants, plans and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners; and facilitating rebuilding and recovery along the Gulf Coast.

**Mission 6: Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security** – DHS leads and supports many activities that provide essential support to national and economic security including, but not limited to: maximizing collection of customs revenue; maintaining the safety and security of the marine transportation system; preventing the exploitation of children; providing law enforcement training; and coordinating the Federal Government’s response to global intellectual property theft. DHS contributes in many ways to these elements of broader U.S. national and economic security while fulfilling its other five homeland security missions.

The following are highlights of the FY 2012 Budget:

## **PREVENTING TERRORISM AND ENHANCING SECURITY**

- *Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT)*: \$105.2 million and 535 positions are included for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to purchase, install and operate 275 AITs at airport checkpoints. The FY 2012 request, combined with the President’s FY

2011 request, will result in 1,275 AIT units deployed. The requested funding covers the cost of new Transportation Screening Officers and managers to operate the new AITs, as well as the associated support and airport management costs. Continuing to increase AIT deployments while ensuring privacy safeguards are in place is critical to address the current threat by safely screening passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats – including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing.

- *Explosive Detection Systems*: \$273 million is requested to support the recapitalization and deployment of state-of-the-art explosive detection systems for checked baggage to efficiently screen baggage for explosives, reducing the number of re-scans and physical bag searches. Beginning in FY 2012, over 800 units in our largest airports will exceed their planned 10-year service life.
- *Assistant Field Security Directors-Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs)*: Requested funding of \$22.5 million supports 82 AFSD-LEs currently deployed and provides 22 additional AFSD-LEs for major airports, where they serve as the primary liaison to local law enforcement and help resolve anomalies and incidents at the checkpoints as AIT expansion continues.
- *Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS)*: The FY 2012 Budget requests funds to maintain the FAMS surge deployment levels for domestic and international flight coverage which began in response to the attempted terrorist attack on December 25, 2009. Members of the FAMS, the primary law enforcement entity within TSA, are deployed on flights around the world and the United States based on risk in order to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews.
- *Enhanced Watchlist Vetting*: \$12.4 million is proposed for maintaining the expanded watchlist vetting initiative, which, through the Secure Flight program, enables TSA to identify individuals who may present a threat to passenger air travel. Through Secure Flight, TSA pre-screens passenger name, date of birth, and gender against terrorist watchlists before passengers receive their boarding passes. In addition to facilitating secure travel for all passengers, the program helps prevent the misidentification of passengers who have names similar to individuals on government watchlists.
- *Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)*: A total request of \$14.1 million will permit the IAP to expand in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Amman. IAP is a part of Custom and Border Protection's (CBP) layered risk-based security approach, which includes working with international partners to post CBP officers at foreign airports and use advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board U.S. bound flights.
- *Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs)*: The FY 2012 Budget request of \$236.9 million funds 3,336 BDOs, which includes 350 new positions. BDOs serve as an additional layer of security in airports by providing a non-intrusive means of identifying individuals who may pose a risk of terrorism or criminal activity.



- *Canine Teams:* Requested funding of \$125.7 million allows TSA to sustain the deployment of 900 canine teams included in the FY 2011 Budget, providing an important layer of security to complement passenger checkpoint screening at airports, assist in air cargo screening and enhance security in the mass transit environment.
- *Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams:* \$109 million requested supports 37 VIPR teams and includes 12 new multi-modal VIPR Teams proposed in the FY 2012 request in addition to the 10 existing teams in Aviation and the 15 VIPR teams dedicated to surface transportation added in the FY 2010 budget. VIPR teams are comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts.
- *Passenger Security Fee:* The FY 2012 Budget reflects a proposal to increase the Aviation Passenger Security Fee by \$1.50 per enplanement beginning in 2012. The Aviation Passenger Security fee has not changed since the TSA was established following the events of 9/11, even though the overall cost of aviation security has grown by more than 400 percent. The Administration's proposal makes progress towards fulfilling the intent of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to cover the costs of aviation security through fees and not by the general taxpayers.
- *BioWatch Gen 1/2:* \$90 million is requested to continue operating the Gen 1/2 BioWatch detection network, a federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of aerosolized biological agents in more than 30 cities.
- *BioWatch Gen-3:* The FY 2012 Budget provides \$25 million to continue Gen-3 development, which is expected to significantly reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology. Operational Testing and Evaluation of Gen-3 technology will begin in one of four test cities in FY 2012 with full deployment expected in FY 2014.
- *Securing the Cities:* \$27 million is requested for Securing the Cities to continue the build-out of the domestic portion of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, the multi-layered system of detection technologies, programs, and guidelines designed to enhance the Nation's ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in our highest risk cities.
- *Radiological/Nuclear Detection Systems:* The FY 2012 Budget requests \$57 million for the procurement and deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems, providing vital detection equipment to CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard to scan for radiological and nuclear threats.
- *Countermeasures and 2012 Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection:* The FY 2012 request funds critical Secret Service operations and countermeasures to protect the first family and visiting dignitaries, including the 2012 presidential campaign and three anticipated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The budget also restores the Secret Service's base funding – supporting the replacement of protective equipment, vehicles,

training of personnel, and other infrastructure to allow the Secret Service to improve the execution of its protective and investigatory missions.

- *National Network of Fusion Centers:* The FY 2012 Budget expands support for the national network of fusion centers in order to provide state and local law enforcement with the tools they need to address threats in their communities. The request focuses on integrating and coordinating cross-Department and cross-government interaction with fusion centers focused on enhancing baseline capabilities.
- *State and Local Law Enforcement Training:* The FY 2012 Budget provides funding to train 64,000 individual federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and its total budget of \$276 million.
- *National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF):* \$150 million is requested to begin construction of the NBAF, which will serve as a new, state-of-the-art biosafety level 3 & 4 facility. Work performed at NBAF will lead to the development of vaccines and anti-virals and enhanced diagnostic capabilities for protecting our country from numerous foreign animal and emerging diseases.

## **SECURING AND MANAGING OUR BORDERS**

- *CBP Law Enforcement:* The FY 2012 Budget supports 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers at our ports of entry who work 24/7 with state, local, and federal law enforcement in targeting illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money. This reflects the largest deployment of law enforcement officers to the front line in the agency's history. The request annualizes positions supported by the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental for the Southwest Border, including 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 250 CBP officers. Funding is provided to support 300 new CBP officers above the FY 2011 Budget and additional canine assets to support Port of Entry operations. The request supports the mobile response surge teams created with the Supplemental funding to respond rapidly to emergent situations without depleting Border Patrol staffing from other locations.
- *New Southwest Border Technology:* \$242 million is requested to support the continued deployment of proven, effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the Southwest Border. Funds will be used to procure and deploy commercially available technology tailored to the operational requirements of the Border Patrol, distinct terrain, and population density of each border region. These funds will allow CBP to fully deploy a mix of Integrated Fixed Towers and other mobile equipment in three of the five Border Patrol Stations' areas of responsibility in Arizona.
- *Northern Border/Other Technology:* The request includes \$55 million to support investments in technology systems which address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment, as well as innovative technology pilots. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. These demonstrations and deployments explore how best to integrate various sensors, border

security organizations, and mission operations in order to optimize border security in this challenging environment.

- *CBP Journeyman*: The request includes \$229 million to fully fund the increase in journeyman grade level for frontline CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and CBP agricultural specialists from GS-11 to GS-12.
- *Tactical Communications (TACCOM)*: The FY 2012 Budget includes \$40 million to continue the transition of the TACCOM program to a robust, open architecture system that will increase interoperability with other law enforcement, expand coverage, and improve agent safety in the Houlton, El Paso, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley sectors.
- *National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P)*: A total of \$47 million is requested to enhance CBP's ability to interdict dangerous individuals or terrorists traveling from foreign locations before boarding flights destined for the United States. The funds will be used to hire additional staff and implement enhancements in targeting priorities.
- *U.S. Coast Guard Recapitalization*: The FY 2012 request fully funds the fifth National Security Cutter (NSC), supports 40 Response Boats and six Fast Response Cutters, as well as a sizable investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. The budget also provides resources to ensure that the Coast Guard's aviation fleet is mission-ready through the acquisition of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft, one HH-60 helicopter, and conversion and sustainment projects of multiple aircraft. Funding for the NSC underscores the Department's support of this program which is important to the Coast Guard's long-term recapitalization effort and, most importantly, to allow the Coast Guard to replace its aged, obsolete High Endurance Cutter fleet as quickly as possible. The total request for U.S. Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is \$1.4 billion.
- *Maritime Safety and Response*: \$115.5 million is requested for 11 Maritime Safety and Security Teams and their associated 921 personnel, providing support for ongoing operations as well as national emergencies, anti-terrorism activities, and NSSEs.

## **ENFORCING AND ADMINISTERING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS**

- *Detention Beds*: The FY 2012 Budget increases U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Custody Operations funding by \$157.7 million to support 33,400 detention beds and remove more than 200,000 criminal aliens in FY 2012. DHS is working with the Department of Justice to prioritize criminal deportation cases, expand the use of expedited removals and, as a result, minimize the amount of time illegal aliens spend in detention custody.
- *Secure Communities*: A total of \$184 million is requested for Secure Communities – which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails. The \$64 million program increase will expand deployment to 96% of all jurisdictions nationally in FY 2012 and provide resources to confirm the identification of an estimated 199,000 more criminal aliens through interoperability in FY 2012 than FY 2010 and transport more than 44,000 criminal aliens from state and local jails into the custody of

ICE following the completion of their sentences. Secure Communities is on track for nationwide deployment by FY 2013.

- *Visa Security Program:* The Budget requests \$29 million to continue the Visa Security Program at current locations. This program enhances national security by preventing terrorists, criminals, and other ineligible applicants from receiving visas.
- *Worksite Enforcement:* Requested funds will continue the Department's focus on worksite enforcement, promoting compliance with worksite-related laws through criminal prosecutions of egregious employers, Form I-9 inspections, civil fines, and debarment, as well as education and compliance tools.
- *Detention Reform:* ICE plans to continue building on its detention reform efforts in FY 2012 by improving detainee access to quality health care, reducing the average length of stay, and facilitating access to family members and legal representation by adding functionality to the recently released online detainee locator system.
- *E-Verify:* The FY 2012 request continues support for E-Verify operations and enhancements, including continued funding for new monitoring, compliance and outreach positions necessitated by program expansion. The continued success of E-Verify demonstrated by recent independent reports reflect the Administration's commitment to smart, tough, and effective strategies that build a strong foundation upon which immigrants can exercise their rights and responsibilities as Americans.
- *Immigrant Integration:* The FY 2012 request expands U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) effort to support immigrant integration efforts, including funding for new programs supporting English language acquisition and citizenship education.
- *SAVE:* The FY 2012 request continues support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements to assist state, local, and federal agencies in determining individuals' eligibility for public benefits based on their immigration status.
- *USCIS Business Transformation:* The FY 2012 request continues the multi-year effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer-focused electronic filing system.

## **SAFEGUARDING AND SECURING CYBERSPACE**

- *Federal Network Protection:* \$233.6 million is requested to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on computer systems and to upgrade the National Cyber Security Protection System, building an intrusion detection capability and analysis capabilities to protect federal networks.
- *Federal IT Security Assessments:* A total of \$40.9 million in requested funds will support the Department's efforts to strengthen Federal Network Security of large and small agencies by conducting an estimated 66 network assessments to improve security across the Federal Executive Branch.

- *Cybersecurity Workforce Needs:* \$24.5 million is proposed to provide high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce that is able to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards.
- *Cyber Investigations:* The FY 2012 Budget continues to support cyber investigations conducted through the Secret Service and ICE, targeting large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography and preventing attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure through Financial Crimes Task Forces.
- *Cyber Mission Integration:* The FY 2012 request includes \$1.3 million to enable DHS to coordinate national cyber security operations and interface with the U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) National Security Agency (NSA) at Fort Meade, Maryland. This funding will support a landmark memorandum of agreement signed by Secretary Napolitano and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates that aligns and enhances America's capabilities to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks.
- *Cybersecurity Research:* The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$18 million for the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative to support research and development projects focused on strengthening the Nation's cybersecurity.

## **ENSURING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS**

- *State and Local Grants:* The FY 2012 request sustains federal funding for state and local preparedness grants totaling over \$3.8 billion, highlighting the Department's commitment to moving resources out of Washington, D.C. and into the hands of state and local first responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, other threats, and natural disasters.
- *Assistance to Firefighters Grants:* The FY 2012 request includes \$670 million. Included in this amount are \$420 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants to rehire laid off firefighters and retain veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions – and \$250 million for equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials.
- *Disaster Relief Fund (DRF):* \$1.8 billion is requested for the DRF to allow FEMA to continue to address the impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities across the Nation. The DRF provides a significant portion of the total federal response to victims in presidentially declared disasters or emergencies.
- *Regional Catastrophic Event Planning:* \$8.5 million is requested to continue development of catastrophic plans, with a focus on plans for response to biological events and earthquakes.
- *National Exercises:* FEMA's participation in National Level Exercise-12, an exercise to test FEMA's ability to respond to a catastrophic cyber attack, is funded with \$3 million through the request.

- *Emergency Management Oversight:* The FY 2012 request includes \$20 million for the Office of the Inspector General to continue its Emergency Management Oversight operations.

## **PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY**

- *Polar Icebreaking Program:* The budget requests \$39 million in polar icebreaking budget authority. Funding will support the operation and maintenance of CGC HEALY and prepare for the operational reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR. The Coast Guard plans to decommission CGC POLAR SEA in FY 2011 and transition her crew to CGC POLAR STAR, enabling orderly transition to CGC POLAR STAR and facilitating her return to operations in FY 2013.
- *Patrolling the Exclusive Economic Zone:* The Coast Guard patrols the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone boundary areas to reduce the threat of foreign poaching of U.S. fish stocks and ensure compliance with international living marine resource agreements. The budget includes \$47 million to extend the service life of five Medium Endurance Cutters critical in support of this mission.
- *U.S. Coast Guard Staffing:* The request strengthens the Coast Guard's operational capacity by funding the addition of 685 civilian and military personnel, totaling 50,682 for FY 2012.
- *Enhancing Maritime Safety:* The FY 2012 Budget requests \$686.3 million and 4,717 FTEs for the Coast Guard's maritime safety activities. The request provides 105 new Marine Safety Inspectors and Investigators to staff ship inspections and post-incident investigations.
- *Enhancing Marine Environmental Protection and Response:* The FY 2012 Budget requests \$225.2 million and 1,362 FTE to enable the Coast Guard to conduct Marine Environmental Response. This includes 87 new environmental response personnel and creates the Coast Guard's first Incident Management Assistance Team, a highly trained team that will be deployed rapidly to augment existing personnel when an incident of national significance occurs.
- *Investigate Cultural Antiquity Trafficking and Coordinate Repatriation:* The FY 2012 Budget continues to support ICE seizures and repatriation of cultural property, art and antiquities illegally imported into the United States and the investigation of illegal trafficking of artwork, especially works that have been reported lost or stolen.
- *Forensic Support for Missing and Exploited Children:* Funding is requested for the Secret Service to provide forensic support to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which provides state of the art forensics support for investigations involving missing and exploited children and grant funds for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children.
- *Collect Customs Revenue:* Funds are requested to support CBP's role as a revenue collector for the U.S. Treasury – customs revenue remains the second largest source of revenue for the

U.S. government. Customs and Border Protection has set revenue collection as a Priority Trade Issue to ensure effective internal controls that protect the duties and taxes (over \$29 billion in 2009) collected for the U.S. Government.

- *Protect U.S. Intellectual Property Rights:* The FY 2012 Budget request funds to support CBP's enforcement program to prevent trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, and enforce exclusion orders on patent-infringing and other Intellectual Property Rights violative goods. The ICE HSI Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center investigates the smuggling and distribution of counterfeit goods and products that pose risks to public safety and security. Counterfeit pharmaceuticals and critical technology components, such as computer chips for defense systems and airplane equipment, were among the top seized commodities in IPR investigations.

### **MATURING AND STRENGTHENING THE HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE**

Maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise – the collective efforts and shared responsibilities of federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners, as well as individuals, families, and communities – is critical to the Department's success in carrying out its core missions and operational objectives. This includes enhancing shared awareness of risks and threats, building capable communities, and fostering innovative approaches and solutions through cutting-edge science and technology, while continuing to foster a culture of efficiency and fiscal responsibility and streamline management across the Department.

While the Department proposes significant cuts to administrative support across all its components in order to maintain frontline operations, the following activities are supported through the FY 2012 Budget:

- *St. Elizabeths:* \$159.7 million is requested for the St. Elizabeths project. This funding enables DHS to complete the Coast Guard Headquarters facility and to continue work on the National Operations Center. The request, however, will defer the FEMA headquarters consolidation.
- *Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC):* The FY 2012 Budget proposes \$11 million to fund the TASC program, which supports the modernization of the Department's financial, asset, and acquisition management systems – a key priority for the Department and a key step towards addressing recommendations on the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) High Risk list.
- *Acquisition Workforce:* \$24.2 million in requested funds will increase the Department's acquisition workforce capacity by 150 positions, including additional systems engineers, program managers, logisticians and business cost estimators, to ensure operational requirements are properly developed and included in DHS contracts and to provide greater oversight and accountability. This too, is consistent with previous recommendations from the GAO and the Office and Inspector General.

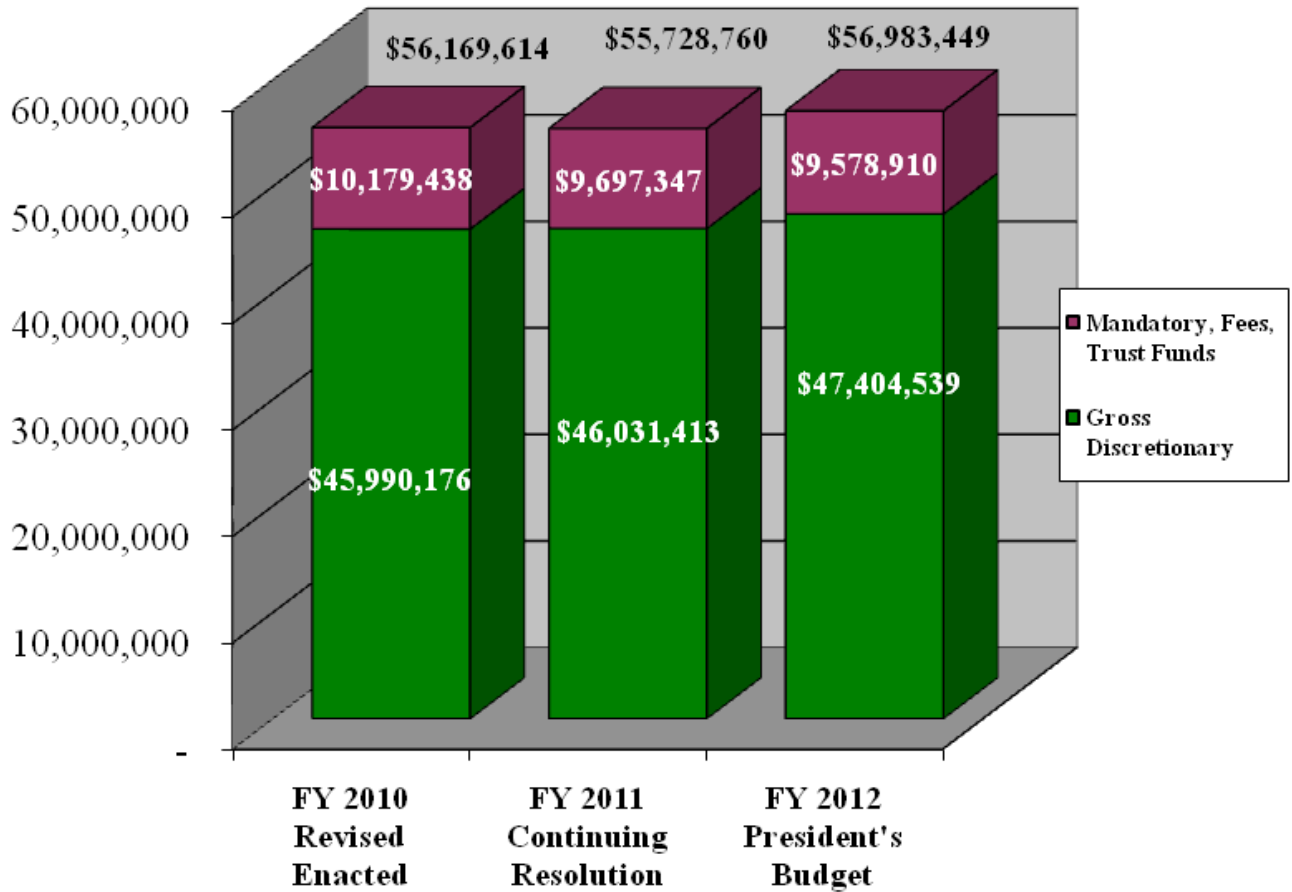
- *Information Security and Infrastructure:* \$32.3 million is requested to establish a unified email network for DHS-wide use, and provide Single Sign-On and other capabilities. These activities will leverage technologies to strengthen DHS operations and enhance communications with federal, state, local, and private sector partners.
- *Coast Guard Housing and Child Care:* The health and welfare of military families is the heart of Coast Guard operational readiness. The FY 2012 Budget includes \$29 million to address critical housing shortfalls and improve access to affordable, quality childcare. These initiatives will ensure Coast Guard members can maintain both strong families and a high state of readiness.





## TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

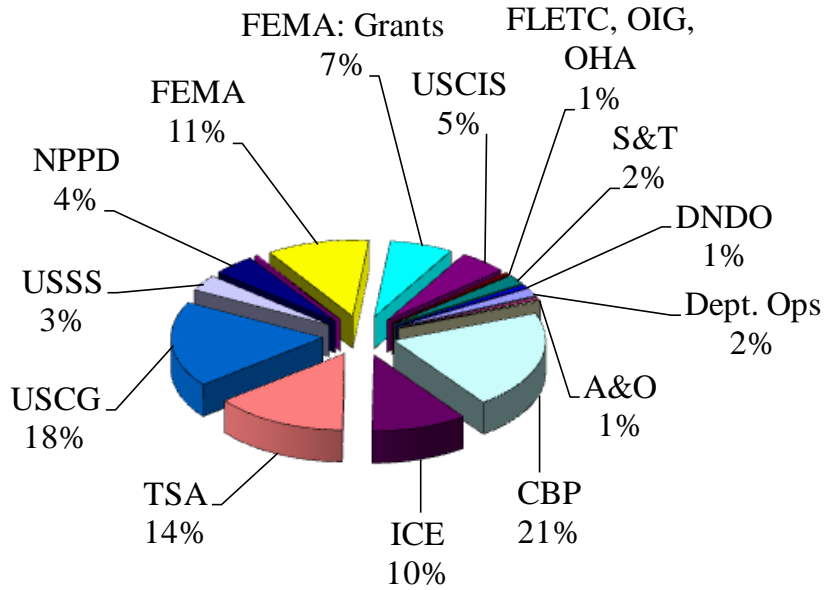
Dollars in Thousands



- FY 2012 Gross Discretionary funding increases by \$1.4 billion, or 3 percent, over FY 2011.
- There is a decrease of \$117 million, or 1 percent, in estimated budget authority for Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds under FY 2011.
- Excludes supplemental funding and rescissions of prior-year carryover funds.



**FY 2012**  
**Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization**  
**\$56,983,449,000**



Note: Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, DHS Headquarters Consolidation, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.



**TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ORGANIZATION**  
**Gross Discretionary, Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds**

	FY 2010 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution <sup>2</sup>	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	FY 2012 +/- FY 2011 %
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
<b>Departmental Operations<sup>3</sup></b>	\$ 809,531	\$ 800,931	\$ 947,231	\$ 146,300	18%
<b>Analysis and Operations (A&amp;O)</b>	333,030	335,030	355,368	20,338	6%
<b>Office of the Inspector General (OIG)</b>	113,874	129,874	144,318	14,444	11%
<b>U.S. Customs &amp; Border Protection (CBP)</b>	11,540,501	11,544,660	11,845,678	301,018	3%
<b>U.S. Immigration &amp; Customs Enforcement (ICE)</b>	5,741,752	5,748,339	5,822,576	74,237	1%
<b>Transportation Security Administration (TSA)</b>	7,656,066	7,649,666	8,115,259	465,593	6%
<b>U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)</b>	10,789,076	10,151,543	10,338,545	187,002	2%
<b>U.S. Secret Service (USSS)</b>	1,710,344	1,722,644	1,943,531	220,887	13%
<b>National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)</b>	2,429,455	2,432,756	2,555,449	122,693	5%
<b>Office of Health Affairs (OHA)</b>	136,850	139,250	160,949	21,699	16%
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>	6,200,618	6,181,718	6,218,433	36,715	1%
<b>FEMA: Grant Programs</b>	4,165,200	4,165,200	3,844,663	(320,537)	-8%
<b>U.S. Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services (USCIS)</b>	2,870,997	3,054,829	2,906,866	(147,963)	-5%
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)</b>	282,812	282,812	276,413	(6,399)	-2%
<b>Science &amp; Technology Directorate (S&amp;T)</b>	1,006,471	1,006,471	1,176,432	169,961	17%
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)</b>	383,037	383,037	331,738	(51,299)	-13%
<b>TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:</b>	\$ 56,169,614	\$ 55,728,760	\$ 56,983,449	\$ 1,254,689	2.25%
<b>Mandatory, Fee, and Trust Funds</b>	(10,179,438)	(9,697,347)	(9,578,910)	118,437	-1.22%
<b>Discretionary Offsetting Fees</b>	(3,533,561)	(3,442,780)	(4,180,357)	(737,577)	21%
<b>NET DISC. BUDGET AUTHORITY:</b>	\$ 42,456,615	\$ 42,588,633	\$ 43,224,182	\$ 635,549	-
<b>Less Rescission of Prior-Year Carryover - Regular Appropriations:<sup>4</sup></b>	(151,582)	(40,474)	(41,942)	-	0%
<b>ADJUSTED NET DISC. BUDGET AUTHORITY:</b>	\$ 42,305,033	\$ 42,548,159	\$ 43,182,240	\$ 634,081	1%
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL:<sup>5</sup></b>	\$ 5,865,603	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2010 revised enacted:

- Excludes transfer of \$16.0 million in FY 2010 funds from FEMA to OIG.
- Reflects reprogramming of -\$23.950 million of FY 2010 funds from CBP to OSEM for \$6.6 million; CIS for \$11 million; and FEMA for \$6.350 million.
- Reflects technical adjustments of -\$128.9 million for TSA Aviation Security Fees; \$2.589 million for the USCG Health Care Fund; and a \$666.830 million increase in budget authority based on actual receipts for USCG trust funds.
- Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$800 million.
- Excludes Overseas Contingency Operations of \$241.5 million and National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million from the USCG line item.
- Reflects reprogramming of \$7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -\$3.3 million; A&O of -\$2.0 million; and OHA of -\$2.4 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment to CIS fee authority of \$61.254 million for the Immigration Exams Fee and \$71.554 million for the Fraud Prevention Fee.

2/ FY 2011 Continuing Resolution reflects the FY 2010 enacted level assuming the following exceptions:

- Excludes funding for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR); office closed effective April 1, 2010.
- Includes transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA to the OIG.
- Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of FY 2010 of -\$23.950 million from CBP to OSEM for \$6.6 million; CIS for \$11 million; and FEMA for \$6.350 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$74.629 million for a CBP fee estimates.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$6.587 million for ICE revised fee estimates.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$6.400 million for TSA-TTAC revised fee estimates.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations of \$241.5 million and a National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million.
- Scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$800 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$685 million for the USCG Health Care Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$39.455 million for the USCG Retired Pay Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$10.190 million for the USCG Trust Funds.
- Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of \$7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -\$3.3 million; A&O of -\$2.0 million; and OHA of -\$2.4 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of \$20.0 million for the USSS Retired Pay Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -\$0.096 million for the FEMA - REP fund.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$23.0 million for the FEMA - NFIF discretionary offsetting revised fee estimates, and -\$19.454 million for FEMA - NFIF mandatory revised fee estimates.
- Reflects an FY 2011 approved reprogramming of \$25.0 million for a USCIS direct appropriated funds.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$240.533 million for USCIS - Immigration Exams and -\$70.701 million for USCIS - Fraud Prevention revised fee estimates.

3/ Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (FY 2010 Revised Enacted only), DHS Headquarters Consolidation (FY 2012 President's Budget only), the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

4/ Pursuant to P.L. 111-83 and P.L. 111-242, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$2.358 million for A&O; -\$4.0 million for TSA; -\$5.6 million for Counter-Terrorism Fund; -\$8.0 million for NPPD; \$-5.572 million FEMA; \$-6.944 million for S&T; -\$8.0 million for DNDO.  
 • Pursuant to P.L. 111-212, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$1.8 million for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; -\$700 million for the Office of the Federal Gulf Coast Rebuilding; -\$489 million for A&O; -\$8.119 million for USCG. Pursuant to P.L. 111-230, \$-100.0 million for CBP.  
 • The FY 2012 President's Budget Request proposes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances: -\$16.3 million for ICE; -\$25.642 for NPPD.

5/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Total Budget Authority excludes the following:

- FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding provided in P.L. 111-83: USCG (\$241.5 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-117: USCG (\$54.0 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental Funding pursuant to P.L. 111-212: \$5.0 million for OIG; \$65.5 million for USCG; 5,095 million for FEMA; \$10.6 million for USCIS.
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-230: \$305.9 million for CBP; \$80.0 million for ICE; \$8.1 million for FLETC.



## **Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Administrative Savings and Efficiencies U.S. Department of Homeland Security**

In March 2009, Secretary Napolitano launched an Efficiency Review across the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to foster a culture of responsibility and fiscal discipline and make the Department a leaner, smarter agency better equipped to protect the nation. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, all DHS Components identified reductions associated with the Efficiency Review initiatives currently underway as well as administrative savings totaling more than \$800 million to strengthen mission critical activities across the Department. Savings were accomplished through efficiencies in acquisition, asset and real property management as well as employee vetting/credentialing, hiring/on-boarding and information technology; and administrative savings through reductions to professional services contracts, printing, supplies and materials, travel, and training. Specifically, the Efficiency Review has led to significant progress across the Department, including in the areas of physical assets, personnel, and day-to-day expenditures.

### **Physical Assets**

The Department is making great strides toward increasing energy efficiency in DHS-owned facilities by identifying opportunities to reduce energy consumption through the use of renewable energy and other energy efficient technologies, as well as by conducting annual energy audits, training employees on ways to decrease energy usage and costs, and pursuing opportunities for private sector funding for energy conservation projects.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Implementing an electronic fuel tracking tool to identify opportunities for alternative fuel usage; heighten vigilance for fraud, waste or abuse; and optimize fleet management.
- Acquiring/leasing hybrid vehicles for administrative use, identifying opportunities for law enforcement use of hybrids, and acquiring/leasing alternative-fuel vehicles in cases where hybrids are not feasible.
- As replacements are needed, purchasing multi-functional devices instead of separate printers, faxes, and copiers.
- Utilizing refurbished IT equipment (computers and mobile devices) and redeploying the current inventory throughout DHS instead of buying new equipment.
- Establishing a DHS-wide vehicle for purchasing bulk fuel for fleet, aircraft, and marine vessels.
- Improving energy management in DHS by maximizing opportunities to reduce energy consumption at DHS-owned facilities.
- Conducting annual optimization and validation of personal wireless communication services and devices DHS-wide.

### **Personnel**

The Department is focused on fully supporting our employees by giving them the tools and training they need to do their jobs – fostering a productive and efficient workforce.

DHS is improving access to training and information while reducing costs by standardizing training across the Department and leveraging the latest technology.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Developing cross component training opportunities for employees.
- Enhancing workforce retention efforts, including career progression and development programs.



- Implementing new, streamlined processes to ensure consistency and coordination in all DHS communications.
- Conducting an assessment of the number of full-time, part-time employees and contractors to better manage and ensure the appropriate balance of the DHS workforce.
- Improving coordination across all headquarters and operating Components.
- Implementing a process for obtaining preliminary applicant security background data for job applicants to avoid engaging in costly full background checks for candidates whose preliminary data includes disqualifying factors.
- Standardizing content for new-employee orientation and training modules DHS-wide.
- Eliminating redundancies and implementing improvements and efficiencies to the personnel security and suitability processes.
- Developing a customer-focused strategy for web-content management and web-hosting services for all DHS public-facing websites.

### **Day-to-Day Expenditures**

By coordinating Department-wide expenditures on common operational needs, from acquiring uniforms and renting facilities to purchasing software licenses, DHS Components achieved cost avoidances in FY 2010.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Consolidating subscriptions to professional publications and newspapers.
- Maximizing use of government office space and online tools for meetings and conferences instead of renting private facilities.
- Minimizing printing and distribution of reports and documents that can be sent electronically or posted online.
- Leveraging the buying power of the Department to acquire software licenses for DHS-wide usage.
- Eliminating non-mission critical travel and maximizing the use of conference calls and web-based training and meetings.
- Eliminating external contracts for the design and production of new seals and logos.
- Implementing paperless earnings and leave statements DHS-wide.
- Establishing a DHS-wide vehicle for the acquisition of non-military uniforms; tactical communications equipment and services; wireless communication devices and services; and furniture in the National Capital Region.
- Increasing usage of DHS-wide contracting vehicles for background investigations and reducing DHS expenditures on DHS contractor background investigations.

DHS Efficiency Review initiatives are employee-based, drawing on Component ideas and employee submissions to the President's SAVE Award. In 2010, DHS implemented 12 SAVE Award proposals submitted by DHS employees in 2009.

Paul Behe, a Paralegal Specialist for Customs and Border Protection in Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as one of four finalists out of over 18,000 ideas submitted government-wide for the President's 2010 SAVE Award. Paul's idea – to reduce advertising and storage costs by advertising seized items online for little or no cost instead of paying for advertisements in newspapers – will be implemented in 2011.

## **Key Fiscal Year 2010 Accomplishments & Reforms**

### **U.S. Department of Homeland Security**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) focuses on achieving success in its core missions: preventing terrorism and enhancing security, securing and managing our borders, enforcing and administering our immigration laws, safeguarding and security cyberspace, ensuring resilience to disasters, providing essential support to national and economic security, and maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise. The following pages summarize the significant progress made during Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.

#### **Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security**

*Protecting the United States from terrorism is the cornerstone of homeland security. DHS's counterterrorism responsibilities focus on three goals: preventing terrorist attacks; preventing the unauthorized acquisition, importation, movement, or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and capabilities within the United States; and reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and key resources, essential leadership, and major events to terrorist attacks and other hazards.*

#### Global Aviation Security

- Since the attempted terrorist attack on December 25, 2009, Secretary Napolitano, in conjunction with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), has been leading a global initiative to strengthen the international aviation system against the evolving threats posed by terrorists, working in multilateral and bilateral contexts with governments as well as industry. Over the past year, Secretary Napolitano has participated in five regional aviation security summits around the world, forging historic consensus with her international colleagues to strengthen the civil aviation system through enhanced information analysis and sharing, cooperation on technological development and modernized aviation security standards. These meetings culminated in the ICAO Triennial Assembly at the beginning of October, where the Assembly adopted a historic Declaration on Aviation Security, which forges a historic new foundation for aviation security that will better protect the entire global aviation system from evolving terrorist threats.
- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) fulfilled a key 9/11 Commission recommendation, now screening 100 percent of passengers on flights from, within, or bound for the United States against government terrorist watchlists through the Secure Flight program. In addition to facilitating secure travel for all passengers, Secure Flight helps prevent the misidentification of passengers who have names similar to individuals on government watchlists.
- DHS implemented new enhanced security measures for all air carriers with international flights to the United States to strengthen the safety and security of all passengers. These new measures, which cover 100 percent of passengers traveling by air to the United States, utilize real-time, threat-based intelligence along with multiple layers of security, both seen and unseen, to more effectively mitigate evolving terrorist threats.

- DHS, in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), launched the Watchlist Service, a new technical mechanism to transmit data from the Terrorist Screening Database, operated by the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center, to DHS in real time. In addition to bolstering security, this system also achieves efficiencies by creating a centralized service for transmitting this information to DHS instead of maintaining separate connections to multiple organizations within DHS.
- Customs and Border Protection (CBP) apprehended naturalized U.S. citizen Faisal Shahzad at John F. Kennedy International Airport in connection with the failed Times Square bombing attempt, utilizing new intelligence based security measures.
- Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, P.L. 111-5), TSA accelerated the deployment of new technologies to airports around the country designed to detect the next generation of threats, including Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units, Explosive Detection Systems, Explosives Trace Detection units, Advanced Technology X-Ray systems, and Bottled Liquid Scanners. DHS accelerated deployment of Advanced Imaging Technology, and has now deployed nearly 500 machines at over 75 domestic airports to bolster security by safely screening passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats – including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing while protecting the privacy of the traveler.
- While TSA does not conduct screening abroad, it assesses airports that serve as the last point of departure to the U.S. to ensure that international security standards are maintained at these airports. To date, 13 countries including the Netherlands and Nigeria, two countries through which Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab traveled before his flight to Detroit – as well as Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom – have deployed or announced plans to pilot AIT units in their major airports.
- DHS announced the elimination of the paper arrival/departure I-94W form for travelers from Visa Waiver Program nations. Through the Electronic System for Travel Authorization, DHS receives basic biographical, travel and eligibility information of travelers prior to their departure to the U.S., expediting customs processing while protecting passenger privacy and strengthening global aviation security.
- In coordination with U.S. airline flight attendants, TSA developed a behavior recognition and response training program and incorporated it into its voluntary Crew Member Self Defense Training Program. This behavioral training provides another layer of security by teaching flight crews how to detect, respond and report common indicators exhibited by those engaged in suspicious activity.

### Cargo Screening

- TSA continues to utilize a multi-layered approach to air cargo security, including procedures for known and established shippers to ship cargo on domestic passenger aircraft, deploying explosive detection canine teams, and conducting covert tests and no-notice inspections of cargo operations. In 2010, as required by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act (P.L. 110-53), 100 percent of all cargo transported on passenger aircraft that depart U.S. airports is being screened commensurate with screening of passenger checked baggage.

- TSA's Certified Cargo Screening Program strengthens security by certifying more than 1,000 entities responsible for conducting cargo screening throughout the supply chain, minimizing the impact on the movement of commerce.
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), in coordination with the World Customs Organization, launched Operation Global Shield in FY 2010, an unprecedented multilateral law enforcement effort aimed at combating the illicit cross-border diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals for making improvised explosive devices by monitoring their cross-border movements.
- Following the thwarted terrorist plot to conceal and ship explosive devices on aircraft bound for the United States on October 28, 2010, DHS took a number of additional steps to further strengthen supply chain security. These steps included adapting inbound cargo targeting rules to reflect the latest intelligence and ordering a ground halt on all cargo coming from Yemen and Somalia; prohibiting high risk cargo on passenger aircraft; prohibiting toner and ink cartridges over 16 ounces on passenger aircraft – in both carry-on bags and checked bags – on domestic and international flights in-bound to the U.S., as well as on certain inbound international air cargo shipments; and implementing additional and enhanced screening of all cargo identified as high risk.
- DHS also continued to work closely with industry and international partners to expedite the receipt of advanced cargo data for international flights to the United States prior to departure in order to identify and screen items based on risk and current intelligence before they are airborne. In December 2010, CBP, TSA, and the air cargo industry launched a new joint technology pilot project to enhance the sharing of electronic shipping information to improve the identification of high-risk cargo.

### Enhancing National Preparedness, Protection, and Supporting State and Local Law Enforcement

- DHS awarded \$2.6 billion in ARRA funding to hire hundreds of first responders; rebuild fire stations, ports of entry, and bridges; and deploy thousands of critical aviation and border security technologies across the country, including the following:
  - Nearly \$1 billion for inline baggage handling systems at 25 airports
  - Closed circuit television at 14 airports and various aviation screening technologies for nationwide deployment
  - \$208.6 million in Fire Station Construction grants to 120 recipients to build or modify existing fire stations
  - \$72 million in Transportation Security Grants to support capital projects
  - \$78 million in Transportation Security Grants to fund approximately 240 new law enforcement officers at 15 transit systems across the country
  - \$150 million in Port Security Grants to approximately 220 recipients to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, enhance maritime domain awareness and risk Management capabilities, and support the implementation of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential

## Accomplishments & Reforms

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- \$420 million to modernize more than 30 land ports of entry
- \$142 million for bridge alteration construction projects
- Nearly \$80 million for tactical communications equipment and infrastructure
- \$47 million for Southwest Border security technology
- DHS worked with its state, local and private sector partners, as well as the Department of Justice (DOJ), to expand the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign and Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative to communities throughout the country – including the recent state-wide expansions of the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign across Minnesota and New Jersey. Additional partnerships include campaigns with Walmart, Mall of America, the American Hotel & Lodging Association, Amtrak, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the sports and general aviation industry, six states across the Southeastern United States that participate in Southern Shield (Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama) and state and local fusion centers across the country.
- The DHS Office for Civil Right and Civil Liberties partnered with the Privacy Office to design, develop and deliver a new specialized civil rights and civil liberties training program for the Privacy/Civil Liberties Officers at the 72 designated fusion centers.
- The Homeland Security Advisory Council’s Countering Violent Extremism Working Group, comprised of chiefs of police, sheriffs, community leaders and homeland security experts, issued a series of recommendations on ways DHS can better support community-based efforts to counter violent extremism domestically – focusing on the issues of training, information sharing, and the adoption of community oriented law enforcement approaches to this issue.

### Strengthening International Partnerships

- DHS worked closely with international partners to encourage implementation of enhanced measures to counter current threats and strengthen aviation security infrastructure, making significant progress in developing and deploying the next generation of screening technologies, enhancing information sharing, ensuring effective coordination in response to potential acts of terrorism and other aviation-related public safety emergencies, and modernizing international aviation security standards. DHS furthered these efforts through new agreements on aviation security with Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Haiti, Germany, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, South Korea, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.
- DHS signed agreements to prevent and combat crime with Austria, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands, bringing DHS’s total number of international preventing and combating crime agreements to 14. These agreements allow for the exchange of biometric and biographic data on terrorists and criminals to bolster counterterrorism and law enforcement efforts while emphasizing privacy protections.

## Accomplishments & Reforms

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- ICE expanded the visa security program to 19 posts in 15 countries to better secure the United States against terrorists and criminals seeking entry.
- Secretary Napolitano and Israeli Transport and Road Safety Minister Israel Katz announced a new agreement to enhance information sharing about civil aviation security incidents and ensure efficient and effective coordination in response to potential acts of terrorism and other aviation-related public safety emergencies.
- Secretary Napolitano announced the designation of Greece as a member of the Visa Waiver Program-strengthening passenger information sharing and ensuring strict security standards while streamlining travel for Greek citizens visiting the United States.
- Secretary Napolitano signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Panama that will enhance information sharing and help secure the international aviation system against terrorism and international crime.
- Secretary Napolitano, Mexican Secretary of the Interior Francisco Blake Mora, and Mexican Secretary of Finance Ernesto Cordero signed an Electronic Advanced Passenger Information System/Passenger Name Records letter of intent.
- Secretary Napolitano and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hugo Martinez forged an agreement between the United States and El Salvador strengthening the capabilities of both countries to share information about criminal nationals repatriated to El Salvador or to the United States and bolstering efforts to combat transnational crime and safeguard public safety.
- DHS stood up a new Electronic Crimes Task Force in London, England – the second such task force in Europe. These task forces bring together the Secret Service; private industry; academia; and international, federal, state, and local law enforcement officials to prevent, detect, and investigate various forms of electronic crimes including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and financial payment systems.
- DHS signed a Science & Technology Agreement with the European Union (EU) to promote joint research initiatives and collaboration in the homeland security arena between DHS and all 27 EU Member States.
- Secretary Napolitano and New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister Murray McCully signed an agreement to enhance cooperation in science and technology research to improve the shared capabilities of both nations to protect against acts of terrorism and other threats.

### Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Secretary Napolitano and Canadian Public Safety Minister Toews announced a first of its kind plan to establish a comprehensive cross-border approach to critical infrastructure resilience – focused on the need for a strong partnership to share information and assess and manage risks to enhance both nations' ability to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks and other disasters.
- DHS and TSA rolled out the Administration's Surface Transportation Security Priority Assessment, which was developed through engagement with federal, state, local and tribal

government partners as well as the private sector and provides a comprehensive framework of recommendations to enhance surface transportation security. The Assessment reflects President Obama's commitment to coordinating surface transportation security efforts among all government partners and the private sector to enhance security; reduce risk; improve the efficiency and effectiveness of federal security capabilities; strengthen interactive stakeholder partnerships; and streamline security management coordination to protect Americans from threats of terrorism.

- Secretary Napolitano announced new comprehensive standards to address site, structural, interior and system security to strengthen the Department's ability to protect thousands of government buildings across the United States.
- The DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) conducted more than 1,000 security surveys and vulnerability assessments on the nation's most significant critical infrastructure to identify potential gaps and provide recommendations to mitigate vulnerabilities. IP also conducted Regional Resiliency Assessment Programs on clusters of high consequence critical infrastructure to assess infrastructure and coordinating protection efforts in major metropolitan areas in order to mitigate risk to critical infrastructure across the country.

### **Securing and Managing Our Borders**

*DHS secures the Nation's air, land and sea borders to prevent illegal activity while facilitating lawful travel and trade. The Department's border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.*

#### Southwest Border

- Over the past two years, DHS has dedicated historic levels of personnel, technology, and resources to the Southwest Border.
  - Today, the Border Patrol is better staffed than at any time in its 86-year history, having nearly doubled the number of agents from approximately 10,000 in 2004 to more than 20,500 in 2010.
  - ICE increased the number of federal agents deployed to the Southwest Border, with a quarter of its personnel currently in the region – the most ever.
  - DHS doubled the personnel assigned to Border Enforcement Security Task Forces; increased the number of ICE intelligence analysts along the Southwest Border focused on cartel violence; quintupled deployments of Border Liaison Officers; and began screening 100 percent of southbound rail shipments for illegal weapons, drugs, and cash – for the first time ever.
  - DHS deployed additional canine teams trained to detect drugs and weapons and non-intrusive inspection technology that helps to identify anomalies in passenger vehicles at the Southwest Border.

- President Obama deployed National Guard troops to the Southwest Border to contribute additional capabilities and capacity to assist law enforcement agencies.
- In Fiscal Years (FYs) 2009 and 2010, CBP seized more than \$104 million in southbound illegal currency – an increase of approximately \$28 million compared to FYs 2007-2008. Further, in FYs 2009 and 2010, CBP and ICE seized more than \$282 million in illegal currency, more than 7 million pounds of drugs, and more than 6,800 weapons along the Southwest Border – increases of more than \$73 million, more than 1 million pounds of drugs and more than 1,500 weapons compared to FYs 2007-2008. Additionally, nationwide Border Patrol apprehensions of illegal aliens decreased from nearly 724,000 in FY 2008 to approximately 463,000 in FY 2010, a 36 percent reduction, indicating that fewer people are attempting to illegally cross the border.
- DHS announced Predator Unmanned Aerial System coverage along the entire Southwest Border – from the El Centro Sector in California to the Gulf of Mexico in Texas – providing critical aerial surveillance assistance to border security personnel on the ground.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Interior Secretary Fernando Gómez-Mont signed two arrangements to bolster aviation and border security between the United States and Mexico – expanding ongoing cooperative efforts to crack down on violent drug cartels and combat terrorism while facilitating the secure and efficient flow of legitimate travel and trade.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of Public Safety García Luna signed a Declaration of Principles on joint efforts to secure the U.S.-Mexico border and share information about transnational threats while streamlining legitimate travel and trade.
- DHS announced more than \$47 million in FY 2010 Operation Stonegarden grants for Southwest Border states. Operation Stonegarden is a DHS grant program designed to support state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts along the border. Based on risk, cross-border traffic and border-related threat intelligence, 82 percent of FYs 2009-2010 Operation Stonegarden funds went to Southwest Border states, up from 59 percent in FY 2008.
- Secretary Napolitano and ICE Director John Morton joined Mexican Secretary of Finance Ernesto Cordero Arroyo and Tax Administration Service and Customs Director Alfredo Gutiérrez Ortiz-Mena to host the first-ever graduation of Mexican customs officials from a 10-week, ICE-led investigator training course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
- ICE and the DHS Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement, in collaboration with Mexican counterparts, conducted and released the Bi-National Criminal Proceeds study, which describes the criminal proceeds supply chain, including the movement of criminal proceeds from the United States into Mexico. The study will assist the U.S. and Mexico in dismantling and disrupting transnational criminal organizations, particularly drug cartels that rely on illegal financial enterprises.
- In partnership with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Department of Defense (DOD), DHS achieved initial operational capability for the new Border Intelligence



Fusion Section within the El Paso Intelligence Center. The Border Intelligence Fusion Section will develop and disseminate a comprehensive Southwest Border Common Intelligence picture, as well as real-time operational intelligence, to our law enforcement partners in the region – further streamlining and enhancing coordinated federal, state, local, and tribal operations along the border.

### Northern Border

- DHS has made critical security improvements along the Northern Border, investing in additional Border Patrol agents, technology, and infrastructure. DHS currently has more than 2,200 agents on the Northern Border, a 700 percent increase since 9/11. In addition, DHS has almost 3,800 CBP Officers managing the flow of people and goods across ports of entry and crossings.
- DHS continues to deploy additional technology, including thermal camera systems, Mobile Surveillance Systems, and a Remote Video Surveillance System to the Northern Border, and is using ARRA funds to modernize more than 35 land ports of entry along the Northern Border to meet the security and operational standards of our post-9/11 world.
- Secretary Napolitano signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Canada for the Sharing of Currency Seizure Information, which will help identify potential threats and assist in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigations by creating a notification protocol for both countries when Canadian and United States border officers seize illegal currency or other monetary instruments.
- DHS leveraged the Shiprider agreement to bolster cross-border security operations during the 2010 Winter Games in Vancouver. The agreement enables the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the U.S. Coast Guard, CBP, and ICE to cross-train, share resources and personnel, and utilize each other's vessels in the waters of both countries.

### Trusted Traveler, Pre-Clearance and Other International Partnerships

- In 2010, DHS expanded enrollment in Global Entry, a CBP trusted traveler program that facilitates expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the United States through biometric verification and recurrent vetting, by more than 200 percent. Global Entry reduces average wait times by more than 70 percent, with more than 75 percent of travelers using Global Entry processed in under five minutes, while enabling law enforcement to focus on the most serious security threats at points of entry to our country.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of the Interior Francisco Blake Mora signed an agreement to develop an international trusted traveler program pilot between the United States and Mexico, which will allow qualified Mexican nationals to use the Global Entry kiosks at airports to enter the United States.
- Deputy Secretary Lute and German Interior Ministry State Secretary Klaus-Dieter Fritsche signed a joint statement to integrate CBP's Global Entry program and Germany's Automated and Biometrics-Supported Border Controls program to allow qualified citizens of either country to apply for both programs. Both programs use biometrics and robust background checks to expedite processing for trusted travelers.

- DHS expanded preclearance services to enable private aircraft departing from Shannon Airport in Ireland to the United States. To date, DHS has implemented preclearance agreements at 13 foreign airports in five countries. Preclearance inspection enhances global aviation security by allowing DHS to inspect travelers and cargo before takeoff through the same process a traveler would undergo upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry.
- DHS expanded the Immigration Advisory Program to Paris Charles de Gaulle International Airport and established the Joint Security Program at Mexico City International Airport. These programs utilize advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board U.S.-bound flights.
- CBP began enforcement of the Importer Security Filing and Additional Carrier Requirements interim final rule (commonly known as "10+2" in reference to the data required under the rule) – significantly increasing the scope and accuracy of information gathered on shipments of cargo arriving by sea into the U.S. and bolstering DHS' layered enforcement strategy to protect against terrorism and other crimes at U.S. ports of entry.
- CBP signed a Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement, for the bilateral exchange of enforcement information, with the Kingdom of Bahrain – the 65<sup>th</sup> agreement of its kind between CBP and foreign customs agencies.

### Identity Verification

- DHS and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe announced the production of the first ever Enhanced Tribal Card (ETC) designed as a Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant document that formally recognizes tribal membership and U.S. citizenship for the purpose of entering the United States through a land or sea port of entry. Since 2009, CBP has signed Memorandums of Agreement with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, the Seneca of New York, the Tohono O'odham of Arizona, and the Coquille of Oregon to develop WHTI-compliant ETCs, and is currently in negotiations with six other tribes.

### Intellectual Property Rights

- Secretary Napolitano joined Vice President Biden to announce the Joint Strategic Plan on Intellectual Property (IPR) Enforcement to enhance intellectual property protection by strengthening efforts to combat civil and criminal violations of trademark and copyright infringement. The plan utilizes the robust IPR resources currently employed by ICE, CBP, and the Secret Service and calls for improved communication between law enforcement and rights holders, industry, and international partners and the public.

### **Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws**

*DHS is focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. The Department has fundamentally reformed immigration enforcement, prioritizing the identification and removal of criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and targeting employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law.*

### Smart and Effective Enforcement

- In FY 2010, ICE set a record for overall removals of illegal aliens, with more than 392,000 removals nationwide. Half of those removed – more than 195,000 – were convicted criminals. The FY 2010 statistics represent increases of more than 23,000 removals overall

and 81,000 criminal removals compared to FY 2008, a more than 70 percent increase in removal of criminal aliens from the previous administration.

- DHS expanded the Secure Communities initiative – which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails – from 14 jurisdictions in FY 2008 to more than 800 today, including all jurisdictions along the Southwest Border.
- Secretary Napolitano, Mexican Secretary of the Interior Francisco Blake Mora, and Mexican Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Julian Ventura signed an agreement affirming their shared commitment to collaborating on a strategic plan for the expedited repatriation of Mexican nationals to the interior of Mexico.
- DHS announced new initiatives to strengthen the efficiency and accuracy of the E-Verify system, including a new agreement with DOJ to streamline referrals of cases of E-Verify misuse and discrimination; an informational telephone hotline for employees seeking E-Verify information; new training videos focusing on E-Verify procedures and policies, employee rights and employer responsibilities in English and Spanish; and U.S. passport photo matching, enabling E-Verify to automatically check the validity and authenticity of all U.S. passports and passport cards presented for employment verification checks.
- ICE continued its major reforms of the immigration detention system, launching an Online Detainee Locator System to assist family members and attorneys in locating detained aliens in ICE custody, reducing the number of facilities where detainees are housed, improving access to medical care, drafting new detention standards, and creating a risk assessment tool to ensure ICE is detaining aliens commensurate with the risk they present.

### Facilitating Legal Immigration

- DHS published a rule formalizing a long-standing Departmental policy to expedite and streamline the citizenship process for men and women serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The rule reduces the time requirements for naturalization through military service from three years to one year for applicants who served during peacetime, and extends benefits to members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the U.S. Armed Forces. Service members who have served honorably in an active-duty status or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve since Sept. 11, 2001, can immediately file for citizenship.
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) redesigned the Permanent Resident Card, commonly known as the “Green Card,” to incorporate several major new security features in order to prevent counterfeiting, obstruct tampering, and facilitate quick and accurate authentication.
- USCIS redesigned the Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550) with new security features as part of the agency’s ongoing efforts to enhance the integrity of the immigration system and enable USCIS to detect document tampering, validate identity, reduce fraud and decrease overall expenses.
- USCIS launched the Citizenship Resource Center on USCIS.gov, a free one-stop resource

that provides students, teachers, and organizations with citizenship preparation educational resources and information.

- USCIS introduced a standardized form for requesting waivers of the fees charged for immigration-benefit processing.
- Secretary Napolitano, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and Citizenship and Immigration Canada Minister Jason Kenney signed an agreement to enhance bilateral consultations and information sharing about visa, admissibility, and screening policies.

### Combating Human Smuggling and Trafficking

- In April 2010, ICE conducted Operation In Plain Sight, the largest investigation of its kind, which targeted shuttle companies transporting undocumented aliens throughout the state of Arizona and beyond. The investigation resulted in the criminal arrests of 62 subjects for alien smuggling and associated crimes. Overall in FY 2010, ICE initiated more than 2,200 human smuggling investigations, resulting in more than 2,500 arrests; 1,400 indictments; 1,500 convictions; and \$15 million in asset seizures.
- DHS launched the Blue Campaign to Combat Human Trafficking, which focuses on protection, prevention, and prosecution. The campaign includes an innovative computer-based training for state and local law enforcement officers; an international print, video, and radio public awareness campaign; a multi-lingual domestic public awareness campaign in 50 foreign language newspapers; victim assistance materials distributed at ports of entry; and a new DHS website, [www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking](http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking), which provides comprehensive anti-human trafficking materials and resources for human trafficking victims, law enforcement officers, concerned citizens, NGOs, and the private sector.
- U.S. Coast Guard assets interdicted more than 2,000 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States from the sea during FY 2010. Through active patrolling and robust prosecution of migrant smugglers, the USCG was an effective deterrent force.

### **Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace**

*DHS leads the Federal Government's efforts to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and state, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems. DHS analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; distributes threat warnings; and coordinates the response to cyber incidents to ensure that our computers, networks, and cyber systems remain safe.*

- Secretary Napolitano and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates signed a landmark memorandum of agreement to align and enhance America's capabilities to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks. The agreement embeds DOD cyber analysts within DHS and details DHS privacy, civil liberties and legal personnel to DOD's National Security Agency.
- DHS launched the National Cybersecurity Awareness Campaign Challenge, which called on the public and private sector companies to develop creative and innovative ways to enhance awareness of cybersecurity. Based on the winning proposals, DHS launched the "Stop. Think. Connect." cybersecurity awareness campaign – a national initiative that promotes simple steps the public can take to increase their safety and security online.

- DHS hosted Cyber Storm III, a three-day exercise that brought together a diverse cross-section of the Nation's cyber incident responders – including participation from more than 1,500 players across 18 federal agencies, 13 states, 70 private-sector organizations, and 12 international governments – to simulate a large-scale cyber attack on critical infrastructure across the Nation, testing the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center and the Federal Government's full suite of cybersecurity response capabilities.
- The Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, funded in part by DHS, opened the Cyber Security Operations Center, a 24-hour watch and warning facility, which will enhance situational awareness at the state and local level and allow the Federal Government to quickly and efficiently provide critical cyber risk, vulnerability, and mitigation data to state and local governments.
- DHS, DOD, and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center launched a pilot initiative designed to help protect key critical networks and infrastructure within the financial services sector by sharing actionable, sensitive information.
- DHS implemented the Cybersecurity Partners Local Access Plan, which allows owners and operators of critical infrastructure and key resources, as well as state technology officials and law enforcement officials, to access secret-level cybersecurity information via local fusion centers.
- DHS and the White House published a draft National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace – which seeks to secure the identities of individuals, organizations, services and devices during online transactions, as well as the infrastructure supporting the transaction – fulfilling one of the action items in the President's *Cyberspace Policy Review*. The Strategy supports the protection of privacy and civil liberties by enabling only the minimum necessary amount of personal information to be transferred in any particular transaction.
- DHS deployed the EINSTEIN 2 capability – an automated cyber surveillance system that monitors federal internet traffic for malicious intrusions and provides near real-time identification of malicious activity – at four federal departments and agencies, for total deployment at 13 departments and agencies to date.

### **Ensuring Resilience to Disasters**

*DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency while working with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. The Department's efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include bolstering information sharing; providing grants, plans and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners; and facilitating rebuilding and recovery along the Gulf Coast.*

- DHS played a key role in the Administration's response to the BP oil spill, the largest spill in our Nation's history, leading the Federal Government's efforts to leverage resources from across the country and around the world – including more than 48,000 personnel; 6,500 vessels; 3.8 million feet of hard boom; 1.8 million gallons of dispersant; and various

techniques, such as controlled burning, skimming and containment efforts – to mitigate the impact of the oil on the environment, the economy and public health. These efforts continue today, in coordination with our partners at the Department of Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration and other federal, state, tribal and local partners, to support long-term monitoring and recovery.

- In response to the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, under the leadership of the U.S. Agency for International Development, DHS deployed more than 1,000 personnel and operational capabilities from USCIS, CBP, ICE, TSA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Coast Guard to evacuate American citizens, process Haitian orphans for humanitarian parole, secure Haitian ports, transport emergency personnel, and deliver life-saving supplies. Additionally, Secretary Napolitano granted Temporary Protected Status to Haitian nationals who were already in the United States as of Jan. 12, 2010. The Secretary also implemented a humanitarian parole policy allowing orphaned children from Haiti who already had prospective adoptive families in the United States to enter the country temporarily on an individual basis.
- DHS awarded \$3.8 billion in 2010 Preparedness Grants to assist state, local and tribal governments and the private sector in strengthening preparedness for acts of terrorism, major disasters and other emergencies.
- FEMA supported 79 major disaster declarations, 18 fire management assistance declarations and nine emergency declarations, including historic flooding in Tennessee and Rhode Island and severe weather related to Hurricanes Alex and Earl, and Tropical Storms Nicole, Otto, and Tomas.
- For the declared disasters in 2010, FEMA obligated \$8 billion in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and unemployment assistance, among other services) and Public Assistance (including reimbursement for clearing debris and rebuilding roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities).
- Secretary Napolitano and FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate announced nearly \$2.9 billion in new Gulf Coast rebuilding projects to assist communities as they continue to recover from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita – the latest in a series of Gulf Coast recovery projects that have totaled more than \$5.1 billion since the start of the Obama Administration.
- FEMA launched a new mobile Web site, <http://m.fema.gov>, which allows people to use their smartphones to access critical information regarding emergency preparedness and what to do before and after a disaster. Disaster survivors can use this tool to apply for federal disaster assistance directly from their smartphones. FEMA also launched a series of public service advertisements in English and Spanish to promote preparedness and direct individuals to [ready.gov](http://ready.gov) and [listo.gov](http://listo.gov) for tools and resources.
- The FEMA *Ready Campaign's Ready Classroom* was awarded a 2010 BESSIE Award for Best Disaster Preparedness Web site from the ComputED Learning Center. The Ready Classroom, an online resource designed in partnership with Discovery Education and The

Advertising Council, provides educators with natural disaster preparedness resources and tips on how to integrate this information into their curriculum.

- DHS submitted to Congress the Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force report, *Perspective on Preparedness: Taking Stock Since 9/11*, which assesses the state of the Nation's disaster preparedness and presents recommendations about ways to build resiliency in communities across America.
- DHS adopted the final standards for the Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program, a 9/11 Commission-recommended partnership between DHS and the private sector that enables private entities to receive emergency preparedness certification from a DHS accreditation system created in coordination with the private sector to improve private sector preparedness for disasters and emergencies.
- Secretary Napolitano and Canada's Public Safety Minister Vic Toews announced the Canada-U.S. Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure to establish a comprehensive cross-border approach to critical infrastructure resilience focused on the need for a strong partnership to share information, assess and manage risks, and enhance both nations' ability to prepare for and respond to disasters.
- Secretary Napolitano and Australian Attorney-General Robert McClelland signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen emergency management cooperation in response to major storms and other disasters of all kinds.
- FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the National Council on Independent Living to create a designated space for individuals with disabilities within Disaster Recovery Centers. FEMA also established the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination, which is incorporating the needs of children and adults with disabilities into FEMA planning and grants guidance and documents.
- FEMA established an independent Flood Mapping Resolution Panel to strengthen FEMA's commitment to using the most reliable science and data to determine flood hazards for communities across the Nation.

### **Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise**

*DHS was formed in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of a deliberate and determined national effort to safeguard the United States against terrorism. DHS became the third-largest federal department, bringing together 22 different federal agencies, each with a role in this effort. DHS has taken significant steps to create a unified and integrated department, focusing on accountability, transparency and leadership development to enhance mission performance.*

- DHS unveiled a Department-wide plan for increased consultation and coordination with tribes – building on current tribal partnerships to protect the safety and security of all people across the United States and on tribal lands.

- Secretary Napolitano launched the Department's Open Government Plan to enhance transparency, public participation and collaboration as part of the Administration's Open Government Initiative.
- DHS delivered the first ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report to Congress on February 1, 2010 and the first ever Bottom Up Review, a comprehensive examination of the activities and business processes of DHS to Congress on July 1, 2010.
- The DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties completed a systemic overhaul of its civil rights investigations processes, creating a new complaint database system, developing an easy-to-use online complaint submission form, increasing access to comprehensive language services, increasing transparency for complainants, and improving coordination with components to track response to and implementation of recommendations.
- DHS reduced the backlog of Equal Employment Opportunity complaints awaiting agency adjudication by over 40 percent, and is on track to eliminate the backlog by the end of FY 2011.
- DHS reduced the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request backlog by 40 percent, despite a nearly 30 percent increase in incoming requests. DHS also significantly reduced the backlog of FOIA appeals, a 78 percent decrease from the end of FY 2009.
- Secretary Napolitano announced new Efficiency Review (ER) initiatives to cut costs, streamline operations and enhance the Department's ability to fulfill its security mission. The 2010 initiatives, which build upon 20 ER initiatives launched in 2009, are designed to accomplish the following:
  - Leverage DHS's buying power and secure the lowest price possible for the acquisition of bulk fuel, non-military uniforms, tactical communications equipment and services, wireless communication devices and services, and furniture.
  - Reduce expenditures on DHS employee and contractor background investigations by pre-screening individuals before they are submitted as candidates and offering operational components the use of a DHS-wide contracting vehicle.
  - Improve management of personal wireless communication services and devices through a Department-wide validation to ensure DHS is not paying for services and devices that are no longer in use.
  - Improve energy management by maximizing opportunities to reduce energy consumption at DHS-owned facilities.
  - Avoid unnecessary printing and mailing costs by distributing earnings and leave statements electronically rather than by postal mail.
  - Reduce the time and costs associated with the personnel security and suitability processes by establishing reciprocity of clearances for those coming to DHS from other federal agencies and law enforcement entities, as well as for contractors converting to federal staff.



- Paul Behe, a CBP Paralegal Specialist in Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as one of four finalists out of over 18,000 ideas submitted government-wide for the President's 2010 SAVE Award. Paul's idea – to reduce advertising and storage costs by advertising seized items online for little or no cost instead of paying for advertisements in newspapers – has been incorporated into DHS's FY 2012 Budget.
- DHS has instituted an ambitious series of management integration reforms to ensure the Department has the proper management structures and acquisition strategies necessary to succeed, attract and retain top talent, and build a culture of efficiency. These efforts include the Balanced Workforce Strategy, which provides tools to assess the proper balance and effective use of federal and contractor workforces in achieving DHS missions; and the transition of 24 component data centers to two geographically diverse, physically secure, and scalable data centers to standardize technology and improve security while reducing space needs and energy consumption.
- DHS awarded more than 31 percent of its contract dollars to small businesses, including more than \$1 billion in contracts to veteran-owned businesses and \$950 million to women-owned businesses.
- In 2010, construction commenced on the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters Building at the new DHS Headquarters at St. Elizabeths. The design of this building supports sustainable development principles and is targeted for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification.

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**SUMMARY INFORMATION BY DHS ORGANIZATION**



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## DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

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### Description:

Departmental Management and Operations provides leadership, direction and management to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and is comprised of separate appropriations including: the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM); the Under Secretary for Management (USM); the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation.

**OSEM** provides resources for 13 offices that individually report to the Secretary. These offices include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Office of the Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive Secretary, Office for Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Policy, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of the Privacy Officer, Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.

**USM** includes the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Office of the Chief Security Officer.

**OCFO** is comprised of the Budget Division, the Program Analysis and Evaluation Division, the Office of Financial Operations Division, the Financial Management and Policy Division, the Internal Control Management Division, the Resource Management Transformation Office (Financial Systems Division), Financial Assistance Policy & Oversight, the Departmental GAO/OIG Audit Liaison Office, and the Workforce Development Division.

**OCIO** consists of five program offices: Executive Front Office, Information Security Office, Enterprise Business Management Office, Office of Applied Technology, and the Information Technology Services Office.

### Responsibilities:

**OSEM** provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight of all the Department's components. The Secretary serves as the top representative of the Department to the President, Congress, and the general public.

### At a Glance

#### *Senior Leadership:*

*Janet Napolitano, Secretary*

*Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary*

*Rafael Borrás, Under Secretary for Management*

*Peggy Sherry, Deputy Chief Financial Officer*

*Richard Spires, Chief Information Officer*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; Office of the Under Secretary for Management; Office of Chief Human Capital Officer; Office of the Chief Procurement Officer; Office of the Chief Administrative Officer; Office of the Chief Security Officer; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of the Chief Information Officer*

**Budget Request:** **\$947,231,000**

*Employees (FTE):* **2,173**

**USM's** primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services and provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental Management and Operations functions that include IT, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and administrative services. The USM implements the mission structure for the Department to deliver customer services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs. In this effort, the USM is continuing the design and implementation of a functionally integrated mission support structure for the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of administrative support services.

**OCFO** is responsible for the fiscal management, integrity and accountability of DHS. The mission of the OCFO is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, financial operations for all Departmental management and operations, the DHS Working Capital Fund, grants and assistance awards, and resource management systems to ensure that funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

**OCIO** is responsible for all the Information Technology projects in the Department. The OCIO provides information technology leadership, as well as products and services, to ensure the effective and appropriate use of information technology across DHS. The OCIO coordinates acquisition strategies to minimize costs and improve consistency of the information technology infrastructure. The OCIO enhances mission success by partnering with other DHS components to leverage the best available information technologies and management practices to support the Department's missions and facilitate information sharing. OCIO is the lead organization in developing and maintaining the DHS Information Security Program, which includes oversight and coordination of activities associated with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). OCIO is also responsible for providing performance metrics and overall evaluation of DHS component IT programs.

### **DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project**

The DHS HQ Consolidation Project is responsible for the colocation and consolidation of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus.

### **Service to the Public:**

The Secretary ensures a coordinated national effort to build a safe, secure, and resilient homeland, by: preventing terrorism and enhancing security; securing and managing our borders; enforcing and administering our immigration laws; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; ensuring resilience to disasters; and maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise.

### **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

#### **Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)**

Immediate Office of the Secretary

- Continued to provide the strategic vision and leadership to the Department necessary to maintain focus on the Department's six mission areas: prevent terrorism and enhancing security, secure and manage our borders, enforce and administer our immigration laws,

safeguard and secure cyberspace, and ensure resilience to disasters and providing essential support to national and economic security

#### Office of Legislative Affairs

- Developed and coordinated materials for 211 DHS personnel providing testimony at the Department's 151 Congressional hearings. Supported over 1,600 legislative briefings to Congressional members and staff, including STAFFDELS and CODELS.

#### Office of the General Counsel

- Provided legal support to the Secretary and Department senior leadership on numerous homeland security matters.
- Provided legal support for cyber security operations and initiatives and continued to enhance legal staff capable of advising on complex cyber law matters.
- Worked closely with the Department of Justice in reviewing and preparing for potential litigation.

#### Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

- Developed the Department's 2010/2011 Gubernatorial transition plan and related materials and convened a DHS-wide Governor's transition working group.
- Led the Department's tribal engagement efforts by: coordinating and consulting with tribal nations on the President's Tribal Consultation Policy; increasing awareness of tribal issues within the Department; and formalizing a tribal liaison program within the Department.
- Led the Department's intergovernmental outreach during the BP Deepwater Horizon incident and worked with interagency intergovernmental partners to develop the Government Affairs approach at the Unified Area Command.

#### Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

- Assisted more than 3,000 individuals, employers, and their representatives to resolve issues with applications and petitions pending with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The Ombudsman's office assisted with a wide range of immigration issues including: humanitarian, employment, family reunification, citizenship concerns.
- Expanded outreach to include increasing numbers of national and community-based organization stakeholders from diverse backgrounds around the country. Outreach provides an opportunity to share information about the Ombudsman's services and also allows the Ombudsman to obtain insight and feedback from those who engage USCIS services on a regular basis.

#### Office of Public Affairs

- Strengthened incident communications with Federal, State, and local communicators through the State Incident Communications Conference Line (SICCL). The SICCL doubled in size by adding local communicators, such as press secretaries, police, and city directors of communication, for US cities with populations greater than 250,000.
- Exercised first ever cyber security communications with numerous private sector partners in the National Joint Information Center.

- Launched restorethegulf.gov supporting the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill cleanup and recovery efforts. The new site has a distributed publishing model and governance capacity with over 40 trained publishers from 7 different government organizations.

#### Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

- Undertook a comprehensive review of its system for handling complaints from the public, improving coordination methods with DHS Components, disseminating a new public complaints form, revamping communications with complainants, and implementing a new complaints database.
- Initiated a Department-wide project to translate DHS documents into a variety of foreign languages.
- Integrated broad civil rights principles into the National Disaster Recovery Framework.
- Partnered with USCIS and the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division on an Interagency Task Force on Verification Monitoring and Compliance to improve monitoring of employer abuse within the E-Verify program.

#### Office of Policy

- Completed the first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and implemented the results through the DHS Bottom Up Review and the DHS FY 2012 Budget and accompanying FY12-16 Future Years Homeland Security Plan.
- Led an international effort to strengthen commitment to aviation security through a series of multi-lateral ministerial meetings and bi-lateral engagements.
- Updated the Watch Listing Guidance to address the vulnerabilities identified as a result of the December 25, 2009, attempted terrorist attack.

#### Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

- Led a Department-wide effort to collect, assemble and promulgate a set of unifying principles that reflect the collective “best practices” of the Department’s counternarcotics Components.
- Established the Component Working Groups (CWGs) under the Counternarcotics Coordinating Council in order to realize a collaborative, strategic approach to the Department’s counternarcotics mission.
- Completed the U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Criminal Proceeds Study. The information garnered from this study will assist the United States Government and the Government of Mexico in dismantling and disrupting criminal organizations.
- Tracked the progress of the Components toward the accomplishment of the 34 DHS-related action items contained within the 2010 National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS).

#### Privacy Office

- Released over 138,000 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, the most of any Federal agency and reduced the FOIA request backlog by 40 percent, despite a nearly 30 percent increase in incoming requests.
- Significantly reduced the backlog of FOIA appeals, with 601 backlogged appeals remaining at the end of FY 2010 compared to 2,747 appeal backlog at the end of FY 2009.

- Approved and published 584 Privacy Threshold Analyses, 63 Privacy Impact Assessments, 32 System of Records Notices.
- Led a successful joint U.S. – European Union (EU) review of the Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement.

### **Under Secretary for Management**

- Achieved an energy reduction of 13.6% from the 2003 baseline level of 118,300 British Thermal Units (BTU) per Gross Square Feet (GSF). The mark of 102,200 BTU/GSF exceeded the target of 104,100 BTU/GSF by reducing the amount of energy consumed per square foot.
- Developed an outcome-based plan for reducing real estate footprint in response to direction from the President.
- Developed and implemented a logistics training program that supported 70 employees, including supporting a Masters Degree Program for logistics management professionals.
- Finalized and submitted DHS Hiring Reform Action Plan to the Office of Personnel Management.
- Delivered a new automated survey analysis and action planning tool for the Department and component level managers to utilize in analyzing employee survey results and creating/tracking remedial action plans.
- Established a new Balanced Workforce Strategy office within OCHCO to lead the department-wide initiative and prepared a Balanced Workforce policy direction memorandum issues by the Deputy Secretary.
- Hired an additional 100 interns in the Acquisition Professional Career Program, within the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, bringing the total number of program participants to 200 by the end of FY 2010 and strengthening the Department's acquisition workforce.
- Stood up the Office of Selective Acquisitions, within the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, assuming the role of handling the Department's sensitive procurements.
- Conducted 26 Acquisition Review Boards (ARBs) for senior leadership to review DHS's major acquisition programs.
- Conducted 6 component Security Compliance Reviews to ensure that Components adhere to Department-wide security policies.
- The Department has continued to migrate to common access cards (Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 [HSPD-12]). The Office of the Chief Security Officer has surpassed its goal to issue 178,000 cards nationwide by March 31, 2011. As of January 24, 2011, OCSO has issued 178,128 cards nationwide.

### **Office of the Chief Financial Officer**

- Continued the Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC) project to establish an integrated financial, acquisition, and asset management system which will result in standard business processes, strengthen internal controls, provide timely, accurate and comprehensive reporting, and establish a standard line of accounting for DHS.



- Established action plans with defined milestones, and actively monitoring and holding components accountable for making progress, DHS continues to reduce the number of financial material weaknesses, identified by an independent auditor, from 12 to 9, audit qualifications from 10 to 1, and material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting have reduced from 10 to 6. Additionally, no new audit qualifications or material weaknesses occurred in FY 2010.
- Coordinated and delivered DHS budget requests to OMB and Congress on time. Coordinated nearly 1,400 responses to congressional questions and 17 Congressional hearings. Cleared and delivered to the Appropriations Committees over 300 Departmental reports and facilitated over 300 individual Congressional briefings.
- Used the Fleet Management Analysis and Reporting (FMARS), to deliver multiple reporting packages to identify opportunities for alternative fuel usage, heighten vigilance to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, and optimize fleet management.
- Established standard business processes for responding to the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) requests for information and interviews.
- Established a Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight (FAPO) office to provide oversight related to accountability of funds, internal controls, and audit processing for grants.
- Provided substantial policy and guidance to the financial management community. Eighty-eight percent of the planned policies designed to ensure efficient and transparent operations for the Financial Management Policy Manual (FMPM) were completed.

#### **Office of the Chief Information Officer**

- Continued the transition of 24 component data centers to the Department's two large-scale, geographically diverse, physically secure, and scalable data centers, Data Center 1 (DC1) in Stennis, Mississippi, and Data Center 2 (DC2) in Clarksville, Virginia. Migration to these enterprise data centers strengthens security, brings standardized technology and services through a Common Operating Environment.
- Completed formal IT program reviews of all 81 major IT programs to identify risks.
- Maintained comprehensive system and program-level security metrics to yield monthly status reports. These metrics achieved an overall FISMA score of 91, and 85 percent of the systems were fully accredited at the end of the annual August cutoff date for statutory reporting purposes.
- In FY 2010, OCIO entered in an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) with Adobe Systems Incorporated, realizing \$49 million cost avoidance on the General Services Administration schedule over a period of 3 years.
- Enhanced the enterprise application delivery capabilities to mature the DHS IT infrastructure, providing a Common Operating Environment (COE).
- Made great strides in cyber security, a major focus for DHS. Our Defense-in-Depth Strategy, Policy Enforcement Points, and Trusted Internet Connections enhancements were essential to keeping the homeland secure. The comprehensive architecture features controls at all levels – perimeter, network, and the system level, as well as providing end-point device management and protection of information and data.

- Launched the enterprise-wide Accessibility Compliance Management System (ACMS). ACMS, a Web-based application, allows detailed tracking of activities. Accessibility Help Desk requests in FY 2010 totaled 2,423 representing a 109 percent increase from requests made in FY 2009.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution. <sup>1</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	603	147,818	645	147,818	709	142,533	63	(5,285)
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	626	254,190	847	254,190	941	249,058	94	(5,132)
DHS HQ Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	215,273	-	215,273
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	173	60,530	173	60,530	232	62,395	59	1,865
Office of the Chief Information Officer	203	344,933	217	338,393	291	277,972	74	(60,421)
Office of the Federal Coordinator for the Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office <sup>2</sup>	10	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Discretionary – Excludes Supplementals</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>\$802,931</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>\$800,931</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>\$947,231</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>\$146,300</b>
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>\$802,931</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>\$800,931</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>\$947,231</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>\$146,300</b>
Emergency/ Supplementals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>\$802,931</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>\$800,931</b>	<b>2,173<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$947,231</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>\$146,300</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions <sup>4</sup>	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

<sup>2</sup> Executive Order 13512 extended the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGR) to April 1, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> The FTE request reflects the amount required for Departmental Management and Operations for FY2012, which is different than the Budget Appendix.

<sup>4</sup> P.L. 111-212 rescinds \$0.7M from OFCGR and 1.8M from OSEM.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

**Office of the Secretary and Executive Management**

- **Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) ..... \$377M (1.5 FTE)**  
This program increase provides for three positions (1.5 FTE) and \$377,000 for CRCL to establish a program to carry out responsibilities pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance from the Department.
- **Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) ..... \$694M (2.5 FTE)**  
This program increase provides for five positions (2.5 FTE) and \$694,000 for CRCL to initiate a study of ongoing interior immigration enforcement programs (e.g., 287(g) and Secure Communities) to ensure that these programs are adequately safeguarding individual civil rights and civil liberties as required by statute.

**Under Secretary for Management**

- **Departmental Oversight and Guidance for the DHS Asset Portfolio ..... \$1.1M (4 FTE)**  
This funding will support Real Property performance objectives of facility condition indices, operating cost, utilization are met through the creation of the capability to provide the appropriate oversight and verification at the Component level of the Real and Personal Property portfolios.
- **Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) ..... \$500M (2 FTE)**  
The requested funding is to provide enhanced implementation and management support to the Balanced Workforce Program Management Office within OCHCO. These positions will increase the effectiveness of the BWS by augmenting its ability to advise components on workforce planning efforts; monitoring component implementation and progress in achieving a more balanced workforce; and enhancing its capacity to report on the status of Balanced Workforce initiatives to senior leadership, OMB, and Congress.
- **Workforce Development ..... \$2.0M (7 FTE)**  
Ensuring that DHS has the right people with the right skills in the right jobs, ready to anticipate, prevent and respond to natural and man-made threats facing our Nation as well as retaining and developing our workforce are essential to organizational success.
- **Acquisition Workforce ..... \$6.1M (6 FTE)**  
In support of strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, DHS requests an increase to the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase requested is to mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce, to improve the effectiveness of the workforce, and to enhance contract oversight.
- **Strengthening Cost Estimating..... \$1.7M (6 FTE)**  
Enhancing the Cost Analysis Division staff will allow a progressive increase in the number of Independent Cost Estimates (ICEs) developed for Level I Acquisitions at major decision points as well as provide the requisite staffing to increase the outreach, guidance and training concurrent with the establishment of component cost organizations.

- **Executive Order 13549: Classified National Security Information for State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector Entities (SLTPS)..... \$2.0M (5 FTE)**  
Executive Order 13549 mandated that the Office of the Chief Security Officer establish the Classified National Security Information Program for State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector (SLTPS) entities. This program will govern access to classified national security information shared among agencies and SLTPS entities, and ensure the proper safeguarding of such information.

### **DHS HQ Consolidation**

- **Mission Support ..... \$55.6M (0 FTE)**  
The intent of the Consolidated Headquarters initiative is to align the real estate portfolio in the National Capital Region (NCR) to enhance mission performance and support efficient management. The St. Elizabeths development and the consolidation of mission support functions are interrelated. Projected Cost Avoidances (30-Year Net Present Value) total approximately \$478 Million.
- **St. Elizabeths..... \$159.7M (0 FTE)**  
To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will consolidate executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting at St. Elizabeths. This funding enables DHS to complete the Coast Guard Headquarters facility at St. Elizabeths, and continue work on the National Operations Center and the departmental headquarters facilities. The request, however, defers the start of the FEMA building for at least one year.

### **Office of the Chief Information Officer**

- **Data Center Consolidation.....\$131.6M (0 FTE)**  
The Department requests a total of \$131.6M to fund the continuation of system and application migration of legacy data centers to two enterprise-wide DHS Data Centers (DC1 and DC2) to meet current and anticipated data service requirements. Funding will also be utilized for upgrading infrastructure requirements. All of this funding is requested in the components and will be managed through the Working Capital Fund.
- **Information Security and Infrastructure.....\$32.3M (0 FTE)**  
Information Security & Infrastructure (ISI) supports investment and investment-related Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and O&M for the capabilities developed in the Enterprise Services Division (ESD) of the IT Services Office (ITSO). Specifically, the ISI funds development of capabilities in Network Services, ADEX/E-mail Services, and supports the management and oversight of the ITP.
- **Enterprise Data Management Office.....\$7.6M (0 FTE)**  
This initiative will allow DHS to build data standards for the Information Sharing Environment such as Alerts and Warnings, Suspicious Activity, Terrorist Watch Lists, and Cargo/Trade Screening.

- **Office of Accessible Systems and Technology.....\$1.0M (3 FTE)**  
This \$1.0 million increase will allow OCIO to hire five program specialist positions (3 FTE) to support the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology’s mission of fostering accessible systems and technology to individuals with disabilities in accordance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. These individuals will support the increased demands for technical and advisory services needed to ensure systems and information are made accessible to disable persons.
  
- **Information Security Program.....\$5.0M (0 FTE)**  
This \$5 million increase is for the collection, validation and reporting of new systems, system interconnections, expanded reporting requirements, and increased system performance. The funding will allow DHS to ensure that systems meet the strict requirements of FISMA and reduce the dangers of a successful cyber attack on DHS. The funding will provide the DHS Chief Information Security Officer the ability to assist the components and stakeholders in identifying potential threats to their infrastructure and systems, thereby increasing their ability to react expeditiously.



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## ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

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### **Description:**

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS). This appropriation includes both National Intelligence Program (NIP) funds for I&A and non-NIP funds for OPS.

### **Responsibilities:**

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of I&A and OPS. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work closely together and collaborate with other Departmental component agencies and related Federal agencies, as well as State, local, tribal, foreign, and private-sector partners, to improve intelligence analysis, information sharing, incident management support, and situational awareness.

I&A's mission is to analyze intelligence and information about homeland security threats and serve as the two-way interface between the national Intelligence Community (IC) and State, local, tribal and private sector partners on homeland security intelligence and information – including warnings, actionable intelligence, and analysis – to ensure that Headquarters leadership, departmental operating Components, federal policy, law enforcement and intelligence community partners, and frontline law enforcement have the tools they need to confront and disrupt terrorist threats. I&A has a unique analytic mission, blending intelligence from the IC with DHS Component and other stakeholder source data, to provide homeland security-centric products. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis leads I&A and is the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise. The Under Secretary is also the Department's Chief Information Sharing Officer responsible for implementing the objectives of the Department and the National Strategy on Information Sharing within DHS.

OPS's mission is to directly support the DHS Secretary in integrating DHS operations, planning, doctrine, and continuity programs with intra-agency and interagency partners in order to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats/attacks, natural disasters, and other threats. OPS, in consultation with other DHS Components, has enhanced its capability to integrate operations and to plan for emergency, non-routine situations that may require multi-Component action in order to improve senior-level decision-making and provide an integrated DHS response. This capability will serve as a catalyst to transform the Department's operations

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Caryn Wagner,*  
*Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis*

*Richard Chavez,*  
*Acting Director, Office of Operations*  
*Coordination and Planning*

*Established: 2006*

*Major Divisions: Office of Intelligence and*  
*Analysis; Office of Operations Coordination*  
*and Planning*

***Budget Request:***                      ***\$355,368,000***

*Employees (FTE):*                                      *1,017*



coordination and planning focus to yield a more holistic and effective approach to accomplish DHS goals and objectives.

As the Department's Continuity Coordinator, the Director of Operations Coordination and Planning is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and survivability of all DHS Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs). OPS works with DHS Component leadership to ensure that PMEFs will be sustained even during emergencies that could significantly hamper personnel, facilities, or operations for homeland security missions.

**Service to the Public:**

Analysis and Operations provides resources that enable the critical support necessary to ensure the protection of American lives, economy, and property by improving the analysis and sharing of threat information. This includes advising all levels of government (Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local), the private sector, and the public with timely information concerning threats to the Homeland.

I&A's mission is to strengthen the Department's and our partners' ability to perform their homeland security functions by accessing, integrating, analyzing, and sharing timely and relevant intelligence and information, while protecting the privacy and civil liberties of the people we serve. DHS's unique functional expertise resides with operational intelligence organizations at the Component, State, and local levels where information is gathered and synthesized for dissemination to Federal, State, local, and private-sector partners.

OPS coordinates with DHS Components and interagency partners to develop strategic-level plans to support the effective execution of the Secretary's incident coordination responsibilities by working with representatives from DHS Components and other Federal, State, and local partners to develop strategic plans and guidance. OPS also supports the Secretary by providing operational planning expertise during crises. OPS, through the National Operations Center (NOC), serves as the national hub for incident management and Homeland Security information sharing. OPS integrates plans with current and future operations in order to enhance DHS's ability to anticipate and respond to a wide variety of incidents potentially occurring simultaneously.

As the Department's Continuity Coordinator, the Director of Operations Coordination and Planning is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and survivability of all DHS Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs). OPS works with DHS Component leadership to ensure that PMEFs will be sustained even during emergencies that could significantly hamper personnel, facilities, or operations for homeland security missions.

**FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- I&A has taken significant steps to better integrate and coordinate intelligence products and processes across the Department's intelligence enterprise. This includes completion of the first enterprise-wide analytic production plan, harmonizing procedures for Homeland Security Intelligence Reports and establishing an intelligence priority framework for the Department.

- I&A expedited the deployment of resources to fusion centers to enhance their ability to prevent, protect against, and respond to threats. In FY 2010, I&A increased total deployed intelligence personnel at fusion centers to 68. I&A also worked to deploy 45 Homeland Secure Data Network terminals to fusion centers to provide Secret-level connectivity to enhance the ability of State and local partners to receive federally generated threat information. Additionally, I&A significantly expanded training and technical assistance opportunities for fusion center personnel. Through its long-standing partnership with the Department of Justice, I&A conducted more than 50 training and technical assistance deliveries, workshops, and exchanges on topics including risk analysis, security, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.
- I&A hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> annual National Fusion Center Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, which brought together more than 1,000 Federal, State, and local fusion center stakeholders from across the country to share best practices and to discuss topics of critical importance to the success of the national network of fusion centers.
- I&A established a DHS SAR Initiative Management Group that developed a Departmental Enterprise Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) strategy and Concept of Operations that included SAR-related capabilities, privacy policy requirements, training, and technical connectivity to enable DHS Component and Information Sharing and Analysis Centers participation in the Information Sharing Environment Shared Space.
- I&A, in partnership with Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and working jointly and collaboratively with the Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Department of Defense (DOD), established the Border Intelligence Fusion Section (BIFS) within DEA's El Paso, Texas, Intelligence Center. The BIFS was established to improve information sharing, collaboration, and analysis supporting law enforcement and interdiction activities along the southwest border.
- I&A implemented the production of *cyber* Homeland Information Reports (HIRs) that address cyber threat incidents against Federal, State, and private-sector networks and the owners and operators of critical infrastructure and key resources in the United States. The production of DHS Cyber HIRs has both enabled and enhanced the IC, DOD, and the Cyber Coordination Center's ability to analyze and compare the cyber threats to DOD and Federal networks. Additionally, DHS Cyber HIRs have enhanced the ability to identify trends to better predict the threat and develop consensus throughout the cyber community regarding tactics/techniques and procedures of cyber adversaries.
- I&A made significant progress in converting contractor positions to Federal positions in FY 2010. For the first time, I&A's workforce is now comprised of more Federal employees than contractors.
- OPS stood up the Crisis Action Team (CAT) in response to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts, Hurricane Alex, and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- OPS operated two full concurrent CATs for the first time in the Department's history, one in support of the Deepwater Horizon response and the other in support of the Eagle Horizon exercise.

- OPS published the DHS Continuity of Operations plan.
- OPS led the Department’s participation in Exercise Eagle Horizon 2010; DHS had significant improvement in continuity elements, receiving 12 commendable “green” ratings out of 14 evaluated continuity elements.
- The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) transferred from the Science and Technology Directorate to OPS, and OPS provided IMAAC support for a White House-sponsored nuclear security summit and the President’s State of the Union Address.
- OPS completed installation of an unclassified voice bridge for the NOC, with a capability of conferencing up to 500 participants.
- OPS developed and implemented two major releases of Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Next Generation, including a tiered security plan to address known HSIN security risks, resulting in improved resistance to cyber attacks.

### BUDGET REQUEST

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>2</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Analysis and Operations	682	\$333,030	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	224	\$20,338
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>\$333,030</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>\$335,030</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>\$355,368</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>\$20,338</b>
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>\$333,030</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>\$335,030</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>\$355,368</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>\$20,338</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(\$2,847) <sup>1</sup>	-	(\$2,358)	-	-	-	(\$2,358)

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to P.L. 111-298 and P.L. 111-212, \$2.8 million rescission of prior-year unobligated balances.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.



*Secretary Napolitano visiting the National Operations Center*

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

Funding and personnel for Analysis and Operations highlights are classified.



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# OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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## **Description:**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) by an amendment to the Inspector General Act of 1978. OIG has a dual reporting responsibility to the Secretary of DHS and to the Congress. OIG serves as an independent and objective audit, inspection, and investigative body to promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency in DHS programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

## **Responsibilities:**

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections, special reviews, and investigations of the Department's programs and operations. OIG examines, evaluates and, where necessary, critiques these operations and activities, recommending ways for DHS to carry out its responsibilities in the most economical, efficient, and effective manner possible. OIG reviews recommendations regarding existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to Department programs and operations.

In addition, OIG is responsible for the oversight of the management and expenditures of all contracts, grants, and governmental operations related to the ongoing disaster relief operations, Americans Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) audits, and anti-terrorism efforts. This oversight is accomplished through internal control reviews and contract audits to ensure appropriate control and use of disaster assistance funding. OIG ensures that this oversight encompasses an aggressive and ongoing audit and investigative effort designed to identify and address fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG also coordinates the audit activities of other inspectors general, who oversee funds transferred to their respective departments and agencies by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

## **Service to the Public:**

The OIG safeguards the public's tax dollars by detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse in the Department's programs and operations. The OIG maintains and publicizes a toll-free hotline, which provides a prompt, effective channel for DHS employees, contract personnel, and private citizens to report incidents of fraud, waste, and abuse.

## **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- The OIG issued 124 management audit reports, which included 49 financial assistance grant reports. Due to these efforts, \$103.3 million of questioned costs were identified, of which \$28.4 million were determined to be unsupported. The OIG recovered \$15.1 million as a

## **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Richard L. Skinner, Inspector General*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Audit, Emergency Management Oversight, Information Technology Audit, Inspections and Investigations*

***Budget Request:*** ***\$144,318,000***

*Employees (FTE):* ***676***

result of identifying disallowed costs in prior audit reports and investigations. In addition, the OIG identified \$65.8 million in funds put to better use in current reports.

- DHS management concurred with 95 percent of the OIG’s recommendations.
- OIG investigations resulted in 348 arrests, 276 indictments, 270 convictions, and 126 personnel actions. In addition, the Office of Investigations closed 1,151 investigations and 13,145 complaints, initiated 1,399 new investigations, and issued 915 reports.
- Investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions, and cost savings totaled \$124.3 million.

### BUDGET REQUEST

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>3</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Audit, Inspections and Investigations	632	\$113,874	665	\$129,874 <sup>2</sup>	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444
FEMA - DRF - Transfer	-	(16,000) <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Discretionary - Excluding Supp.	632	\$113,874	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>\$113,874</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>\$129,874</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>\$144,318</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>\$14,444</b>
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>\$113,874</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>\$129,874</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>\$144,318</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>\$14,444</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes enacted transfer of \$16 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$16 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through the DRF.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- The Office of Audits plans to start and issue approximately 92 programmatic and financial audits. The issued audit reports will include nearly 25 FY 2011 carryover audits that include at least 18 financial and grant audits performed by a contractor with OIG oversight. The OIG will continue to work closely with DHS management and congressional oversight committees to identify potential audit work that will promote the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of departmental programs and operations.
- The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) will continue to evaluate the Department's progress in establishing a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The office anticipates conducting projects on evaluations and reviews on DHS-wide network consolidation and implementation of a standard IT platform, immigration systems modernization, and DHS's efforts to protect the Nation's cyber infrastructure and privacy. Additionally, IT Audits anticipates undertaking reviews of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Office of Security Network, DHS's blackberry security controls, DHS' implementation of the Federal Desktop Core Configuration, and disposal of classified media. As mandated by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), the office assesses the Department's progress, action plans, and milestones, to ensure implementation of security policies, procedures, and systems certification and accreditation for a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The Forensics Division continues to conduct forensic audits and contract fraud reviews and makes recommendations concerning DHS programs that are vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. The Forensics Division anticipates 20 or more engagements during FY 2012.
- The Office of Inspections estimates that it will initiate 30 reviews in FY 2012. The office will continue to focus on matters dealing with the department's overseas interests, immigration enforcement, transportation, chemical, and border security, critical infrastructure protection, civil rights and civil liberties, science and technology, and intelligence.
- The Office of Investigations will continue to protect the personnel, property, and integrity of DHS by vigorously investigating all allegations of corruption involving personnel or programs and investigating the most serious allegations of program fraud and other employee criminal misconduct. The office will continue its emphasis on staffing the border offices while also seeking to ensure effective investigative coverage in areas where there is high volume of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services benefits processing.
- The Office of Emergency Management Oversight plans to complete 15 management reviews of FEMA programs and operations and 75 reviews of FEMA grants. The office will deploy experienced staff to FEMA Headquarters and disaster locations to provide on-the-spot advice, assistance, and oversight to DHS, FEMA, State, and local officials after major events that are, or will likely become, federally declared disasters.



- **Emergency Management Oversight.....\$4.0M (0 FTE)**  
The \$4.0 million increase will improve the number and scope of audits performed on grantees and sub-grantees, focusing on grants and areas that are of interest to Congress and the FEMA. Funding will ensure the OIG has the appropriate level of EMO in support of FEMA, and will fund the completion of 75 disaster grant audits and 15 management audits.
- **Investigations Staff.....\$7.0M (8 FTE)**  
The \$7.0 million increase will provide funding for 15 new positions in investigative services. These positions are necessary to sustain the proportional growth of the oversight function, in support of the Department’s growth. The 15 new positions will allow the OIG to address workload growth and program demands throughout the Department.
- **9/11 Commission Audits.....\$4.5M (0 FTE)**  
The \$4.5 million increase will provide the necessary funds to conduct 8 audits in FY 2012 of the 56 congressionally-mandated 9/11 Commission Audits by August 2014. OIG expects to re-audit two States, bringing the total to 58 audits. As of FY 2010, 18 audits were completed.

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## U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

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### **Description:**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for securing America's borders to protect the United States against threats and prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband, while facilitating lawful travel, trade, and immigration. CBP performs these missions with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

### **Responsibilities:**

CBP is responsible for securing America's borders against threats while facilitating legal travel, trade, and immigration. This critical mission is carried out through the diligence of CBP's personnel, as well as the use of intelligence, targeting, technology, infrastructure, and a broad range of other assets and capabilities.

As the guardians of America's borders, CBP is responsible for protecting the United States and the American people from the entry of dangerous goods and people. This includes ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the U.S. legally and safely through official ports of entry (POEs), preventing the illegal entry into the U.S. of persons and contraband at and between POEs, ensuring the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States, and enforcing trade and tariff laws and regulations.

CBP guards more than 3,987 miles of border with Canada, 1,993 miles of border with Mexico, and 2,627 miles of shoreline; processes approximately 352 million travelers a year at POEs; and processes 25.8 million trade entries annually. CBP's Border Patrol and Air and Marine agents patrol our Nation's land and littoral borders, and associated airspace, to prevent illegal entry of people and goods into the United States.

Securing flows of goods, conveyances, and people to and through the United States is crucial to CBP's success in protecting our nation. Focusing on the entire supply chain and transit sequence allows CBP to intercept potential threats before they reach our borders while expediting legal travel and trade. CBP officers and agents work at foreign and domestic locations to prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, weapons of mass destruction, and illegal or diseased plants and animals. CBP personnel also work to prevent and intercept the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, stolen goods, and strategically sensitive technologies. CBP officers deployed overseas at major international seaports as a part of the Container Security Initiative prescreen shipping containers to detect and interdict illicit material before arrival on U.S. shores. CBP has significantly developed its intelligence and targeting efforts to separate shipments and individuals according to the risks

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
Alan Bersin, Commissioner

*Established:* 2003

*Major Divisions:* Office of Field Operations;  
Office of Border Patrol; Office of Air and  
Marine; and Office of Trade

**Budget Request:** \$11,845,678,000

*Gross Discretionary:* \$10,379,763,000

*Mandatory, Fees*

*& Trust Fund:* \$1,465,915,000

*Employees (FTE):* 61,354

they pose, allowing CBP to increase security while simultaneously expediting legitimate travel and commerce.

A safe and secure homeland requires that we secure our air, land, and sea borders. Securing the physical borders, flows of goods, conveyances, and people to and through the United States is crucial to CBP's success in protecting our nation.

**Service to the Public:**

The American People place enormous trust in CBP to keep them safe, and CBP must ensure that its employees maintain the highest professional standards. CBP protects the American public from acts of terrorism by constant vigilance at and between ports of entry. CBP protects American businesses and workers by ensuring that travelers and goods move safely and efficiently across our borders; that immigrants and visitors are properly documented; and that customs, immigration and trade laws, regulations and agreements are enforced.



*CBP Beagle Brigade looks for prohibited agricultural products brought in by arriving passengers.*

**FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- Over the past two years, CBP has dedicated unprecedented manpower, technology and infrastructure to the Southwest Border. The Border Patrol is better staffed now than at any time in its 86-year history, having doubled the number of agents from 10,000 in FY 2004 to more than 20,500 in FY 2010. In addition to the Border Patrol, CBP's workforce of more than 58,700 employees includes more than 2,300 agriculture specialists and 20,600 CBP officers at ports of entry.
- As part of its surge efforts, the Border Patrol completed nine 45-day Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats operations along approximately 80 miles of the Arizona/Sonora border to deny criminal organizations the ability to operate in that area. During the surge, over 500

Border Patrol agents deployed to the Tucson Sector, contributing to 212,202 criminal arrests and seizure of 1,033,227 pounds of marijuana.

- CBP continues to enhance and leverage its intelligence and targeting capabilities. CBP officers from the National Targeting Center worked with CBP officers at JFK International Airport to apprehend Faisal Shahzad as he attempted to flee the U.S. on a flight to Dubai.
- Under the Southwest Border Initiative, CBP began screening 100% of southbound rail shipments for the first time ever. CBP continues to assess and refine its outbound enforcement strategy to include coordinated efforts with U.S. law enforcement agencies and the Government of Mexico to maximize southbound enforcement. These activities serve to enforce U.S. export laws while depriving criminal organizations in Mexico of the illicit currency and firearms that fuel their illegal activities. In FY 2009 and 2010, CBP seized more than \$104 million in southbound illegal currency – an increase of more than \$28 million compared to FY 2007- 2008.



*Border Patrol agents monitoring the Santa Teresa, New Mexico border area.*

- In addition to the increased resources on the Southwest Border, CBP has made great strides in strengthening information sharing and coordination with state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and Mexican authorities.
- CBP and Mexican Customs participated in 22 joint operations along the Southwest Border that resulted in the seizure of over \$113,000 in currency, 23.75 kilograms of narcotics and recovery of five stolen vehicles.
- CBP seized \$147 million dollars in currency (inbound and outbound) at and between ports of entry, a 34 percent increase from last fiscal year. These seizures include \$29 million inbound

and over \$27 million outbound at Southwest Border ports of entry. CBP officers at Southwest Border ports of entry also seized 279 weapons, compared with 107 weapons seized last fiscal year.

- Military veterans accounted for 25 percent of newly hired Border Patrol agents.
- Over 100,000 travelers have enrolled in CBP's Global Entry Program—a trusted traveler program designed to expedite screening for low-risk international travelers through biometric identification and rigorous background checks.



*CBP Border Patrol agent monitors the Yuma sector of the Arizona border.*

- Nationwide Border Patrol apprehensions of illegal aliens decreased from nearly 724,000 in FY 2008 to approximately 463,000 in FY 2010, a 36 percent reduction, indicating that fewer people are attempting to illegally cross the border.
- CBP officers at 331 ports of entry inspected 352 million travelers and more than 105.8 million cars, trucks, buses, trains, vessels and aircraft. Twelve new POEs opened in FY 2010.
- CBP Agriculture Specialists seized more than 1.7 million prohibited plant materials, meat, and animal byproducts in FY 2010, a 9.5 percent increase in seizures compared to FY 2009.
- CBP conducted 3,678 import safety seizures during fiscal year 2010, an increase of 34 percent over FY 2009; and 19,961 seizures for intellectual property rights (IPR) violations, an increase of 34 percent over FY 2009.
- CBP Office of Air and Marine contributed to the seizure of 831,840 pounds of narcotics and seized nearly \$55.3 million in currency during more than 150,000 flight and float hours.

- CBP Field Operations established emergency operations to expedite the processing of Haitians after the earthquake, including deploying 23 CBP officers to Haiti to conduct pre-departure activities on evacuees. CBP, in coordination with ICE and the Department of State, worked with Haitian authorities and other Federal agencies to ensure that individuals boarding aircraft destined to the U.S. had proper documentation and were eligible to depart Haiti on U.S. bound flights.
- DHS has completed 649 miles of fencing out of nearly 652 miles planned, including 299 miles of vehicle fence and 350 miles of pedestrian fence.
- DHS has deployed thousands of technology assets – including mobile surveillance units, thermal imaging systems, and large-and small-scale non-intrusive inspection equipment – along the Southwest Border and currently has 130 aircraft and three Unmanned Aircraft Systems operating along the Southwest Border. For the first time, DHS unmanned aerial capabilities now cover the Southwest Border all the way from California to Texas— providing critical aerial surveillance assistance to personnel on the ground.

**Budget Request***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>3</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Headquarters Management and Administration	3,840	\$1,399,707	3,818	\$1,418,263	3,613	\$1,911,089	(205)	\$492,826
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE's	19,527	2,765,946	20,433	2,749,784	21,673	2,906,961	1,240	157,177
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation between POE's	22,966	3,583,123	23,262	3,587,037	24,385	3,619,604	1,123	32,567
Air and Marine Operations – Salaries	1,943	291,987	1,895	309,629	1,919	287,901	24	(21,728)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>48,276</b>	<b>\$8,040,763</b>	<b>49,408</b>	<b>\$8,064,713</b>	<b>51,590</b>	<b>\$8,725,555</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>\$660,842</b>
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	-	519,826	-	519,826	-	470,566	-	(49,260)
Automation Modernization	63	422,445	63	422,445	63	364,030	-	(58,415)
Facilities Management	-	319,570	-	319,570	226	283,822	226	(35,748)
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	200	800,000	200	800,000	192	527,623	(8)	(272,377)
Small Airports	54	8,000	54	8,000	54	8,167	-	167
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>48,593</b>	<b>\$10,110,604</b>	<b>49,725</b>	<b>\$10,134,554</b>	<b>52,125</b>	<b>\$10,379,763</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>\$245,209</b>
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	-
Mandatory Fees <sup>1</sup>	9,630	1,424,000	9,229	1,404,209	9,229	1,460,018	-	55,809
Supplementals <sup>2</sup>	-	305,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>58,223</b>	<b>\$11,846,401</b>	<b>58,954</b>	<b>\$11,544,660</b>	<b>61,354</b>	<b>\$11,845,678</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>\$301,018</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions - Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Unobligated Balances	-	[-\$100,000]	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes Global Entry<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to P.L., 111-230, border security funds provided for Salaries and Expenses: \$253.9 million; Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology: \$14 million; Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement: \$32 million; Construction and Facilities Management: \$6 million.<sup>3</sup> The total FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **CBP Law Enforcement**

The FY 2012 Budget request supports 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers at our ports of entry that work 24/7 with state, local and federal law enforcement in targeting illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money. These reflect the largest deployment of law enforcement officers to the front line in the agency’s history. The request annualizes positions supported by the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental for the Southwest Border, including 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 250 CBP officers.

- **CBP Journeyman**

The request includes \$229 million to fully fund the increase in journeyman grade level for frontline CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and CBP agricultural specialists from GS-11 to GS-12.

- **National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).....\$20.0M (33 FTE)**

Additional resources are requested to enhance CBP’s ability to interdict mala fide travelers or terrorists before boarding flights destined for the U.S. The additional \$20 million included in this request will be used to hire additional staff, relocate existing staff and implement additional improvements in the targeting priorities and methodologies.

- **Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) .....\$7.5M (6 FTE)**

Additional resources are requested to hire 11 CBP officers and support the expansion of the Immigration Advisory Program in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Amman. IAP is a part of CBP’s layered risk-based approach to detect and prevent the entry of hazardous materials, goods, and instruments of terror into the United States. Since its inception IAP has saved CBP \$17,419,115 in processing costs and saved airlines \$19,144,210 in immigration enforcement fines.

- **Southwest Border Technology.....\$242.0M (0 FTE)**

This request supports the Arizona deployment strategy for the Department’s new border security technology plan. This plan—the result of the Department-wide independent, quantitative, science-based assessment—will utilize existing, proven technology tailored to the distinct terrain and population density of each border region. These funds will complete the first three (of five total) Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) System deployments to Border Patrol Stations’ areas of responsibility in Arizona.

- **Northern Border Technology.....\$55.0M (0 FTE)**

The request supports investments in other technology systems which address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment, as well as innovative technology pilots. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. These demonstrations and deployments explore how best to integrate various sensors, border security organizations, and mission operations in order to optimize border security in this challenging environment.



- **Tactical Communications (TACCOM).....\$40.0M (0 FTE)**  
This request supports funding for Tactical Communications including the continued transition of the TACCOM program to a robust, open architecture Project 25 (P25) based system in the Houlton, El Paso, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley Sectors.
- **Staffing New POEs/Enhance POE Operations (Canine) .....\$43.1M (182 FTE)**  
The budget request provides an additional \$43.1 million to add 300 new CBP officers and canine assets to new and expanded POEs. The additional CBP officers will enhance CBP’s ability to process legitimate travelers and cargo, reducing wait times at the expanded POE’s. Working in tandem, the additional CBP officers and canines will increase our enforcement capabilities to prevent the entry of unlawful people and contraband.
- **Enhancements to Conduct and Integrity.....\$26.0M (0 FTE)**  
Additional resources are requested to enhance CBP’s polygraph program and ensure timely background and periodic reinvestigations as mandated by the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 while maintaining all other aspects of CBP’s integrity programs, including oversight of CBP operations, personnel, and facilities. Resources will also be used to improve the Office of Internal Affairs’ ability to detect and deter insider and cyber threats, including the growing threats posed by Foreign Intelligence Services, terrorists, and foreign criminal organizations.
- **Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Cargo Release.....\$20.0M (0 FTE)**  
The request includes a \$20 million program increase to support the design and development of Cargo Release functionality in ACE. This funding, combined with \$15 million from carryover funds, will allow a useful segment to be completed providing ACE users with a new operational capability. Cargo Release functionality will incorporate the informational and operational requirements of more than 40 Federal agencies into ACE via the International Trade Data System (ITDS) initiative. This will facilitate faster cargo processing by providing CBP officers with security screening results and streamlining the process of separating high-risk cargo from low-risk cargo. It will also provide new cargo status querying capabilities, giving trade partners visibility into cargo screening results and other government agency data requirements. Cargo release will also provide new electronic messages for other government agency data requirements, allowing the elimination of paper forms.
- **Global Supply Chain Security Pilot.....\$7.5M (0 FTE)**  
Resources are requested to conduct cargo screening pilot(s) to assess alternatives to the 100% maritime cargo scanning as mandated by the Security and Accountability for Every Port (SAFE) Act. This will enable CBP to test alternatives to extend the zone of security beyond the physical borders, strengthen global supply chain security, and enhance CBP’s multi-layered security strategy.
- **Enhancement to Acquisition Workforce.....\$3.5M (26 FTE)**  
Funding is requested to develop a cadre of acquisition professionals to provide offsite and program management support to major acquisitions across CBP.
- **Data Center Migration.....\$33.4M (0 FTE)**  
Resources are requested to continue the DHS Data Center consolidation effort to migrate component systems and applications to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers. The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize Information Technology resource acquisitions

across components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency.

- **Refurbishment and Conversion of Two Blackhawk Helicopters.....\$22.0M (0 FTE)**  
The Air and Marine budget request includes \$22 million to refurbish and convert two Blackhawk Helicopters from A to L models.

**FY 2012 Program Decreases:**

- **Mission Support Reduction.....-\$20.0M (0 FTE)**  
CBP will reduce expenditure in mission support through efficiencies and deferring non-mission-critical expenses.
- **Reduction to Air & Marine Recapitalization.....-\$48.2M (0 FTE)**  
CBP will reduce the Air and Marine acquisition program by \$48.2 million. The reduction will delay acquisitions of several new and replacement platforms.
- **Reduction to Facilities.....-\$25.2M (0 FTE)**  
This reduction will delay the delivery of facilities management and sustainment activities, including maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, and lease renewals in order to prioritize frontline operations.
- **Professional Services Initiative.....-\$30.0M (0 FTE)**  
CBP is taking \$30 million in reductions associated with a Department-wide initiative to reduce Professional Service contract spending in order to prioritize frontline operations. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities.



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## U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

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### Description:

As the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses its unique immigration and customs enforcement authority to prevent terrorist and criminal activity by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal organizations.

### Responsibilities:

ICE protects America and upholds public safety by identifying and dismantling criminal organizations that exploit our nation's borders. ICE makes America safer by identifying, apprehending, and removing criminal and other illegal aliens from the United States.

### At a Glance

*Senior Leadership:*  
*John Morton, Assistant Secretary*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Office of Investigations; Office of International Affairs; Office of Detention and Removal Operations; Secure Communities/Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens Program Office; Office of Intelligence; Office of the Principal Legal Advisor*

<b><i>Budget Request:</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,822,576,000</i></b>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$5,510,707,000</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees, &amp; Trust Fund:</i>	<i>\$311,869,000</i>

<i>Employees (FTE):</i>	<i>20,546</i>
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- The Office of Investigations (OI) is responsible for investigating a broad range of domestic and international activities arising from the illicit movement of people and goods that violate immigration and customs laws and threaten national security. For example, OI investigates illegal arms trafficking, intellectual property and financial crime, identity and benefit fraud, commercial fraud, human trafficking, child pornography, and child sex tourism.
- The Office of International Affairs (OIA) expands ICE's law enforcement reach around the globe. OIA enhances ICE's mission through international partnerships and the strategic placement of ICE assets to prevent dangerous goods and people from reaching the United States. ICE's Visa Security Units play a critical role in the disruption of terrorist travel into the United States.
- The Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) is responsible for ensuring that aliens who are ordered removed depart the United States. DRO, in partnership with other ICE programs, targets aliens for removal based upon the risk they present to public safety and national security.
- The Secure Communities/Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) Program Office coordinates the planning activities devoted to criminal alien enforcement across ICE. Through SC/CIRCA, ICE leverages technology to increase national security and public safety by prioritizing the deployment of resources to areas where criminal aliens present the greatest threat to the public.

- The Office of Intelligence is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic, operational, and tactical intelligence that directly supports ICE's law enforcement and homeland security mission. The office is also responsible for sharing potentially critical information developed by ICE's frontline officers and agents with the Intelligence Community through the production of Homeland Intelligence Reports.
- The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) is the exclusive legal program with the authority to represent the U.S. Government in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review. OPLA also provides legal advice and training to ICE's operational and management programs.

### **Service to the Public:**

With more than 20,000 employees worldwide, ICE is a key component of DHS' layered defense approach to protecting the Nation. Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 marked another year of successful investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of dangerous criminals. ICE's civil immigration enforcement efforts produced increasing numbers of removals of criminal aliens. In FY 2012, ICE will continue to identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations threatening our national security and public safety and will continue to bolster our border security. This will be accomplished through ICE programs such as the Border Enforcement Security Task Forces, Operation Community Shield, Project STAMP, and ICE's counter-proliferation efforts. ICE will continue to focus on seizing the proceeds of crime from the transnational organizations it targets and addressing vulnerabilities within the trade and



*Agents investigate violations of immigration and customs law.*

financial sectors through its Trade Transparency Unit, Bulk Cash Smuggling Center, and Operation Cornerstone efforts. Through the Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) ICE will lead efforts to stop intellectual property rights (IPR) violations that threaten our economic stability, impact the competitiveness of U.S. industry, and endanger the public's health and safety.

### **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

#### **Office of Investigations**

- ICE bolstered border security in FY 2010 through the efforts of its Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs). These ICE-led task forces made 1,618 criminal arrests; 907 administrative arrests; 868 indictments; and 689 convictions. They seized over 3,998 pounds of cocaine; 14,415 pounds of marijuana; 95 pounds of methamphetamine; 1,157 pounds of ecstasy; 67 pounds of heroin; 773 vehicles; 59 boats; and approximately \$16.8 million in U.S. currency and monetary instruments. In FY 2010, ICE expanded the BEST program to the following key locations: Los Angeles, California; Miami, Florida; New York-New Jersey; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mexico City, Mexico; Deming, New Mexico; Las

Cruces, New Mexico; Detroit, Michigan; Seattle/Tacoma, Washington; Southeast Coastal (Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Wilmington, North Carolina); and the Gulf Coast (New Orleans, Louisiana; Gulfport, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama).

- ICE initiated 5,371 financial investigations, resulting in 1,811 arrests, 778 convictions, and seizures totaling \$309.8 million in monetary and non-monetary assets.
- ICE continued to prevent and deter the exploitation of the country's immigration system by initiating 8,341 compliance enforcement field investigations. These investigations, which focused on targets posing the highest national security threat, resulted in 1,860 administrative arrests, and 82 criminal arrests.
- ICE Office of Investigations special agents assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) played a pivotal role in the investigation of the failed Times Square bombing in May 2010. On June 21, 2010, partly on the basis of overwhelming evidence produced by ICE, Shahzad pled guilty to 10 terrorism and weapons counts, some of which carry mandatory life sentences. OI special agents also played a critical role in the identification and disruption of an underground financial network utilized as a conduit to fund the failed attack.
- The San Diego BEST initiated Operation Liquid Dragon following a seizure of ephedrine shipped from India to the United States. Operation Liquid Dragon has resulted in the arrest of five subjects; the execution of multiple search warrants; and the seizure of approximately 1,400 kilograms (375 gallons) of liquid ephedrine and toluene; approximately \$2.2 million from bank accounts; \$10,811 in cash; six real properties valued at approximately \$2.2 million; five vehicles; a 1975 Cessna Airplane; approximately \$187,500 in precious metals; collectible coins; gold jewelry and watches; a .38 caliber firearm; business documents; seven computers; and several cell phones.
- The Office of Investigations coordinated a summer financial investigative surge from May 2010 through September 2010 targeting Mexican Criminal Enterprises (CEs). This investigative surge, titled Operation Overload, was a joint enforcement initiative designed to increase the number of OI financial investigations targeting criminal proceeds earned by Mexican CEs and was carried out in conjunction with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and ICE's Mexican counterparts. Operation Overload resulted in the initiation of 55 financial investigations, the arrest of 105 individuals in both the United States and Mexico, and the seizure of approximately \$23.5 million dollars in suspected criminal proceeds.
- The ICE Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) directly supported enforcement actions and judicial prosecution efforts on Operation Galeria Express. Since 2007, this Miami JTTF investigation has been jointly conducted with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to target companies involved in commercial fraud and other U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) violations. The targeted businesses were located in Miami, Florida, and Paraguay with ties to the OFAC-banned business entity GALERIA PAGE, a suspected source of funding support for Hezbollah. On February 18, 2010, simultaneous arrests and search warrants were conducted at locations in Miami and Paraguay that resulted in the arrest of three individuals on illegal smuggling, conspiracy, and export violation charges and led to the seizure of over 250 merchandise shipments with an estimated value of \$119 million.

- The ICE National Gang Unit initiated Project Big Freeze under the auspices of Operation Community Shield to combat the national security and public safety threats posed by transnational street gangs, prison gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs conducting business on behalf of international drug trafficking organizations in the United States. ICE special agents, in conjunction with more than 115 other law enforcement agencies at the federal, states and local level, arrested 476 gang members, associates, and other criminals during enforcement operations in 83 cities throughout the United States. Agents also arrested 41 individuals illegally present in the United States. In total, 517 gang members, gang associates, and others from 88 different gangs were arrested. In addition, agents also seized approximately 725 pounds of marijuana, 7 kilograms of cocaine, 142 grams of heroin, 87 grams of crack cocaine, 29 grams of methamphetamine, 47 firearms, and more than \$100,000 in U.S. currency.
- ICE agents in Tucson, Arizona, initiated Operation In Plain Sight (IPS) to address the alien-smuggling activities of Tucson-based shuttle companies operating under the guise of legitimate businesses. In April 2010, ICE agents initiated the enforcement phase of IPS by executing 32 Federal search warrants, resulting in the criminal arrests of 62 subjects for alien smuggling or associated crimes; 531 administrative arrests; and the seizure of 15 weapons, 94 vehicles, and over \$79,000 in U.S. currency. To date, 50 defendants have pled guilty or have agreed to plead guilty in relation to their roles in this alien-smuggling scheme.
- ICE supported the Administration's National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy by increasing its investigative and intelligence capabilities in its Southwest Border offices and improving coordination with state, local, tribal, and Mexican law enforcement officials. ICE initiated 15,013 investigations along the Southwest border, an increase of 16 percent over FY 2009.
- As part of ICE's revised Worksite Enforcement strategy, ICE re-energized its Employment Eligibility Verification Inspection program, commonly referred to as Form I-9 Inspections. ICE conducted 2,196 inspections in FY 2010, compared to 1,444 in FY 2009 and 503 in FY 2008. These increased inspections have resulted in the record amount of \$42.9 million civil fines, forfeitures, and restitutions levied against non-compliant employers. FY 2010 also saw a record number of criminal arrests of employers (196) for worksite enforcement-related crimes, surpassing the previous record of 135 in FY 2008.

### **International Investigations**

- ICE seized approximately \$179 million in criminal proceeds in collaboration with its partners in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Holland, Mexico, Morocco, and Spain.
- To help stem the flow of illicit finance, OIA partnered with CBP and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to launch Operation Atlas, an ICE-led multilateral illicit cash courier interdiction operation that resulted in the seizure of more than \$3.5 million and the identification of \$24 million in undeclared currency at ports of entry around the world. The success of this operation can be attributed to the unprecedented levels of real-time information sharing between customs administrations from more than 80 WCO member nations.

- The OIA Visa Security Program (VSP) expanded operations to three new high-risk visa adjudication posts for a total of 17 posts in 14 countries. The VSP screened over 950,000 visa applicants, conducted vetting of over 260,000 applications, and recommended over 1,000 visa applicants for refusal based on derogatory information. The VSP also identified and submitted over 50 new subjects for Terrorist Watch Listing.
- OIA coordinated the April 23, 2010, signing of an agreement with the government of El Salvador that will facilitate the expeditious return of El Salvadoran citizens who have been ordered to leave the United States. OIA also helped establish an agreement with the Government of Mexico on a repatriation program that in 2010 ensured the safe and swift return of 23,384 Mexican nationals found unlawfully in the Arizona desert to their places of origin in the interior of Mexico.
- OIA established an office in Kabul, Afghanistan, in collaboration with the host government, the Department of State (DOS), other U.S. government agencies, and coalition forces to assist in capacity building, mentoring, joint investigations, and the Afghan government's management of their border security.
- OIA provided training and outreach on international forced child labor, trafficking in persons, and child sex tourism to over 750 individuals in Hong Kong, Costa Rica, Macao, Armenia, Laos, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Malaysia, Suriname, Egypt and Jordan. OIA also chaired, both interagency and public/private, working groups on the prevention of abuse and manipulation of humans by criminal organizations and individuals.
- OIA conducted a ten-week investigative training course for 24 Mexican customs officials modeled after ICE special agent training. The goal of this training was to increase Mexico's investigative capacity to support the prosecution of customs violations and improve bilateral information-sharing and joint investigative efforts.

### **Detention and Removal**

- The Criminal Alien Program placed 239,523 detainers, made 219,477 arrests of which 123,457 were criminal aliens, and screened over 400,000 individuals. ICE also successfully removed 392,862 individuals, of which 195,772 were convicted criminal aliens. The number of convicted criminal alien removals increased by nearly 44 percent over FY 2009.
- The Violent Criminal Alien Section partnered with the United States Attorney's office to convict and indict immigration cases. This was a 24.9 percent increase in convictions and 20.2 percent increase in indictments from FY 2009.
- The National Fugitive Operations Program increased the number of criminal arrests by 14.5 percent over the number of criminal arrests made in FY 2009.
- A directorate-wide action plan was developed to achieve reductions in the average length of stay (ALOS) for criminal aliens. ICE reduced criminal alien ALOS from approximately 41 days in FY 2009 to approximately 37 days, an 11 percent reduction.



- Fugitive Operation Teams carried out 89,550 enforcement activities and made a total of 35,774 arrests, the largest of any year. They also eliminated over 28,000 cases (5.3 percent) from the fugitive backlog.
- On December 1, 2009, DRO Buffalo, New York, officers removed Mohamed Suliman Adam, a citizen of Sudan with a final order of removal to Sudan, via charter and commercial aircraft. The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) National Security Law Section (NSLS) monitored this case because Adam was convicted of conspiracy to destroy national defense materials, national defense premises, or national defense utilities.
- On January 19, 2010, DRO El Paso, Texas, officers removed Nedjo Ikonic, a Bosnian national previously involved in the Srebrenica genocide during the 1991-1995 Yugoslavian Civil War, with a final order of removal to Bosnia, via commercial aircraft.
- On February 2, 2010, DRO El Paso officers removed Mohamad Kamal Elzahabi, a citizen of Lebanon with a final order of removal to Beirut, Lebanon, via charter aircraft. The ERO National Security Coordination Unit and NSLS monitored this case because of Elzahabi's admission to participating in armed jihad and providing material support to terrorist organizations.
- On February 8, 2010, DRO Washington, D.C., officers removed Ivan Carlos Mendes-Mesquita, a citizen of Brazil with a final order of removal to Brazil, via commercial aircraft. NSLS monitored this case because of Mendes' role as the head of the Mesquita drug trafficking organization in Paraguay and Brazil.
- On May 27, 2010, DRO Newark, New Jersey, officers removed Ibrahim Ahmad Hamid, a citizen of Lebanon with a final order of removal to Lebanon, via chartered aircraft. NSLS monitored this case because of Hamid's role in a bombing of a house in the Al-Tariq Al-Jadi district of Lebanon, which resulted in the death of one person and injured several others. In addition, Hamid was wanted by Lebanese law enforcement authorities to serve a death sentence after having been convicted of murder in absentia and for 110 other crimes in Lebanon, including forgery, counterfeiting, and possession of stolen property.
- By participating in the Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP), 23,384 Mexican citizens agreed to voluntarily return to their hometowns in the interior of Mexico. MIRP breaks the alien smuggling cycle and reduces loss of life in high-risk desert areas in the Yuma and Tucson sectors.

### **Secure Communities**

- ICE continued its efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens through SC/CIRCA. In conjunction with its partners in the Department of Justice (DOJ) and DHS, ICE deployed biometrics-based information-sharing capability to 570 jurisdictions for a total of 658 jurisdictions in 32 states.
- ICE processed nearly 3.4 million fingerprints submitted through SC/CIRCA interoperability; over 248,000 of these resulted in an IDENT Automated Biometric Identification System match, which is an increase of 160 percent over FY 2009. Of those identified, more than

40,000 criminal aliens were charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses. Level 1 offenses include violent crimes such as rape, homicide, or kidnapping. Through the SC/CIRCA interoperability identification efforts, ICE removed more than 36,000 aliens charged with or convicted of crimes.

## **Intelligence**

- The OI enhanced its direct support to the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT), which is a multi-agency task force designed to combat terrorist travel. ICE analysts identified six new ECT targets for investigation. The program resulted in the arrest of four and the indictment of three top-level facilitators within various global human smuggling networks. OI provided on-site tactical intelligence collection and translation support to operations conducted in Brazil, Ecuador, and Guatemala and authored over 38 detailed intelligence reports on alien smuggling organizations' operations and methods.
- The OI Human Trafficking Unit became fully operational on August 12, 2010. This unit develops intelligence and identifies potential investigative targets regarding human trafficking. They collaborate with domestic and international partners on anti-human trafficking efforts.

## **Legal**

- OPLA represented the U.S. Government in 404,329 case activities before the Immigration Courts, resulting in 72,032 orders of removal. Additionally, OPLA attorneys responded to over 34,000 appeals of Immigration Judge decisions in removal, deportation, and exclusion proceedings as well as DHS adjudicated decisions involving of family-based visa petitions, carrier fines and penalties, and waivers of inadmissibility for non-immigrants.
- OPLA attorneys handled 4,418 administrative removal cases for aliens convicted of aggravated felonies and obtained 32,625 stipulated removal orders.
- With the increased focus on criminal alien activity and the Secure Communities program, OPLA increased the staffing of Special Assistant U.S. Attorney (SAUSAs) positions from 21 in FY 2009 to 51 in FY 2010. This increased support resulted in 603 convictions in Federal court.
- During the four-month period of Operation Southern Resolve, June-September 2010, the number of SAUSAs detailed in U.S. Attorney's offices (USAOs) along the Southwest Border increased from seven to ten. Throughout the operation, the southwest SAUSAs were assigned a total of 332 cases; 289 of these cases were 8 U.S.C. § 1326 illegal reentry prosecutions. The percentage of ICE-initiated prosecutions accepted by the USAOs along the southwest border increased from 69% in FY 2009 to 84% in FY 2010.
- Increased OPLA Senior attorneys assigned to field offices to over 100. Their primary duties include the training of other ICE components, handling national security and special interest cases, and providing specialized legal advice to the Special Agents-in-Charge (SACs) and Field Office Directors (FODs).

- ICE successfully continued its mission of “no safe haven” for human rights abusers and war criminals in the United States by integrating the HRLS more fully into the ICE Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center. This Center is primarily staffed by personnel from OI and OPLA and includes input from sister agencies such as DOJ. In FY 2010, the Center increased administrative arrests by 80 percent, criminal arrests by 25 percent, criminal convictions by 50 percent, subject matter prevention records by 543 percent, and intelligence reports by 588 percent. At the close of FY 2010, HRT3 had successfully prevented 46 entries of known human rights abusers into the United States, either by visa revocation, visa denial, or a port of entry encounter. In addition, OPLA worked to remove known human rights abusers and war criminals, including:
  - Marko Boskic, a former member of the Serb Army who played a significant role in the slaughter of over 1,000 Muslim men and boys during the Srebrenica genocide in July 1995. OPLA successfully obtained a final order of removal of Boskic to Bosnia.
- OPLA successfully litigated a removal order of an individual who attempted to facilitate the entry of a high-level al-Qaeda operative into the United States and removed him from the United States. During the removal proceedings, OPLA presented extensive evidence including FBI, ICE, and NCIS agent testimony, to sustain the removal charges and demonstrate the national security issues relevant to immigration relief. The individual’s May 2010 removal to Iraq capped more than five years of close law enforcement coordination by OPLA with DRO, OI, DOJ (including OIL, the USAO, and the FBI), and DOS.
- OPLA successfully litigated a removal order of an al-Qaeda associate who was then removed from the United States. OPLA successfully litigated the case in removal proceedings, presenting FBI and ICE agent testimony demonstrating the individual’s ties to known al-Qaeda members and/or other terrorist organizations. The individual’s February 2010 removal to Lebanon via charter flight involved extensive coordination between OPLA, DRO, OIA, and other intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

## **Management**

- The Office of Professional Responsibility established regional offices in Phoenix, Arizona, and Houston, Texas, to ensure the welfare, safety, and living conditions of ICE detainees and the safety of ICE employees through onsite detention inspections. Follow-up inspections were increased by 100 percent over the FY 2009 level and Congressional Medical Study Reviews were increased by 60 percent over the FY 2009 level.
- The use of high-risk contracts (noncompetitive, cost-reimbursement, time and materials, and labor-hour) was reduced by 10 percent in FY 2010, using FY 2008 as a baseline.
- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer established the Business Management Dashboard, which distributes pertinent information to internal users nationwide to promote transparency of performance measures with both internal and external stakeholders.

**BUDGET REQUEST**  
*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>3</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses	19,557	\$5,342,134	20,142	\$5,342,134	20,342	\$5,496,847	200	\$154,713
Automation Modernization	19	90,000	36	90,000	-	13,860	(36)	(76,140)
Construction	-	4,818	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>19,576</b>	<b>\$5,436,952</b>	<b>20,178</b>	<b>\$5,436,952</b>	<b>20,342</b>	<b>\$5,510,707</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>\$73,755</b>
Mandatory/Fees	676	304,800	239	311,387	204	311,869	(35)	482
Emergency/ Supplemental	253	80,000 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>20,505</b>	<b>\$5,821,752</b>	<b>20,417</b>	<b>\$5,748,339</b>	<b>20,546</b>	<b>\$5,822,576</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>\$74,237</b>
Less Prior Year Cancellations	-	-	-	-	-	(16,300) <sup>2</sup>	-	(16,300)

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to P.L. 111-230, funds will remain available until September 30, 2011, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for law enforcement activities targeted to reducing the threat of violence along the Southwest Border of the United States, and \$50,000,000 shall be for hiring additional agents, investigators, intelligence analysts, and support personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Reduction from prior-year balances.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- Acquisition Workforce.....\$3.6M (14 FTE)**  
These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping ICE to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.
- Data Center Migration..... \$10.5M (0 FTE)**  
This request is targeted at migrating data center operations, active online data, and other IT assets from two DOJ data centers and multiple processing centers to two new DHS data centers while ensuring near-continuous operations of mission-critical IT systems through contingency infrastructure, planning, and testing, to provide systems and data integrity that align with the DHS goal of ensuring that two new DHS Data Centers support fully redundant IT systems.
- Funding for 33,400 Detention Beds.....\$157.7M (0 FTE)**  
This request will fund the effort to right-size bed costs to account for 33,400 beds within DRO’s Custody Operations. Additionally, ICE will continue to seek efficiencies in immigration enforcement activities.

- **Secure Communities Interoperability Deployment.....\$64.0M (115 FTE)**  
This request will enable ICE to expand Secure Communities to 96% of all jurisdictions nationally in FY 2012, providing ICE with the resources to confirm the identification of an estimated 199,000 more criminal aliens through interoperability in FY 2012 than FY 2010 and transport more than 44,000 criminal aliens from state and local jails into the custody of ICE. With this enhancement, Secure Communities remains on track for nationwide deployment by 2013.
- **Alternatives to Detention (ATD).....\$6.5M (0 FTE)**  
This enhancement will fund an additional 2,500 enrollees in the ATD program. As a result, ICE will be able to monitor more non-mandatory and low-risk aliens, freeing up additional bed space for criminal aliens that would be a danger to the public.

**FY 2012 Program Decreases:**

- **Atlas IT Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance Reduction..... -\$14.9M (0 FTE)**  
Efficiencies and contract support cost-savings in Network Services, Help Desk Services, and Site Services would allow for the reduction without a significant drop in performance. As part of this reduction, \$3.4 million in savings will be achieved through the ongoing DHS Data Center Consolidation effort.
- **Detention and Removal Efficiencies.....-\$26.8M (0 FTE)**  
This reduction is an ongoing effort to consolidate major detention contracts as ICE moves toward a national transportation framework for the removal of aliens that decreases the need for smaller local transportation contracts.
- **Cancellation of Prior-Year Construction Balances.....-\$16.3M (0 FTE)**  
The request includes the cancellation of \$16.3 million in prior-year construction balances to support frontline security priorities.

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## TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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### **Description:**

The *Aviation and Transportation Security Act* established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. TSA is an agency of more than 58,000 personnel, with approximately \$8.1 billion in budget authority, substantial regulatory and law enforcement authority, and a nationwide presence.

### **Responsibilities:**

The Nation's transportation systems are inherently "open" environments. Aviation, rail, mass transit, highway, pipeline, and port systems are designed to move people and commerce quickly to their destinations. Given this environment, effective security strategies must be established, while maintaining quick and easy access for passengers and cargo.

TSA's mission is to maximize transportation protection and security in response to the evolving terrorist threat while protecting passengers' privacy and facilitating the flow of legal commerce.

TSA recognizes the unique attributes of each transportation mode and is committed to ensuring passenger and cargo security and preserving public confidence in the security of the U.S. transportation system. TSA's specific responsibilities include:

- Ensuring effective and efficient screening of all aviation passengers, baggage, and air cargo on passenger planes;
- Deploying Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) internationally and domestically to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews;
- Managing security risks of the surface transportation systems by working with Federal, local and private stakeholders, providing support and programmatic direction, and conducting on-site inspections;
- Developing and implementing more efficient, reliable, integrated, and cost-effective screening programs; and

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*John S. Pistole, Assistant Secretary*

*Established: 2001*

*Major Divisions: Security Operations, Transportation Sector Network Management, Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Security Technology, Information Technology, Intelligence and Analysis, Threat Assessment and Credentialing, and Transportation Security Support*

<b><i>Budget Request:</i></b>	<i>\$8,115,259,000</i>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$7,861,259,000</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees &amp; Trust Fund:</i>	<i>\$254,000,000</i>

<i>Employees (FTE):</i>	<i>58,401</i>
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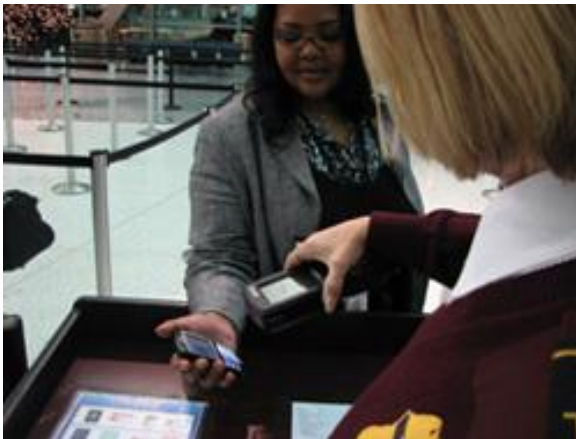
- Working with stakeholders to manage the security risk to the U.S. surface transportation system while ensuring freedom of movement of people and commerce.

These systems accommodate approximately 625 million domestic and international aviation passengers per year; 751 million passengers traveling on buses each year; more than 9 billion passenger trips on mass transit per year; nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck); more than 140,000 miles of railroad track (of which 120,000 miles are privately owned); 3.8 million miles of roads (46,717 miles of Interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 582,000 bridges over 20 feet of span; 54 tunnels over 19,685 feet in length; and nearly 2.5 million miles of pipeline.

### **Service to the Public:**

TSA is committed to the highest level of security for the United States across all modes of transportation. The Nation's economy depends upon implementation of effective, yet efficient transportation security measures and public confidence in the safety and security of the Nation's transportation systems ensures the continued success and growth of the transportation industry.

TSA also engages the public in the security of the transportation system by encouraging them to report suspicious behavior.



*A Transportation Security Officer scanning a paperless boarding pass from an aviation traveler's cell phone*



*A Transportation Security Officer using Electronic Trace Detection technology to test for explosives on an aviation passenger's carry-on luggage*

**FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- Screened more than 628 million people and more than 425 million checked bags, and prevented passengers from bringing more than 863 firearms onto planes.
- Achieved 100 percent screening of cargo on passenger aircraft originating from U.S. locations as required by the 9/11 Act, as of August 1, 2010.
- Deployed 617 Canine Teams to 78 airports to screen air cargo.
- On June 22, 2010, TSA reached the milestone of checking all passengers flying on U.S. airlines against government watch lists through the Secure Flight program; as of November 2010, TSA now checks 100 percent of passengers on all covered flights to, from, and within the U.S. against watch lists through Secure Flight; Secure Flight prescreens nearly 2 million passenger enplanements daily.
- Processed approximately 400,000 vetting actions per week, perpetually vetting over 14 million records per day.
- Since inception, enrolled approximately 1.7 million workers in the Transportation Worker Identification Credential program.
- Conducted 7,679 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) operations at increased-risk locations nationwide: 3,895 in surface modes and 3,784 in aviation modes.
- Increased international FAMs mission coverage in response to the attempted bombing on December 25, 2009. FAMs maintained a focus on high-risk flights including support to special events in FY 2010, such as the Vancouver Olympics and the G-20 Meeting.
- Deployed and installed 151 Reduced-Size Explosive Detection System (EDS) units and 39 Medium-Speed EDS units in FY 2010 to support both stand-alone and in-line Checked Baggage Inspection Systems. With funding provided by the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, TSA awarded facility modification contracts to 11 airports, and accelerated the large-scale deployment of Advanced Technology-2, Bottle Liquid Scanners, Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Chemical Analysis Devices, and Next Generation Explosive Trace Detectors.
- Designed, developed, and delivered technical training to approximately 10,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) to support the deployment of AITs in FY 2010.
- Completed more than 6,800 airport inspections, 12,300 aircraft operator inspections, and 2,000 foreign air carrier inspections (including 1 baseline comprehensive inspection on each); conducted follow-up inspections to address previously identified compliance issues and completed more than 1,000 flight school inspections.



*TSA is responsible for ensuring the security of all modes of transportation, including cargo placed aboard airplanes.*



- Conducted 123 foreign airport assessments and more than 850 foreign air carrier inspections; established TSA Representatives offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Johannesburg, South Africa; and Nassau, Bahamas.
- Provided initial training to 542 new Federal Flight Deck Officers (FFDOs), and provided recurrent training opportunities to 1,960 eligible volunteers to maintain and update their required skills as FFDOs.
- Completed 20 Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program exercises for the pipeline, mass transit, freight and passenger rail, and highway motor-coach modes of transportation; completed 63 risk assessments on freight rail bridges, and more than 5,000 compliance inspections and 227 Corporate Security Reviews for highway and motor carriers.
- Delivered TSA's first comprehensive risk assessment to Congress. The Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment included risk findings for all U.S. transportation modes as well as cross-modal analyses.
- Conducted covert tests of aviation security at 319 airports; completed 86 airport inspections, nine FAMS Headquarters and nine Field Office inspections; and performed 15 audits of airline security fees remitted to TSA to strengthen compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Processed more than 40,000 requests for redress from the traveling public, an increase of 48 percent over FY 2009. Collaborated with DHS components to ensure efficiencies in planning and design phase of new DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) case management system.

## BUDGET REQUEST

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>1</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Aviation Security	49,282	\$5,214,040	52,269	\$5,214,040	55,284	\$5,401,165	3,015	\$187,125
Surface Transportation Security	593	110,516	787	110,516	775	134,748	(12)	24,232
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	246	215,619	252	209,219	481	220,274	229	11,055
Transportation Security Support	1,501	1,001,780	1,517	1,001,780	1,855	1,113,697	338	111,917
Federal Air Marshals	-	860,111	-	860,111	-	991,375	-	131,264
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>51,622</b>	<b>\$7,402,066</b>	<b>54,825</b>	<b>\$7,395,666</b>	<b>58,395</b>	<b>\$7,861,259</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>\$465,593</b>
Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund	6	254,000	6	254,000	6	254,000	-	-
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,628</b>	<b>\$7,656,066</b>	<b>54,831</b>	<b>\$7,649,666</b>	<b>58,401</b>	<b>\$8,115,259</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>\$465,593</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

TSA’s budget request of \$8.1 billion reflects a total gross increase of \$459.2 million and 3,270 FTE for transportation security initiatives above the funding available under the FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Resolution. This includes a reduction of \$51.1 million from contract efficiencies and one-time reductions in screening equipment maintenance and information technology (IT); an increase of \$163.5 million for new initiatives consistent with the FY 2011 request; and an increase of \$346.7 million in base adjustments to implement security initiatives begun in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

A significant portion of the new initiatives are in aviation security to increase passenger security. These include funding for additional passenger screening technology, TSOs, and Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs); and an expansion of watchlist vetting. Additionally TSA’s request funds an additional 12 multi-modal VIPR teams comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts. The FY 2012 request also includes funding to support the DHS-wide data center migration initiative.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **AIT** ..... **\$105.2M (268 FTE)**  
TSA requests \$105.2 million and 535 positions to purchase, install, and operate 275 additional AIT equipment.
  - **AIT Units** – \$77 million to purchase and install 275 AITs at airport checkpoints. The FY 2012 request, combined with units requested in FY 2011, will result in 1,275 AIT units deployed.
  - **TSOs** – \$16.1 million and 510 positions (255 FTE) for additional TSOs and managers to operate the additional AIT at the checkpoint.
  - **TSO Mission Support** – \$12.1 million and 25 positions (13 FTE) to fund the support and airport management costs associated with the 510 new TSOs and managers. This request includes funding for training, uniform purchases, checkpoint consumables, Federal Security Director staff, rent, recruitment, benefits, and increases in IT.
  
- **BDOs** ..... **\$236.9M (3,161 FTE)**  
TSA requests \$236.9 million to fund 3,336 BDOs, including 350 new positions to further enhance TSA’s Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques program at high-risk Category X and I airports and expand coverage to smaller airports. BDOs serve as an additional layer of security in airports by providing a non-intrusive means of identifying individuals who may pose a risk of terrorism or criminal activity
  
- **Expanded Watchlist Vetting** ..... **\$12.4M (59 FTE)**  
In response to the attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 on December 25, 2009, TSA requests \$12.4 million and 62 positions to expand the Selectee watchlist to include vetting of any name in the Terrorist Screening Database that has a complete name and full date of birth. The additional watchlist vetting, done through the Secure Flight Program, will require increased IT systems capability and additional personnel to handle the workload of the additional watchlist vetting. The request will provide permanent resources for this effort that was started in FY 2011.
  
- **VIPR Teams** ..... **\$26.8M (166 FTE)**  
TSA requests \$26.8 million and 331 positions to fund an additional 12 new multi-modal VIPR teams. Funding these teams will enhance capability to deploy VIPR teams to high-risk infrastructure, address intelligence-driven threats, support special event operations within surface transportation sectors, and supplement local passenger rail and mass transit agency security capabilities.
  
- **Data Center Migration** ..... **\$20.3M (0 FTE)**  
TSA requests \$20.3 million for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS components and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex



*Screening of an Airport Passenger by Advanced Imaging Technology.*

vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time.

**FY 2012 Program Decreases:**

- **Screening Technology Maintenance .....-\$17.6M (0 FTE)**  
TSA's request includes a reduction of \$3.6 million to Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance and \$14.0 million to Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance. With the procurement of new technologies, TSA benefitted from the extension of maintenance warranties from 12 to 24 months, which created efficiencies that can be used to fulfill other programmatic needs.
- **IT.....-\$33.5M (0 FTE)**  
TSA's request includes a reduction of \$33.5 million to IT programs. The reduction of IT funds will not significantly impact TSA's current levels of network security.



# U.S. COAST GUARD

**Description:**

For more than 220 years, the U.S. Coast Guard has safeguarded the Nation’s maritime interests and natural resources on our rivers and ports, in the littoral regions, on the high seas, and around the world. The Coast Guard saves those in peril and protects the Nation’s maritime border, marine transportation system, natural resources, and the environment.

**Responsibilities:**

The Coast Guard ensures the safety, security, and stewardship of U.S. maritime interests and is the lead Federal agency in the maritime domain for law enforcement, incident response, homeland security, and disaster management. As one of the five Armed Services of the United States, the Coast Guard is the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Unlike the other services in the Department of Defense (DOD), the Coast Guard is also a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad domestic legal authorities.

**Service to the Public:**

The Coast Guard is an adaptable, responsive, military force of maritime professionals whose broad legal authorities, capable assets, geographic diversity, and expansive partnerships provide a persistent presence in the inland waters, ports, coastal regions, and far offshore areas of operations. The Coast Guard provides for and protects:

- **Those on the sea:** leading responses to maritime disasters and threats, ensuring a safe and secure maritime transportation system, preventing incidents, and rescuing those in distress.
- **The Nation from threats delivered by sea:** enforcing laws and treaties, securing our ocean resources, and ensuring the integrity of our maritime domain from illegal activity.

**At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant*  
*Vice Admiral Sally Brice-O’Hara, Vice Commandant*

*Established: 1790 (as the Revenue Cutter Service; named U.S. Coast Guard in 1915)*

*Major Programs:*  
*Maritime Security Operations*  
*Maritime Law Enforcement*  
*Maritime Prevention*  
*Maritime Response*  
*Defense Operations*  
*Marine Transportation System Management*

<b><i>Budget Request:</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,338,545,000</i></b>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<b><i>\$8,676,556,000</i></b>
<i>Mandatory, Fees &amp; Trust Funds:</i>	<b><i>\$1,661,989,000</i></b>

<i>Civilian Employees:</i>	8,106
<i>Military Service Members:</i>	42,576

<i>Additional Personnel:</i>	
<i>Military Selected Reserve</i>	8,100
<i>Auxiliary:</i>	30,257



*A Coast Guard HH-65Dolphin helicopter flies overhead as Coast Guard Cutter RESOLUTE steams near the Deepwater Horizon spill site. RESOLUTE served as an incident response, search and rescue, and command and control platform responding to the largest oil spill response in U.S. history.*

- ***The sea itself:*** regulating hazardous cargo transportation, holding responsible parties accountable for environmental damage and cleanup, and protecting living marine and natural resources.

The role of the Coast Guard in the maritime domain is enduring while at the same time has never been more relevant – with long-standing responsibilities accrued over more than two centuries of service. The Coast Guard delivers value to the public through the execution of its 11 statutory missions in support of six DHS programs. Performance of these missions ensures the maritime domain is safe and secure, and that care is taken to protect the marine environment. The initiatives in this budget are crucial to the achievement of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review objectives and advancing national priorities. The following table provides a listing of the six DHS programs and primary alignment to the Coast Guard’s 11 statutory missions.

<b>DHS Programs</b>	<b>USCG Statutory Missions</b>
Maritime Security Operations	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) — Operational Activities
Maritime Law Enforcement	Drug Interdiction
	Migrant Interdiction
	Living Marine Resources (LMR)
	Other Law Enforcement (OLE)
MARITIME PREVENTION	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS) — Prevention Activities
	Marine Safety (MS)
	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) — Prevention Activities
MARITIME RESPONSE	Search and Rescue (SAR)
	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) — Response Activities
DEFENSE OPERATIONS	Defense Readiness
MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT	Aids to Navigation (AtoN)
	Ice Operations

## **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

### **Maritime Security Operations**

- Conducted 16,926 security boardings of small vessels in and around U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal regions.
- Conducted 52,018 waterborne patrols projecting presence and protecting near maritime Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.
- Established a 24/7 security presence on the Northern border during the 2010 Winter Olympics in partnership with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Utilizing a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Canada for Integrated Maritime Cross-Border Law Enforcement Operations, the Coast Guard and RCMP boarded 184 vessels, conducted detailed screenings of 105 additional vessels, and queried 532 people.
- Provided security escorts for 847 vessels carrying Certain Dangerous Cargoes.
- Escorted 3,168 high-capacity passenger vessels in transit, such as ferries and cruise ships.
- Conducted 1,399 escorts of naval vessels to ensure their safe transit through U.S. waterways.

### **Maritime Law Enforcement**

- Removed 202,439 pounds of cocaine and 36,739 pounds of marijuana bound for the United States; seized 56 vessels, and detained 229 suspected drug smugglers.
- Interdicted 2,088 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States.
- Increased Coast Guard presence around Haiti following the devastating earthquake in January 2010. Deterred mass illegal migration and reduced loss of life associated with attempts to illegally enter the United States by sea.
- Using the Biometrics at Sea System, identified 143 felons and repeat offenders attempting to enter the country illegally via the Mona Passage and the Florida Straits. Fifty-four were prosecuted by the U.S. District Attorney's Office.
- Patrolled the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone boundary areas to reduce the threat of foreign poaching of U.S. fish stocks and ensured compliance with international living marine resource agreements.

### **Maritime Prevention**

- Performed over 14,800 inspections at facilities to ensure compliance, identifying over 5,400 deficiencies of safety, security, and environmental protection regulations.
- Conducted 4,560 marine casualty investigations.
- Conducted over 11,000 inspections of U.S.-flagged vessels and issued approximately 2,600 Certificates of Inspection to U.S. commercial vessels.
- Conducted more than 9,000 Port State Control and Security examinations on foreign flagged vessels, ensuring safe and secure entry prior to arrival in U.S. ports.



- Completed over 24,400 container inspections, identifying more than 4,100 deficiencies that led to 750 cargo or container shipments being placed on hold until dangerous conditions were corrected.
- Conducted over 7,000 fishing vessel and 1,479 towing vessel examinations, ensuring vessels were in full compliance with regulations and safety requirements.
- Prevented the introduction and spread of aquatic nuisance species into U.S. waterways through actions such as ballast water management examinations.
- Conducted over 1.5 million recreational vessel boardings through the administration of the National Recreational Boating Safety Program in partnership with State law enforcement. These efforts assisted over 40,000 persons and 18,000 vessels. Issued over 100,000 citations, and nearly 300,000 warnings.
- In addition, the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the U.S. Power Squadrons completed over 130,000 recreational vessel safety checks.

### **Maritime Response**

- Responded to 22,220 Search and Rescue incidents, saving 4,329 lives and protecting \$87.0 million in property.
- Led the Federal response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the first-ever Spill of National Significance. Working across government and industry:
  - Recovered more than 34 million gallons of oil-water mix, and performed controlled burns removing more than 11 million gallons of oil from open water to protect the shoreline and wildlife; and
  - Implemented the first-ever National Incident Command, providing Federal oversight and direction for over 48,000 response personnel and 4,340 response vessels.
- Over 800 Coast Guard personnel were involved in direct support of Haitian Earthquake relief efforts.
  - Coast Guard Cutter OAK and an Air Station Clearwater MH-60 helicopter were the first military assets to arrive in Haiti following the devastating 7.0 Richter-Scale earthquake. These assets delivered medical supplies, clean drinking water, and medical response teams to assist with triage. Additionally, Coast Guard Cutter OAK, a 225-ft Seagoing Buoy Tender, verified accuracy of navigational aids and re-opened the channel to Port-Au-Prince, allowing for safe transit of humanitarian supplies from relief ships to coastal logistics staging points.
  - The Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit monitored and managed movement of vessels, assessed shore-side security at facilities, and developed site safety plans to get the ports operating safely and effectively and ensured the expeditious delivery of relief supplies. Port Security Unit 307, a 125-member team from St. Petersburg, Florida, assisted with port restoration.
- Responded to and investigated over 3,000 pollution incidents.

- Enhanced ability to detect and locate persons in distress with continued installation of the Rescue 21 national distress and response system, covering 26 major coastal areas and encompassing over 35,748 miles of the Nation's coastline.

### **Defense Operations**

- Continued the deployment of six patrol boats to U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) to support Overseas Contingency Operations.
- Continued deployment of personnel to the port of Umm Qasr to train and advise the Iraqi Ministry of Transportation in their efforts to achieve International Ship and Port Facility Security Code compliance and established a U.S./Iraq Maritime Academy exchange program.
- Coast Guard Port Security Units deployed to the Middle East with U.S. Navy Maritime Security Squadrons to support point defense and harbor security operations in Kuwait.
- Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDET) deployed in support of CENTCOM's Combined Task Force 151 to conduct boardings and training with Navy Visit Board Search and Seizure teams in the Gulf of Aden.
- Coast Guard Mobile Training Teams delivered maritime training and capacity-building assistance to 51 nations, training a total of 2,503 host country participants.
- Coast Guard Cutter MOHAWK, a 270-ft Medium Endurance Cutter, completed a 3.5-month deployment to West Africa in support of U.S. African Command's African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership program, conducting extensive joint maritime training operations with West African naval forces.
- Coast Guard Cutter MELLON, a 378-ft High Endurance Cutter, completed a 5-month deployment to Southeast Asia in support of U.S. Pacific Command's Cooperative Afloat Readiness and Training, conducting security cooperation exercises with forces from Brunei, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia



*Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker GRIFTON and U.S. Coast Guard Cutter BRISTOL BAY, a 140-ft Ice Breaking Tug, work to flush the ice jam in the St. Clair River March 21, 2010, as part of Operation COAL SHOVEL. Waterborne cargo and associated activities contribute more than \$649 billion annually to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product.*

### **Marine Transportation System Management**

- In a joint partnership among the U.S. Coast Guard, Canadian Coast Guard, and maritime industry, conducted major icebreaking operations on the Great Lakes, assisting over 200 vessel transits and facilitating the shipment of \$2.0 billion of raw materials vital for U.S. manufacturing, electricity production, construction, and winter road maintenance.
- Facilitated the safe and efficient movement of vessels on the Nation's 25,000 miles of inland waterways and along 95,000 miles of coastline. Managed nearly 1.4 million commercial vessel transits in 12 of the Nation's high-traffic ports.

- Issued over 65,000 public notifications of bridge activities impacting navigational safety.
- Conducted icebreaking in the Arctic and provided a research platform in support of international efforts to survey the Arctic's outer continental shelf, the Bering Sea Ecosystem Study, the Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research Program, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Impacts of Climate change on the Eco-Systems and Chemistry of the Arctic Pacific Project.
- Performed over 1,780 icebreaking hours in New England and New York, assisting 193 vessels, facilitating the movement of over 12 million barrels of petroleum products valued at over \$1.5 billion.



***Strengthening Partnerships:** Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., signs a Senior Guidance Team charter with U.S. Customs and Border Protection Commissioner Alan Bersin (left) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Director John Morton at ICE headquarters in Washington D.C., November 19, 2010. The team is comprised of senior leadership from the three agencies and serves as a forum for collaboration and information sharing to enhance the effectiveness of the Department of Homeland Security.*

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>3</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Search & Rescue	5,562	1,030,746	5,697	985,911	5,788	1,021,699	91	35,788
Marine Safety	4,481	734,604	4,590	649,651	4,717	686,308	127	36,657
Aids to Navigation	7,872	1,188,879	8,064	1,215,194	8,070	1,263,204	6	48,010
Ice Operations	917	158,875	939	167,383	1,112	185,144	173	17,761
Marine Environmental Protection	1,274	372,762	1,305	202,224	1,362	225,237	57	23,013
Living Marine Resources	4,495	784,436	4,604	893,328	4,558	829,291	(46)	(64,037)
Drug Interdiction	5,890	884,773	6,033	1,193,645	6,083	1,228,131	50	34,486
Migrant Interdiction	3,435	709,572	3,519	742,273	3,670	759,764	151	17,491
Other Law Enforcement	677	116,224	693	148,833	652	122,552	(41)	(26,281)
Port Waterways & Coastal Security	10,867	1,598,227	11,133	1,801,980	11,251	1,830,154	118	28,174
Defense Readiness	3,329	960,234	3,410	540,642	3,409	525,072	(1)	(15,570)
<b>Net Discretionary - Excluding Supplementals</b>	<b>48,799</b>	<b>8,539,332</b>	<b>49,987</b>	<b>8,541,064</b>	<b>50,672</b>	<b>8,676,556</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>135,492</b>
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,249,744</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,610,479</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,661,989</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51,510</b>
DOD Transfer (P.L. 111-8)	872	241,503	872	241,503	-	-	(872)	(241,503)
FY 2010 Supplemental (P.L. 111-212)	-	65,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed DOD Transfer	-	-	-	-	(961)	(258,278)	-	-
Transfer from National Science Foundation (P.L. 111-117)	247	54,000	247	54,000	-	-	(247)	(54,000)
Prior Year Rescissions of Unobligated Balances	-	(3,000)	-	(800)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>49,926</b>	<b>11,150,079</b>	<b>51,114</b>	<b>10,447,046</b>	<b>50,682</b>	<b>10,338,545</b>	<b>(432)</b>	<b>(108,501)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Coast Guard budgets by appropriation rather than individual missions. The Coast Guard projects resource allocations by mission through use of an activity-based costing system. Actual allocations will vary depending upon operational environment and mission need.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2010 Revised Enacted and the FY 2011 estimate include transfers to Operating Expenses (OE) from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Polar Icebreaking.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

## **FY 2012 Budget Priorities**

The FY 2012 President's Budget highlights four priorities for the Coast Guard:

- **Rebuild the Coast Guard**

The Coast Guard's FY 2012 budget requests \$1.4 billion to continue recapitalization of cutters; boats; aircraft; Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems; and infrastructure to improve mission readiness by replacing aged, obsolete, and unreliable assets. The FY 2012 budget requests funding for 40 Response Boats and six Fast Response Cutters, as well as a sizable investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. This budget also provides resources to ensure that the Coast Guard's aviation fleet is mission-ready through the acquisition of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft, one HH-60 helicopter, and conversion and sustainment projects of multiple aircraft. Investment in Coast Guard recapitalization is the Service's top budget priority and is essential to mission execution.



*The replacement for the 110-ft Island Class Patrol Boat - the Fast Response Cutter (FRC) – is under construction at Bollinger Shipyards in Lockport, Louisiana. The first of 58 FRCs will be delivered in FY 2011 and homeported in Miami, Florida.*

- **Sustain Front-line Operations**

To ensure the Coast Guard is able to meet the needs of the Nation, the FY 2012 budget balances resources between investing in capital assets, initiatives to sustain front-line operations, and measures to enhance mission execution. The FY 2012 budget requests \$67.7 million to operate new assets delivered through asset recapitalization programs and provides funding to support personnel and in-service assets. Moreover, funding is included to operate CGC HEALY and support the operational reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR. The Coast Guard plans to decommission CGC POLAR SEA in FY 2011 and transition her crew to CGC POLAR STAR, enabling orderly transition to CGC POLAR STAR and facilitating her return to operations in FY 2013.

- **Enhance Maritime Incident Prevention and Response**

The FY 2012 budget requests \$22.2 million to advance implementation of the Coast Guard's Marine Safety Performance Plan and Marine Environmental Response Mission Performance Plan. As witnessed on a national scale during the response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, when maritime emergencies occur, Coast Guard incident responders rapidly establish and execute the Incident Command System to lead an effective, unified effort. The Coast Guard will enhance these core competencies in FY 2012 to keep pace with an ever-growing and evolving maritime industry and ensure continued proactive leadership to prevent disasters on the Nation's waters, remaining ready to respond to them when they occur.

- **Support Military Families**

The Administration is committed to improving the quality of life for military members and their families. The health and welfare of families is the heart of operational readiness. The FY 2012 budget includes \$29.3 million to address critical housing shortfalls and improve access to affordable, quality childcare. These initiatives will ensure Coast Guard members are *Semper Paratus* for all hazards and all threats.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

**Rebuild the Coast Guard**

• **Surface Assets..... \$642.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$642.0 million for the following surface asset recapitalization and sustainment initiatives:

- **National Security Cutter (NSC)** – Provides funding to complete NSC-5, including post-production activities and other production activities exclusive of the NSC production contract with the shipbuilder (anticipates \$615.0 million provided for NSC-5 in 2011).
- **Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)** – Sustains initial acquisition work and design of the OPC. The OPC will replace the Medium Endurance Cutter class to conduct missions on the high seas and coastal approaches.
- **Fast Response Cutter (FRC)** – Provides production funding for six FRCs to replace the 110-ft Island Class Patrol Boat.
- **Response-Boat Medium (RB-M)** – Provides production funding for 40 boats to replace the aging 41-ft utility boat fleet and other non-standard boats.
- **Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC)** – Provides for operational enhancement of five MECs at the Coast Guard Yard through the Mission Effectiveness Program.

• **Air Assets ..... \$289.9M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$289.9 million for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives:

- Replaces one **H-60** lost in an operational crash in 2010.
- **HC-144** – Funds production of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft and procurement of five Mission System Pallets and associated spare parts to complete outfitting of the fleet.
- **HH-60** – Funds service life extension and component upgrades for eight aircraft.
- **HH-65** – Funds sustainment of key components requiring recapitalization.
- **HC-130H** – Funds Avionics Upgrade and Center Wing Box replacements.



*Two Coast Guard HC-144A Ocean Sentry Maritime Patrol Aircraft, the replacement for the HU-25 Falcon. The aircraft have the size, range and reconfiguration capability to enable the execution of multiple Coast Guard missions.*

• **Other (Asset Recapitalization)..... \$166.1M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$166.1 million for the following equipment and services:

- **Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)** – Deploys standardized C4ISR capability to newly fielded NSCs and MPAs, and develops C4ISR capability for the OPC. Interoperable and integrated C4ISR is essential to the efficient and effective operation of these assets.
- **CG-Logistics Information Management System** – Continues development and prototype deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
- **Rescue 21** – Completes deployment at Sectors Lake Michigan; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Guam; and continues replacement of legacy VHF systems in the Western Rivers and deployment of enhanced capability to Alaska.

- **Interagency Operations Centers (IOC)** – Deploys Watchkeeper Information Sharing capability to three IOC locations. Commences deployment of the sensor management capability; resulting in improved capability to see, understand, and share tactical information critical to security and interagency coordination in vulnerable ports and coastal areas.
  
- **Shore Units and Aids to Navigation (ATON)..... \$193.7M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$193.7 million to recapitalize fixed infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern shore facilities that effectively support Coast Guard assets and personnel:
  - Cape May, New Jersey – Replaces a condemned pier critical to execution of patrol boat missions.
  - Corpus Christi, Texas – Implements Sector/Air Station Corpus Christi consolidation in order to properly hangar, maintain, and operate MPA and enhance mission effectiveness.
  - Chase Hall Barracks, New London, Connecticut – Continues renovations at the Coast Guard Academy by modernizing cadet barracks.
  - Commences construction of the FRC#3-6 homeports, C4ISR training facility, and continues modifications to Air Station Miami to accommodate new MPA.
  - Station Memensha Boathouse, Chilmark, Massachusetts – Replaces the boathouse destroyed by a fire in July 2010 essential to supporting coastal law enforcement security and safety operations.
  - TRACEN Petaluma, California Wastewater Treatment Plant – Recapitalize and expand the capability of the Wastewater Treatment Plant to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.
  - Station Fairport, OH – Recapitalizes multi-mission boat station, originally constructed in 1918, to facilitate current-day operations.
  - ATON Infrastructure – Completes improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure to improve the safety of maritime transportation.
  
- **Personnel and Management..... \$110.2M (794 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$110.2 million to provide pay and benefits for the Coast Guard’s acquisition workforce. The budget includes additional resources to support the Acquisition Workforce Initiative, a government-wide initiative intended to bolster the professional development and capacity of the acquisition workforce.

**Sustain Front-line Operations**

- **Pay & Allowances ..... \$66.1M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$66.1 million to maintain parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with the DOD. As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act, which includes pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce.
  
- **Annualization of FY 2011..... \$53.9M (194 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$53.9 million to continue FY 2011 initiatives, including: increased counternarcotics enforcement through enhanced LEDET capacity; follow-on funding for new assets (e.g., NSC, FRC, MPA, etc.).

- **Surface and Air Asset Follow-on..... \$50.8M (220 FTE)**  
The budget provides a total of \$50.8 million to fund operations and maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, and associated subsystems delivered through major cutter, aircraft, and associated C4ISR acquisition efforts. Funding is requested for the following assets:
  - RB-M – Funding for maintenance, repair, and operational costs.
  - FRC – Operating and maintenance funding for FRCs #6-8 and funding for crews #9-10. These assets will be homeported in Miami and Key West, Florida. Funding is also requested for shore-side maintenance personnel needed to support FRCs.
  - NSC – Signals Intelligence Capability follow-on and Crew Rotational Concept implementation for three NSCs located in Alameda, California.
  - HC-144A MPA – Operating and maintenance funding for aircraft #14; support and maintenance of Mission System Pallets 1–12.
  - C4ISR Follow-on – Funding to maintain more than 200 C4ISR systems deployed and delivered by the Coast Guard C4ISR Program.
  - Helicopter Systems – Funding to operate and maintain new communications and sensor systems for HH-60 and HH-65 helicopters.
  - Training Systems for Engineering Personnel – Funding to support NSC and FRC training requirements at Training Center Yorktown.
  
- **Polar Icebreaking Program ..... \$39.0M (180 FTE)**  
The budget requests \$39.0 million in polar icebreaking budget authority. Funding will support the operation and maintenance of CGC HEALY and initiate the operational reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR. The Coast Guard will begin the transition from three to two polar icebreakers in FY 2011. With budget authority to operate the polar icebreakers, the Coast Guard and DHS will be able to fully leverage these national assets for the high latitude mission, in addition to advancing science initiatives in response to changing conditions in the Arctic.
  
- **Critical Depot Level Maintenance..... \$28.7M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides \$28.7 million for critical depot level maintenance and asset sustainment for vessels, aircraft, and shore infrastructure. Funding will increase support levels for the 140-, 175-, and 225-ft classes of cutters, restore/sustain aircraft spare parts to the level needed to maintain operational requirements, and provide sustainment for aging shore infrastructure.
  
- **Coast Guard Network Security ..... \$8.6M (0 FTE)**  
The budget provides funding for the Coast Guard to transition from its commercially provided Internet Access Points (IAPs) to DOD IAPs via the Defense Information Systems Agency to ensure security of vital networks.



**Enhance Maritime Incident Prevention and Response**

• **Marine Safety Enhancement..... \$10.7M (53 FTE)**

The budget provides \$10.7 million and 105 personnel to implement the next segment of the Marine Safety Performance Plan by investing in Marine Safety Inspectors, Investigators, and Fishing Vessel Safety Examiners at Coast Guard Sectors. This initiative furthers the Coast Guard’s efforts to achieve an appropriate mix of military and civilian personnel with the necessary skill-sets and experience to perform Marine Safety inspections and investigations.



*A team of Coast Guard marine science technicians inspect a shipping container on the back of a truck at Conley Terminal in Boston, MA.*

• **Marine Environmental Response Enhancement..... \$11.5M (44 FTE)**

The budget provides \$11.5 million and 87 personnel to enhance Marine Environmental Response (MER) capacity. This initiative supports the Marine Environmental Protection Mission by providing funding for a MER Incident Management and Assist Team and increasing technical expertise and strengthening MER career paths at Coast Guard Sectors and Strike Teams. This request will improve mission performance in accordance with the MER Mission Performance Plan.

• **Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS)..... \$6.3M (1 FTE)**

The budget provides \$6.3 million to begin replacement of the Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) system with the DASS. This multi-agency partnership also includes NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Air Force. Recapitalization of the SARSAT system beginning in FY 2012 is critical to ensure no loss of coverage in distress notification and life saving response during the planned deactivation of the legacy SARSAT system.

**Support Military Families**

• **Child Development Services..... \$9.3M (6 FTE)**

The budget provides \$9.3 million to increase access to child care services for Coast Guard families with dependents younger than 12 years old, better aligning the Coast Guard with DOD child care standards. Additionally, this request funds 12 new positions critical to ensuring accreditation by the National Association for the Education of Young Children of the Coast Guard’s nine child development centers.

• **Military Housing..... \$20.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$20.0 million to build 15 family housing units at Sector Columbia River and renovate the Air Station Cape Cod Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, the highest priority housing projects, critical to the well-being of military personnel and their families assigned to these geographic regions.

**FY 2012 Program Decreases:**

- **High Endurance Cutter (HEC) Decommissioning .....-\$6.7M (92 FTE)**  
The Coast Guard will decommission one HEC in FY 2012. As part of its long-term recapitalization plan, the Coast Guard is decommissioning HECs as NSCs are delivered and made operational. The average age of the HEC fleet is 43 years and these assets are failing at an increased rate resulting in lost operational days and increased maintenance costs.
  
- **PC-179 Patrol Coastal (PC) Decommissioning .....-\$16.4M (108 FTE)**  
The three remaining 179-ft PC vessels will be decommissioned per a January 2007 Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Navy. These vessels will be returned to the U.S. Navy in FY 2012.
  
- **Administrative Savings Initiatives**  
In FY 2012 the Coast Guard will seek efficiencies and make targeted reductions in administrative functions in order to sustain front-line operational capacity and invest in critical recapitalization initiatives.
  - **Management Efficiencies.....-\$61.1M (0 FTE)**  
Consistent with the Secretary of Homeland Security’s Efficiency Review, and building upon efforts in previous fiscal years, efficiencies will be generated by leveraging centralized purchasing and software licensing agreements, reductions in printing and publications, reductions in shipping and the transportation of things, reductions in advisory and assistance contracts, minimizing purchases of supplies and materials, office equipment consolidation, implementing automation and energy conservation/savings measures, and limiting non-government facility use.
  
  - **Professional Services Reduction .....-\$15.2M (0 FTE)**  
A reduction in professional services contracts for enterprise-wide mission support and operational support activities.
  
  - **Non-Operational Travel Reduction.....-\$10.0M (0 FTE)**  
A more than 25 percent reduction in Coast Guard-wide non-operational travel, including travel for training, professional development, conferences, and international engagement.
  
- **Standard Workstation Help Desk consolidation.....-\$6.9M (0 FTE)**  
Consolidates computer workstation support into two regional centers, eliminating 56 contractors.
  
- **Program Support Reduction.....-\$13.6M (0 FTE)**  
Reduction in programmatic support across the Coast Guard including: small boat replacement, reservist, and contract support for audit remediation, innovation program funding, recruiting, and training opportunities.



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# UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

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## Description:

The United States Secret Service is mandated to carry out a unique dual mission of protection and investigation. The Service protects the President, Vice President, other visiting heads of state and government, and National Special Security Events (NSSEs); safeguards the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy; investigates electronic crimes; and protects the White House and other designated buildings within the Washington, D.C., area.

July 5, 2010, marked the 145th anniversary of the Secret Service. It was a time to reflect on the unique nature of the Service's mission and the extraordinary changes that had taken place throughout its history. It was also a time to reflect on some of the things that had not changed, including our core values: Duty, Honesty, Courage, Justice, and Loyalty. These values represent our legacy and are as relevant today as they were 145 years ago. The Service is proud to have achieved a universally recognized reputation for meeting challenges and will continue to demonstrate an unfaltering commitment and devotion to the successful completion of our dual mission.

## At a Glance

*Senior Leadership:* Mark Sullivan, Director

*Established:* 1865

*Major Divisions:* Office of Protective Operations, Office of Investigations, Office of Technical Development and Mission Support, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information, Office of Professional Responsibility, Office of Human Resources and Training, and Office of Administration

***Budget Request:*** \$1,943,531,000

*Employees (FTE):* 7,054



**PROTECTION:** The Countersniper Support Unit is always prepared to defend against long-range threats to Secret Service protectees.



**INVESTIGATION:** The Secret Service is dedicated to deterring counterfeit activity in the United States and abroad through proactive investigations, anti-counterfeiting initiatives, and public education campaigns.

### **Responsibilities:**

The Secret Service is responsible for the protection of the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, former presidents, and their spouses and immediate families; visiting heads of states and governments; major presidential and vice presidential candidates; and other individuals as designated by the President. The Secret Service also protects the Executive Residence and grounds; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President; various White House Office locations and other designated buildings in the District of Columbia; foreign and diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area; and implements operational security plans for designated NSSEs.

The Secret Service's protective mission is to identify threats, mitigate vulnerabilities, and create secure environments with acceptable risk for designated people, places, and events (that is, "protectees"). The Secret Service accomplishes this mission by deploying a workforce that is highly motivated, well-trained and equipped, and sufficiently adaptable to accomplish routine duties while maintaining the ability to swiftly respond to emerging threats and incidents of national significance.

The Secret Service is also responsible for investigating the counterfeiting of currency and securities; forgery and alterations of government checks and bonds; theft and fraud relating to Treasury electronic funds transfers; financial access device fraud; telecommunications fraud; computer and telemarketing fraud; fraud related to federally insured financial institutions; and other criminal and non-criminal cases.



*The Secret Service ensures the safety of the President of the United States while attending a National Special Security Event.*

### **Service to the Public:**

The Secret Service protects the leaders of the United States and ensures the integrity of the Nation's financial systems by investigating crimes involving identity theft, financial institution fraud, and money laundering. The Service also works to ensure the integrity of the Nation's cyber infrastructure by investigating electronic crimes involving computers, telecommunications devices, scanners, and other electronic equipment.

### **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- Provided incident-free protection to all designated protectees while traveling and in protected facilities, and provided appropriate equipment and staffing for enhanced protection services for White House protectees.

- Opened the new White House Mail Screening Facility for operation on May 4, 2010. The building is equipped with government-furnished laboratory equipment, processing equipment, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive detection equipment, and security and access control equipment.
- Provided critical cyber security crime training at the National Computer Forensic Institute in Hoover, Alabama, to state and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges from all 50 states. This training is modeled after the Secret Service's Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program and is a critical force-multiplier in the fight against cyber criminal activity. The training has enhanced the ability for state and local law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals whose offenses may not meet the criteria for Federal prosecution.
- Ensured seamless security operations for the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. This summit, the largest gathering of heads of state and government in Washington's history, was our agency's 37th NSSE. Our personnel had to design a comprehensive security plan and did so with diligence, integrity, and professionalism consistent with the paramount mission of the agency.
- Protected heads of state and government and spouses at the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Expanded overseas presence with the opening of a new office in Tallinn, Estonia, to combat financial crimes.
- Continued to pave the way for eventual deployment of an Enterprise Records Management System to help facilitate effective and efficient electronic records management.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution. <sup>2</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses	7,055	\$1,495,156	7,055	\$1,478,669	7,054	\$1,691,751	(1)	\$213,082
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses		3,975	-	3,975	-	6,780	-	2,805
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>\$1,499,131</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>\$1,482,644</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>\$1,698,531</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>\$215,887</b>
Mandatory – D.C. Annuity	-	220,000	-	240,000	-	245,000	-	5,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>\$1,719,131</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>\$1,722,644</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>\$1,943,531</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>\$220,887</b>
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>\$1,719,131</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>\$1,722,644</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>\$1,943,531</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>\$220,887</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

<sup>2</sup> FY2010 Revised Enacted excludes lapse balance reprogramming of \$4.208 million.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- 2012 Presidential Campaign ..... \$60.5M (0 FTE)**

This budget requests funding to cover travel, lodging, equipment, and convention costs associated with the 2012 Presidential Campaign. The Secret Service also coordinates and executes comprehensive security operations during the nominating conventions, the campaign debates, and the inauguration. Following the general election, the Secret Service has responsibility for protecting the President-elect, Vice President-elect and their families; establishing appropriate protective measures for any presidential/vice presidential transition offices; and implementing appropriate security enhancements for the private residences of the President and Vice President. The level of sophistication and complexity of protective requirements have evolved considerably over recent years, becoming more costly and comprehensive. The additional financial resources required to execute campaign-related protection are not part of the Secret Service's base budget.
- Operational Mission Support ..... \$65.8M (35 FTE)**

Operational mission support is critical to addressing known and evolving threats. The requirements for operational mission support are set in response to known, immediate, emerging threats. This funding request would provide additional advanced operational mission-support programs and support for associated personnel. It is critical that the Secret Service continually refresh and update/upgrade key operational mission-support programs responding to a myriad of threats, to ensure a safe environment for the President. This

budget requests funding for equipment, training, and personnel needed to address current and potential threats directed at the President and the White House complex.

- **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ..... \$7.3M (0 FTE)**  
The United States will host the 2011 APEC Summit in Honolulu, Hawaii, from November 12-13. This will be the first APEC Summit held in the United States since 1993. On August 27, 2010, the Secretary of Homeland Security designated the 2011 APEC Summit as an NSSE. The Secret Service has assumed its role as the lead Federal agency for operational security planning for the summit in accordance with Title 18, Section 3056 of the U.S.C.. This budget requests funding to cover the cost of security planning, protection personnel, travel, rent, and equipment related to this event.
- **G-8 Economic Summit ..... \$5.7M (0 FTE)**  
In FY 2012, the United States will host the Group of Eight (G-8) Economic Summit. This event is held within the United States every 8 years and will be hosted by the President at a location and date yet to be determined. The G-8 will be attended by the leaders of the eight member nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Additionally, world leaders from the European Union, along with other foreign heads of state, are expected to attend. This budget requests funding to cover the cost of security planning, protection personnel, travel, rent and equipment related to this event.
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit ..... \$5.4M (0 FTE)**  
This budget requests funding to cover the cost of security planning, protection personnel, travel, rent, and equipment related to the 2012 NATO Summit. Exact date and location has not yet been determined.



*The Secret Service secures the safety of foreign dignitaries as they arrive in the United States to attend the 65<sup>th</sup> United Nations general Assembly.*



- **Acquisition Workforce ..... \$0.7M (3 FTE)**  
Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed in order to maximize the value of every homeland security dollar, and implement major programs in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills, including those for a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager, and a contracting officer’s technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas. The funding request will increase acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities in support of the administration’s emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness.
- **Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (ACIRE) Funding Increase ..... \$0.5M (0 FTE)**  
This budget requests funding to physically maintain the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC), where Secret Service special agents and Uniformed Division officers train. The facility is vital to maintaining a qualified workforce and enables the Service to continue working quality criminal investigations and provide security to all protectees and protective sites. A well-maintained facility fosters an environment that provides training in accordance with the high standard of excellence for which the Secret Service is known throughout the law enforcement community. The proposed budget increase accounts for past years contract cost increases and funds all of the service contracts required to keep JJRTC running effectively and efficiently.
- **ACIRE Deferred Maintenance ..... \$2.4M (0 FTE)**  
This budget requests funding necessary to sustain the JJRTC campus structures, infrastructure, and equipment. The integrity of the structures, infrastructure, and equipment at the Rowley Training Center has deteriorated significantly in recent years. This is evidenced by the current deferred maintenance backlog identified and partially covered by the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Funding to address these deferred maintenance issues will allow the Secret Service to maintain its certification as a Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation-accredited training center.
- **Cyber Investigations.....\$2.0M (3 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 budget enables the Secret Service to continue to carryout cyber investigations by targeting large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography and preventing attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure through Financial Crimes Task Forces.

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## NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

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### **Description:**

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is a diverse organization with a cross-cutting and unifying mission of risk reduction. NPPD works to reduce risks to the Nation through five mission areas: protect the Nation's citizens and visitors against dangerous people and goods, protect the Nation's physical infrastructure, protect and strengthen the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructure, strengthen the Department's risk management platform, and strengthen partnerships and foster collaboration and interoperability.

### **Responsibilities:**

NPPD leads protection and risk reduction for the Nation's physical and virtual critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. Through use of biometric and biographic identification and management capabilities, NPPD enhances the security of citizens and people traveling to the United States. NPPD's ongoing collaboration and information sharing with its Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private-sector partners is critical to meeting its missions. NPPD's responsibilities include:

- Identifying threats and vulnerabilities to the Nation's cyber infrastructure and mitigating the consequences of a cyber attack;
- Protecting and strengthening the Nation's national security and emergency communications capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels;
- Integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information and developing risk mitigation strategies that enhance protection and resilience;
- Developing and ensuring implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan for the Nation's infrastructure through sector-specific plans;
- Ensuring a safe and secure environment in which Federal agencies can conduct business by reducing threats posed against approximately 9,000 Federal facilities nationwide;
- Providing biometric and biographic identity management and screening services to other Departmental entities as well as to other Federal, State, local, and international stakeholders for immigration and border management;

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Rand Beers, Under Secretary*

*Established:* 2007

*Major Divisions:* *Cyber Security and Communications, Infrastructure Protection, Federal Protective Service, US-VISIT, Risk Management and Analysis*

***Budget Request:*** **\$2,555,449,000**

*Net Discretionary:* **\$1,293,912,000**

*Collections:* **\$1,261,537,000**

*Employees (FTE):* **3,167**

- Leading the Department's effort to develop, implement, and share a common framework addressing the overall analysis and management of homeland security risk

### **Service to the Public:**

NPPD serves the public through these major program activities:

*Cyber Security and Communications* – Collaborates with public, private, and international partners to ensure the security and continuity of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructures in the event of terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and catastrophic incidents. Additionally, Cyber Security and Communications protects and strengthens the reliability, survivability, and interoperability of the Nation's communications capabilities, including those utilized during emergencies, at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels.

*Infrastructure Protection* – Leads coordinated efforts for reducing risk to the Nation's physical critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents by integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing risk mitigation strategies; and overseeing the National Infrastructure Protection Plan. These efforts help ensure that essential government missions, public services, and economic functions are maintained. Infrastructure Protection also ensures critical infrastructure and key resources elements are not exploited for use as weapons of mass destruction against people or institutions through regulatory initiatives such as its Ammonium Nitrate and Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards programs.

*Federal Protective Service* – Leads the Department's comprehensive security and law enforcement services for mitigating risk to more than 9,000 Federal facilities and their 1.1 million occupants nationwide. Operational activities include conducting comprehensive risk assessments of Federal facilities to determine, recommend, and install appropriate risk mitigation measures. Further, personnel provide regular security awareness training to stakeholders, conduct criminal investigations, respond to critical incidents, and provide support to major events.

*United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT)* – Leads the collection, storage, and sharing of biometric and biographic identity information on foreign visitors seeking entry into the United States and other immigration benefits, as well as on U.S. citizens applying for access to government sites, programs, and critical infrastructure. Since 2004, US-VISIT has provided immigration and border management officials with records of entries and exits of individual foreign nationals. The identity confirmation and analysis services provided by US-VISIT allow partnering government and law enforcement agencies to assist in confirming the identity of an individual; determining whether an individual should be admitted into the United States; determining eligibility for immigration benefits; or, if necessary, in apprehending or detaining the individual for law enforcement action.

*Risk Management and Analysis (RMA)* – Integrates risk management approaches that increase the effectiveness of homeland security risk management in conjunction with partners from across DHS and the homeland security enterprise. RMA enables and advances the effective

management of risk by providing strategic risk analysis, enhanced homeland security enterprise risk management capabilities, and integrated risk management approaches.

## **FY 2010 Accomplishments**

### **Cyber Security and Communications**

- Completed Initiative 3 Exercise activities, which deployed an intrusion prevention system capability in the Internet service provider cloud to protect departments and agencies.
- Achieved full operational status of the new integrated 24x7x365 joint watch floor, which will enhance US-CERT's situational awareness and responsiveness to current threats and vulnerabilities and will provide stakeholders with in-depth incident tracking, detection, and mitigation, enabling around-the-clock analysis and fusion support.
- Conducted intra-agency pilots and produced an initial set of best supply chain risk management practices. Generated nearly 500 security products for Federal departments and agencies, and more than 5,000 products for the general public. These products were the result of more than 107,000 incidents processed by US-CERT incident handlers, and more than 4 million EINSTEIN events detected during the same timeframe.
- Established the Federal Virtual Training Environment, which provides government-wide online and on-demand access to role-based, cybersecurity training and hands-on labs without per-seat license fees. This is a mature Department of Defense (DOD) technology that DHS is expanding to supplement existing Federal Agency training. A successful phased evaluation period took place during FY 2010.
- Performed 16 Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) compliance assessments to ensure that agencies have the appropriate operational capabilities in place to meet national TIC Initiative objectives, expanded the TIC compliance assessment program to support implementation of additional requirements, and conducted eight expanded assessments.
- Conducted the Cyber Storm III National Cyber Exercise September 28–October 1. The exercise simulated large-scale cyber attacks on critical infrastructure across the Nation to examine and strengthen collective cyber preparedness and response capabilities. Cyber Storm III's main objective was to exercise the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, and associated capabilities such as the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), and Cyber Unified Coordination Group. More than 1,500 players across 18 Federal Government components, 13 States, 70 private-sector organizations, and 12 international governments participated in the exercise.
- Increased the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team's (ICS-CERT) visibility as the national focal point for collecting situational awareness information associated with cyber threats and vulnerabilities affecting public and private sector industrial control systems.
- Provided technical assistance to all 56 States and U.S. territories to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans and the alignment of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans to the National Emergency Communications Plan.

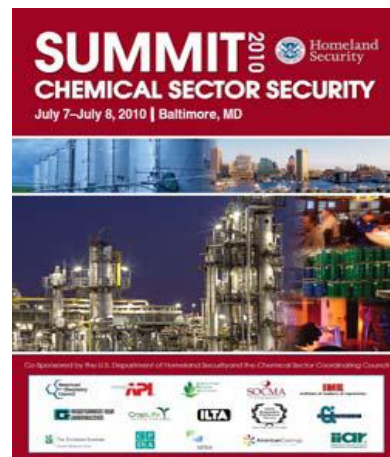


*National Cybersecurity and Communications  
Integration Center*

- Delivered 24x7 operational support and situational awareness on the health of the Nation’s communications infrastructure during the following disasters: Deepwater Horizon oil spill; flooding in the upper Midwest, Central Plains, New England, Tennessee, and Alabama; and earthquakes in Maryland, Nevada, California, and Haiti.
- Formally established the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center to coordinate emergency communications policy across the Federal interagency.

### Infrastructure Protection

- With the Chemical Sector Coordinating Council, Infrastructure Protection co-sponsored the 2010 Chemical Sector Security Summit, which drew more than 400 participants. The 2-bay event provided a forum for officials and the private sector to share information on Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards; threats to the Chemical Sector; local security resources; transportation risk; personnel surety; research and development; and cybersecurity.
- Conducted six Regional Resiliency Assessments, which mitigated risk to critical infrastructure clusters, regions, and systems in major metropolitan areas.
- Led initiatives with 10 State and Local Fusion Centers to enhance engagement with critical infrastructure private sector stakeholders and build out information-sharing capabilities and processes, and the governance and policies to support them.
- Implemented the Secretary’s Sports League Outreach Initiative, reaching the owners and operators of 338 major sporting and entertainment venues across the country.
- Provided coverage and major incident information to critical infrastructure owners and operators on the Homeland Security Information Network-Critical Sensors capability for major incidents including the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, 2010 Midwest Floods, Haitian Earthquake, H1N1 Response, Chilean Earthquake, California Wildfires, Peshawar Attacks, Jakarta Attacks, Kabul Coordinated Attacks, Super Bowl XLIV, and the 2010 Hurricane Season. Infrastructure Protection also provided incident-specific Web portals to enable the real-time exchange of critical and sensitive information, enabling critical infrastructure owners and operators to prepare and respond to incidents.



### Federal Protective Service (FPS)



*FPS has successfully used canines to enhance the Nation’s security*

- Provided security at more than 9,000 General Services Administration (GSA) facilities, conducting nearly 1,000 facility security assessments while carrying out numerous investigations and preventing hundreds of thousands of prohibited and potentially dangerous items from being brought into Federal buildings.

- Incorporated canines (K9s) that are capable of detecting explosives that could be carried into a federally protected facility. In FY 2010, FPS increased the number of K9 teams by 38 percent to meet the protective mission of securing Federal facilities, employees, and visitors.

## US-VISIT

- Achieved a major milestone by making its five-hundredth latent-fingerprint identification since the US-VISIT Biometric Support Center (BSC) began operating in 2004. The BSC performs approximately 120,000 latent-print comparisons a week, making it one of the largest—if not *the* largest—latent-fingerprint operations in the world. Latent-print hits have included those associated with homicides, terrorism incidents, narcotics distributors, and smugglers. The BSC also made 10-print comparisons to support Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and the intelligence community.
- Expanded its existing partnership with the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to share information from the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). NCTC is the USG’s central and shared knowledge bank on known or suspected terrorists (KSTs) and is responsible for maintaining the USG’s authoritative terrorist watchlist. The information exchanged as part of this expanded agreement will bolster the NCTC’s ability to identify KSTs and will ensure that US-VISIT is providing the most accurate and actionable terrorist watchlist information to homeland security decision makers to help prevent and deter terrorist attacks.
- Provided Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE) Compliance Enforcement Unit with more than 14,000 credible leads on visa overstays.
- Led biometric innovation by exploring new technologies in operational environments. US-VISIT partnered with other agencies, including DHS’s Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to further research and evaluate multimodal biometric technologies. US-VISIT and S&T tested iris and facial recognition capabilities in an operational environment to assess the viability of the technology and its potential effectiveness in support of DHS operations.
- Increased strategic coalitions with international partners to build consensus on developing and deploying biometric identity-management capabilities. US-VISIT developed implementation protocols for Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) agreements with Visa Waiver Program (VWP) member countries to enrich IDENT (Automated Biometric Identification System) and ADIS with new biometric and biographic actionable information, and deployed mechanisms enabling the use of US-VISIT services. Germany was the first VWP country to begin discussions on technical requirements for the sharing of biometric data under a PCSC agreement. This data sharing will aid in the resolution of open



*Fingerprint examiners compare 120,000 prints a week*



*A traveler's identity is checked using cutting-edge fingerprint technology*

immigration cases, the detection of identity fraud, and the improvement of database accuracy.

### **Risk Management and Analysis**

- Provided ongoing risk analytic technical assistance and support to DHS components, HQ elements, and State, local, tribal, and territorial partners.
- Completed the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-making (RAPID). RAPID is the Department's first quantitative all-hazards assessment of risk, as well as an initial evaluation of how well DHS's operational and primary enabling programs manage that risk.
- Continued to build the Department's Integrated Risk Management (IRM) framework by developing policy and guidance documents.
- Collected information on and assigned relative risk level to more than 5,000 special events submitted to DHS in an annual State and local data call in order to support federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts; and developed a Special Events geospatial information tool for operations centers, which was deployed in the National Operations Center.
- Working with the DHS Chief Learning Officer, as part of the DHS Efficiency Review, RMA led the Curriculum Review Group (CRG) for the development of risk management training for DHS. The CRG developed a set of risk management core competencies for all DHS staff, executive decision makers, operators, planners, program managers, and risk and decision analysts, and produced findings and recommendations for developing integrated risk management training.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	<b>FY 2010 Rev. Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2011 Cont. Resolution</b>		<b>FY 2012 Pres. Budget</b>		<b>FY 2012 +/- FY 2011</b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Management and Administration	129	\$44,577	129	\$44,577	185	\$55,156	56	\$10,579
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,024	\$899,416	1,024	\$899,416	1,211	\$936,485	187	\$37,069
US-VISIT	199	\$373,762	399	\$373,762	400	\$302,271 <sup>1</sup>	1	(\$71,491)
Federal Protective Service	1,225	\$1,115,000	1,225	\$1,115,000	1,371	\$1,261,537	146	\$146,537
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>\$2,432,755</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>\$2,432,755</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>\$2,555,449</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>\$122,694</b>
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	(1,371)	(1,261,537)	(146)	(146,537)
<b>Total Budget Authority (Net Discretionary)</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>\$1,317,755</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>\$1,317,755</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>\$1,293,912</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>(\$23,843)</b>
Prior-year rescissions	-	(\$8,000) <sup>2</sup>	-	(\$8,000) <sup>3</sup>	-	(25,642)	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Does not include a proposed \$25.642 million cancellation of unobligated balances from US-VISIT EXIT.

<sup>2</sup>Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, \$8.000 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security were rescinded.

<sup>3</sup>Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, \$8.000 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security were rescinded.

<sup>4</sup>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **Protective Security Advisors.....\$27.5M (105 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$27.5 million and 105 FTE for Protective Security Advisors (PSA). As new State and Local Fusion Centers continue to open, critical infrastructure protection subject matter expertise helps inform and prioritize State and local critical infrastructure program management, protection, incident response, and reconstitution efforts in light of current intelligence information and in response to all-hazards incident management. Using analytical techniques and the Infrastructure Protection suite of critical infrastructure tools, PSAs will integrate analyses, identify vulnerabilities, and interdependencies with intelligence to provide tactical level products. PSAs will examine critical infrastructure risks with threat information to provide Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal leadership with timely and actionable critical information protection information products.



- **Interagency Security Committee.....\$5.0M (14 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$5.0 million and 14 FTE for the ISC, which will develop a broad range of security standards and initiatives that define how the Federal Government is protected. The ISC is in final stages of the implementation of physical security criteria that define physical protection of more than a million facilities within the United States. The ISC will also release two new major standards: Minimum Armed Contract Guard Standards and Standards for the Operation of Facility Security Committees. Minimum Armed Contract Guard Standards will standardize armed guard qualifications across the entire Federal Government. The Standards for the Operation of Facility Security Committees will create first-ever guidelines on how Facility Security Committees will operate.
- **Federal Acquisition Workforce Initiative.....\$0.8M (6 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$0.782 million and six FTEs to develop, manage, and oversee acquisition programs appropriately and to mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce. These personnel will support the NCPS program, Next Generation Networks, the Priority Services Program, and the Infrastructure Information Collection & Visualization project – which is incorporated in the Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture project, US-VISIT, and FPS acquisitions.
- **US-CERT Operations ..... \$80.9M (142 FTE)**  
The funds provided will enable US-CERT to expand its capabilities in the areas of cyber analytics, cybersecurity indications and warnings, collaboration and coordination, and cyber incident response to enhance its 24x7x365 operational capabilities. Funds support an increased ability to process security data and incident alerts, full operational capability of a new malware analysis facility and tools capabilities, and increased integration of NCPS data to strengthen security awareness, and indications and warning capabilities across the Federal Government.
- **Cyber Mission Integration .....\$1.3M (8 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$1.3 million and eight FTE for DHS Cyber Mission Integration analysts to serve as onsite cybersecurity coordinators at Fort Meade’s DHS/DOD Joint Coordination Element. These “Mission Integrators” will enhance joint cyber operations and information sharing and serve as cyber subject matter experts to provide reach-back for the DHS NCCIC. The recently signed DHS/DOD memorandum of agreement memorialized the role of these new cyber mission integrators in support of the President’s Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative mission and the Cyberspace Policy Review operations with respect to performing joint operational planning, coordination, and mission synchronization.
- **Federal Network Protection .....\$233.6M (72 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$233.6 million to continue developing, acquiring, deploying, and sustaining NCPS and its required end-to-end system upgrades. This funding level will add new capabilities to better protect and defend the USG’s cyber infrastructure. These additional capabilities will improve the efficiencies and effectiveness of operators, including: classified incident handling capabilities to replace manual alternatives; identity management; and middleware and Web services to support access to back-end data that will significantly improve analysis of anomalous activity.

- **Federal Network Security .....\$40.2M (39 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides a total of \$40.224 million and 39 FTE for Federal Network Security. This funding level will enable NPPD identify and prioritize actions required to mitigate risks and improve cybersecurity posture across the Federal Executive Branch. Federal Network Security, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget, will promote actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines for implementation; enable and drive the effective and efficient implementation of cybersecurity risk mitigation activities and capabilities; and measure and monitor agency implementation, compliance, and security posture through its red team/blue team function.
- **Federal Network Security Micro-Agency Support .....\$0.7M (3 FTE)**  
Funding of \$700,000 and an additional three FTE will enable Federal Network Security to expand support to small- and micro-departments and agencies. Support will include assistance in development of policies, preparation of technical solutions to satisfy mandates or directives, validation that solutions meet specific agency mission requirements, and coordination with budget planners and/or examiners for each organization.
- **National Initiative for Cyber Education .....\$14.9M (7 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$14.9 million to make available high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity training to the Federal, State, local, and tribal government elements in support of the National Initiative for Cyber Education (NICE) through the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies. The National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies also will host an Internet portal that will make the Department a “one-stop shop” for citizens, government, industry, and academia to be directed to cybersecurity education resources throughout the Nation.
- **Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness .....\$61.4M (28 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$61.4 million for Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA) control systems security and cybersecurity evaluations. CICPA will enhance cyber control systems security through expanded onsite threat and vulnerability assessments as part of its mission to facilitate information sharing and reduce the risk to the Nation’s industrial control systems. This expansion will include extensive collaboration and coordination with the private sector via onsite assessments and in-house laboratory testing. Additionally, CICPA will implement various cybersecurity investigative and assessment techniques to aid in the completion of the consolidated review of cybersecurity measures and capabilities in States and large urban areas.
- **Cybersecurity Business Support .....\$16.3M (55 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$16.3 million and 14 FTE to lead business services to the National Cyber Security Division and to support most of the office of the Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Communications. This funding allows programs to hire, plan, budget, and otherwise execute the full range of responsibilities required to secure cyberspace.

- **Software Assurance and Supply Chain Risk Management..... \$9.7M (12 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$9.651 million for these activities within the Global Cyber Security Management program. These funds will allow NPPD to work with software manufacturers and stakeholders to improve security in software development and acquisition processes. These funds also will allow NPPD to coordinate with Federal partners to develop methods that will enable the Federal enterprise to manage and mitigate global information and communications supply chain risk.
- **Cybersecurity Coordination.....\$5.0M (14 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget includes \$5.000 million to support the cybersecurity coordination function of NPPD. This funding allows DHS to continue work to build common situational awareness across all of Federal cyberspace. Without coordination across the range of Federal entities owning particular facets of the national cybersecurity mission, the Nation could not develop a holistic view of cyber threat, vulnerabilities, and a view of the current state of national cyber security.
- **Federal Protective Service.....\$1,261.5M (1,371 FTE)**  
Funding provided for the Federal Protective Service in FY 2012 is nearly \$1.262 billion. This funding level will support the hiring of 146 additional law enforcement officers and support personnel to ensure that the occupants of GSA facilities are safe. The additional staff will focus on monitoring and oversight of guard performance.

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## OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

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### **Description:**

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as the DHS's principal authority for all medical and health issues. OHA provides medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats.

### **Responsibilities:**

OHA serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and FEMA Administrator on medical and public health issues. OHA leads the Department's workforce health protection and medical support activities. The Office also leads and coordinates the Department's biological and chemical defense programs and provides medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts.

### **Service to the Public:**

OHA supports the Department's mission to secure the Homeland in the following ways.

#### **Serves as Principal Medical Advisor to DHS Leadership**

OHA ensures that the Department's leaders have relevant and evidence-based public health and medical information to guide policy decisions and response actions. Furthermore, OHA provides DHS leaders with health and medical expertise to support routine and catastrophic incident management requirements and decisions.

#### **Leads DHS Biodefense Programs**

OHA operates, manages, and supports the Department's biological defense and surveillance programs. In particular, OHA is focused on building national resilience through informing biodefense planning; leading Federal, State, and local biodefense exercises; continuing its cutting-edge early detection program for biological agents; and performing other efforts to enhance national preparedness.

#### **Leads DHS Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense**

OHA leads the Department's agricultural, veterinary, and food defense activities. OHA manages the Department's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food Supply. The Office also provides veterinary and food supply chain expertise, technical support, and leadership to integrate food, agriculture, and veterinary

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Alex G. Garza, M.D., MPH.*  
*Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and*  
*Chief Medical Officer*

*Established: 2007*

*Major Divisions: Health Threats Resilience;*  
*Workforce Health & Medical Support;*  
*Management & Administration*

***Budget Request:                    \$160,949,000***

***Employees (FTE):                    118***

concerns into national preparedness, policy, and planning activities and leads DHS efforts in the event of a catastrophic food or agricultural incident.

### **Leads DHS Chemical Defense Programs**

OHA leads the Department's coordinated efforts to protect against high-consequence chemical events. OHA integrates chemical defense expertise into national planning and partners with State and local jurisdictions to build capabilities and develop resilience for high-consequence chemical events.

### **Coordinates Health Security Activities**

OHA represents the intersection of homeland security and public health, better known as health security. OHA is the Department's lead on interagency efforts on all health and medical issues. OHA works to build resilience by providing appropriate information, resources, and guidance to help State and local communities prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats.

### **Supports Medical First Responders**

OHA serves as the primary DHS point of contact to the external and internal medical first responder communities and represents their equities as well as facilitates communications across the Department related to emergency medical services (EMS), health incidents, and resilience. DHS has thousands of medical personnel deployed throughout the country, who provide care for wide-ranging and often remotely deployed personnel. OHA supports these personnel through developing health guidance and policy; providing health protection in dangerous work environments; facilitating health screening programs; and providing other mechanisms designed to support a physical fitness culture that helps ensure responders are physically able to support the Department's missions while minimizing health threats and work-related disability. OHA also provides medical oversight of the health care and EMS provided by DHS operating components, including oversight and verification of credentials for the Department's medical providers.

### **Improves Health and Safety of the DHS Workforce**

DHS has one of the largest operational workforces in the Federal Government. The health and safety of this workforce continues to be a primary priority of DHS leadership. To this effect, OHA develops strategy, policy, standards, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. In addition, OHA works to ensure that occupational medicine principles are incorporated into traditional occupational safety, health, and wellness programs throughout DHS.

**FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- Maintained the BioWatch Program's Generation (Gen)-1/Gen-2 biodetection capability in more than 30 jurisdictions nationwide and deployed BioWatch technology at National Special Security Events.
- Initiated a process improvement project to strengthen quality assurance and quality control activities across the BioWatch Program.
- Initiated the evaluation of detection systems proposed by the vendors selected by OHA to enter the BioWatch Gen-3 Phase I acquisition activity. Awarded Gen-3 Phase I Task Order #2 to one vendor for 12 biodetection units for the reliability, availability, maintainability (RAM) Field Test and associated support; and planned and completed site preparation work in support of the Gen-3 Field Test in Chicago which began in late January 2011.
- With the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), co-led a chemical event mass human decontamination working group, which began to establish new specifications and protocols for large-population decontamination.
- In partnership with HHS, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey, provided regular reports to the White House Domestic Policy Council, National Operations Center, and National Incident Command analyzing the human, animal, and environmental health impacts associated with the Deepwater Horizon Gulf Oil Spill event.
- Developed and began implementation of EMS protocols for DHS operational components that would allow medical first responders to take the critical actions necessary to save lives in austere or tactical environments.
- Developed and deployed a Grants Guidance Tool for the food and agriculture sector. This tool offers all-hazards disaster preparedness and response, which guides State and local officials to target their grant requests to developing specific capabilities against food and agricultural attacks.
- Developed the strategy that identifies the baseline capabilities—including information, resources, personnel, and expertise—necessary for integrating public health information into State and major urban area fusion centers.
- In partnership with FEMA, co-led the Anthrax Response Exercise Series, a series of 10 exercises in 10 cities that brought together more than 1,000 Federal, State, and local jurisdictional personnel with expertise to review and train on the immediate response actions following a wide-area aerosol anthrax release.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>2</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses	84	\$29,411 <sup>1</sup>	95	\$30,411	118	\$30,170	23	(241)
BioWatch	-	88,113 <sup>1</sup>	-	89,513	-	115,164	-	25,651
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	7,014	-	(5,986)
Planning and Coordination	-	3,726	-	3,726	-	6,162	-	2436
Chemical Defense Program	-	2,600	-	2,600	-	2,439	-	(161)
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>\$136,850</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>\$139,250</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>\$160,949</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>\$21,699</b>
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>\$136,850</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>\$139,250</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>\$160,949</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>\$21,699</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> In FY 10, \$1.0M and \$1.4M were reprogrammed from S&E and BioWatch respectively.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.



*BioWatch protects the nation by monitoring for biological attacks connecting public health labs, law enforcement and emergency managers to create a biodefense network.*

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **BioWatch Gen-3** ..... **\$25.0M (0 FTE)**  
Funding requested in FY 2012 will procure 30 automated biodetection units to support the Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E) of the Gen-3 system; conduct regression and environmental testing; and plan for and begin the first of four OT&E jurisdiction tests. Funds will also begin the development of local concept of operations for all BioWatch jurisdictions and prepare BioWatch jurisdictions for the planned deployment of automated sensors. Gen-3 technology is expected to significantly reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology.
  
- **DHSTogether** ..... **\$2.2M (4 FTE)**  
Additional funding will support the *DHSTogether* Employee and Organizational Resilience Initiative to ensure that Department employees have the tools and resources to manage the stresses inherent in these occupations. This initiative will have a direct impact on the resiliency and wellness of the DHS workforce and provide the resources and information necessary to effectively manage the stress associated with work. The annual planning, production, and distribution of resilience training and information on a Department-wide scale will maximize participation and increase the program’s ability to effectively improve the resilience of the workforce.
  
- **Acquisition Workforce** ..... **\$0.5M (2 FTE)**  
In support of the Administration’s emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, this funding will increase OHA’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The resources requested for OHA will be used to increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, and contract management.





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# FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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## **Description:**

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that, as a Nation, we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 permanent regional offices, 3 permanent area offices, and various temporary disaster-related sites that carry out the Agency's operations throughout the United States and its territories.

The FY 2012 Budget reflects FEMA's priority to manage resources more effectively across the Federal Government while ensuring the Nation's resilience from disasters. The Agency has reexamined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will do more with less by streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies. The FY 2012 President's Budget provides the level of resources required to fulfill the Agency's emergency management mission.

## **Key Responsibilities:**

FEMA manages and coordinates the Federal response to and recovery from major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types, in accordance with the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*. The Agency coordinates programs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government to respond to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

## **Service to the Public:**

Through the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), FEMA provides individual and public assistance to help families and communities impacted by declared disasters to rebuild and recover. FEMA is also responsible for helping to prepare State and local governments, through their State and local grants and technical assistance, to prevent or respond to threats, incidents of terrorism, or other events. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs that reduce the risk to life and

## **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*W. Craig Fugate, Administrator*  
*Richard Serino, Deputy Administrator*  
*Timothy Manning, Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness*

*Established: 1979; transferred to DHS in 2003*

*Major Components: National Preparedness and Protection, Response and Recovery, Federal Insurance and Mitigation, Mission Support, United States Fire Administration, 10 Operational Regions*

***Budget Request:*** **\$10,063,096,000**

*Gross Discretionary:* \$6,960,348,000

*Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund:* \$3,102,748,000

***Employees (FTE):*** 10,255

*Disaster Relief Fund* 5,365

*Other Appropriations* 4,890

property from floods and other hazards. FEMA provides rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations whenever State and local capabilities are overwhelmed or seriously threatened. At disaster locations, FEMA leads the Federal response and recovery efforts by providing emergency management expertise and coordinating critical support resources from across the country.

### **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

#### **Response and Recovery**

In FY 2010, FEMA responded to 81 new presidential major disaster declarations and 10 new presidential emergency declarations and awarded 18 Fire Management Assistance grants. In all, the Agency's efforts brought needed assistance to 41 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 territories as they responded to a variety of disasters, including the back-to-back severe winter storms and record snowstorms, Hurricane Earl, Tropical Storms Otto and Tomas, and record floods in the State of Tennessee. Moreover, FEMA continued to support ongoing response and recovery efforts to areas recovering from major incidents suffered in previous years, including the 2004 Florida hurricanes; Hurricane Katrina in 2005; the Midwest flooding and Hurricane Ike in 2008; the devastating earthquake and tsunami in American Samoa in September 2009; and Tropical Storm Ida in November 2009.

**Recovery:** In FY 2010, FEMA concentrated on further streamlining and improving the delivery of disaster recovery assistance to disaster survivors, including individuals, families, and communities. This included executing interagency agreements and grant awards to support the delivery of disaster case management services; updating shelter data tracking and family reunification tools; establishing contracts to support the use of aerial imagery to expedite post-disaster damage assessments and inspections; expanding agreements and support relationships with voluntary agencies, nongovernmental partners, and the private sector to ensure the coordinated delivery of mass care and emergency assistance; providing States with subject matter experts to improve existing disaster recovery plans; and revising national housing planning and operational guidance.



*Logistics specialists Orlando Alvarez (left) and Rusty Clarke put up a sign announcing the opening of a Disaster Recovery Center in Des Moines, Iowa. DRCs such as these house both Federal and state assistance employees to help Iowans recover from the recent flooding.*

FEMA, in partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), led a nationwide stakeholder engagement effort to inform the development of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). By mid-2010, an interagency working group published for public comment a draft NDRF that integrated the themes, constructs, and concepts identified by the stakeholders. The Secretaries of Homeland Security and HUD will continue efforts to improve and strengthen long-term disaster recovery at the Federal, tribal, State, and local levels.

In FY 2010, FEMA obligated \$8.0 billion in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and

unemployment assistance, among other services) and Public Assistance (including reimbursement for clearing debris and rebuilding roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities).

**Response:** FEMA's Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save and sustain lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities overwhelmed by the impact of an incident due to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other catastrophic events.

Through its Disaster Emergency Communications program, FEMA provides and leads integrated Federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government by developing and implementing the capability to provide tactical voice, data, and video communications services before, during, and immediately after an incident.

Key accomplishments in FY 2010 related to emergency communication included:

- Produced 10 Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group Annual Reports that addressed emergency communications compatibility issues among Federal, State, tribal, and local entities



*Franklin Lopez from Public Assistance participates in a preliminary damage assessment in the municipality of Barranquitas, Puerto Rico. The severe storms and flooding swept away roads and bridges.*

- Developed five State emergency communications plans and one territorial emergency communications plan that allow FEMA to pre-position and deploy communications resources during catastrophic incidents.
- Developed a National Response Network Strategy for enabling interoperable emergency communications through the use of Internet Protocol-based networks.

FEMA also manages emergency response team deployments. Key accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Executed and evaluated 12 discussion-based exercises and 3 operational no-notice exercises to prepare staff for any all-hazards incident and validated response team capabilities
- Established Pre-positioned Equipment Program (PEP) Site 10 in Las Vegas, Nevada to improve operational response and provide enhanced coverage in the southwestern United States. PEP sites are a national asset consisting of standardized emergency equipment that can be used by first responders to sustain and replenish critical assets used by State, local, and tribal governments in response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other catastrophic events

- Developed new manuals, and procedures designed to guide FEMA’s disaster operations by standardizing procedures and institutionalizing best practices, and to guide planning, training, equipping, and staffing
- Developed Federal plans, both regional and national, that synchronized with urban area/regional plans from the Urban Area Security Initiative’s (UASI) Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program

FEMA’s national and field-level teams responded to multiple disasters, emergencies, and special events. Key accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Supported national response and recovery operations for 10 major disasters
- Supported and coordinated with partners in support of disasters and special events including the 2010 North Dakota flooding; the Department of Health and Human Services during the H1N1 response; the United States Agency for International Development during the Haiti earthquake response; and the U.S. Coast Guard during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill response.

## Logistics

FEMA’s Logistics Management Directorate serves as the National Logistics Coordinator and single integrator for strategic logistics planning support and coordinates all domestic emergency logistics management and sustainment capabilities. The Directorate is responsible for policy guidance, standards, execution, and governance of logistics support, services, and operations. FEMA Logistics co-leads Emergency Support Function #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) with the General Services Administration.

In FY 2010, FEMA collaborated with the United States Army Logistics University to develop and conduct an interagency logistics pilot course. The course’s purpose is to familiarize students with logistics planning considerations and the interagency role in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance missions. All 10 FEMA regions were trained; briefings were conducted for 41 States and territories; and 19 facilitated focus sessions were held with States and territories on the Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT). The LCAT helps States self-evaluate current disaster logistics readiness, identify areas targeted for improvement, develop a roadmap to mitigate weaknesses, and enhance strengths. Additional key logistics accomplishments in 2010 included:



*FEMA Assistant Administrator Eric Smith (left), Atlanta City Councilmember Joyce Sheperd, and Shyam Reddy, Regional Administrator, General Services Administration (Region IV,) cut the official ribbon during the opening ceremony of the Atlanta Distribution Center. This facility is one of nine distribution points around the United States used to quickly and efficiently support disaster survivors with food, water, and emergency supplies.*

- Implemented three written concepts of operations (Responder Support Camps, Temporary Housing Unit Support Guide, and Incident Support Bases) necessary to improve response and recovery operations.
- Transitioned key Total Asset Visibility Resource Accountability Coordination Center functions from contractor to government workforce, improving government oversight and accountability of the program and ensuring continuity of the program as government employees assume these key responsibilities.
- Closed seven temporary housing sites that stored Hurricane Katrina legacy units.
- Conducted or provided oversight of 100-percent inventories of all distribution centers and temporary housing staging areas and provided inventory and property accountability oversight for more than 600 separate disaster sites that were in response or recovery mode.

### **Protection and National Preparedness**

***State and Local Preparedness:*** In FY 2010, FEMA awarded more than \$3.8 billion in grants, including approximately \$615.5 million to protect the Nation's ports, rail, and mass transit systems; trucking industry; intercity bus systems; and other critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism. Grant awards were based on a national homeland security planning process that aligns resources with the national priorities and target capabilities established by the National Preparedness Guidelines.

FEMA is developing State Accomplishment Summaries for 56 States and territories. These summaries categorize expenditures by target capability, review States' accomplishments in the utilization of FEMA resources, and discuss the specific hazards facing the jurisdictions. The reviews will help evaluate how States are achieving success.

FEMA, through its work with Federal, state, and local stakeholders, is committed to refocusing its efforts on the measurement of grant effectiveness by establishing agreed-upon programmatic objectives and measuring grantee performance, with incentives for communities that build innovative, effective, and risk-reducing capabilities. Moreover, FEMA will be able to identify best practices and direct grant resources to those capability gaps deemed most essential to protecting and preparing the homeland.

In FY 2010, FEMA awarded:

- 56 State Homeland Security grants, totaling \$852 million
- 64 UASI grants, totaling \$832.5 million
- 270 UASI nonprofit grants, totaling \$19 million
- 57 Emergency Management Performance grants, totaling \$338.4 million
- 56 Interoperable Emergency Communication grants, totaling \$148 million
- 103 Emergency Operations Center grants, totaling \$57.6 million
- 52 Driver's License Security grants, totaling \$48 million
- 144 Port Security grants, totaling \$288 million
- 74 Transportation Security grants, including 20 Freight Rail Security grants and 1 Intercity Passenger Rail Security grant, totaling \$268 million
- 69 Intercity Bus Security grants, totaling \$11.5 million
- 5,754 grants to fire departments throughout the United States, totaling \$955.8 million (includes \$205 million in Fire Station construction grants from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding)

In FY 2010, FEMA trained more than 2 million homeland security and emergency management officials and first responders; conducted more than 250 Federal, State, and local exercises; and provided 120 technical assistance deliveries for fusion centers, planning, and critical infrastructure/key resources. FEMA conducted National Level Exercise 2010 to evaluate Federal, State, and local partners' emergency preparedness and coordination capabilities in response to an improvised nuclear device detonation. This exercise provided FEMA with valuable lessons learned pertaining to the challenges of national incident management under changing continuity of government conditions; the need to evaluate strategic resource allocation for an impacted jurisdiction after a catastrophic incident; medical surge capabilities, including radiological exposure monitoring and burn care capacity; and the critical importance of effective public messaging after a nuclear incident.

To ensure that FEMA is addressing the needs of the entire community in all of its preparedness activities, FEMA revised its Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 to incorporate planning considerations for individuals with functional and access needs, children, and household pets/service animals. FEMA also established the Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program in recognition of the relationship between resilient businesses and recovery of communities affected by disasters.

FEMA took a critical look at the Nation's preparedness efforts, including a 2010 Nationwide Plan Review (NPR); a Haiti Earthquake After Action Report containing observations and recommendations for improved Urban Search and Rescue operations; and a Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force Report that provides stakeholder recommendations for improving preparedness doctrine, policy, and grant activities.

***Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):*** IPAWS is America's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning networks, expanding and improving upon the traditional audio-only radio and television Emergency Alert System (EAS). IPAWS seeks to provide, in support of presidential alerting and warning requirements, the capability to transmit one message over more media to more people, as well as to allow full integration with State, territorial, tribal, and local government alert and warning systems. In FY 2010, the program accomplished the following:

- Completed analysis of alternative designs for the IPAWS Alert Aggregator and Gateway, which enables authenticated public safety officials to distribute emergency alert messages to the American people over multiple communications media simultaneously
- Adopted and deployed the FEMA Disaster Management Open Platform for Emergency Networks program as IPAWS Alert Aggregator/Gateway
- Adopted Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) v1.2, the industry standard for alert messaging, and a CAP to EAS Implementation Guide
- Continued expansion and modernization of the FEMA Primary Entry Point network, and completed construction of five new Primary Entry Point stations
- Conducted the first test of the national EAS presidential message code in Alaska.

## **Federal Insurance and Mitigation**

***Hazard Mitigation and Flood Programs:*** By encouraging and supporting mitigation efforts, FEMA leads the Nation in reducing the impact of disasters in America's most vulnerable

communities. FEMA helps communities increase their resilience through risk analysis, risk reduction, and risk insurance. Hazard mitigation and flood plain management programs save money. Research has shown that every dollar invested in mitigation saves the Nation an average of \$4. In FY 2010, FEMA helped hundreds of communities and tens of thousands of individuals mitigate the economic loss and human suffering associated with disaster damage, through risk identification and analysis; sound floodplain management strategies; support for stronger building codes; grants to strengthen the built environment; affordable flood insurance; and responsible environmental planning and historic preservation.

This past year, FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program helped strengthen State, tribal, and local government capability by providing actionable risk information, mitigation planning tools, and risk communication outreach support. In FY 2010, Risk MAP initiated an additional 600 projects affecting 3,800 communities. The program also ensured that 80 percent of the Nation's population (excluding territories) was covered by local Hazard Mitigation Plans, and transitioned flood hazard data distribution from a paper-map-focused system to a nearly all-digital distribution system.

In FY 2010, Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (UHMA) programs helped local communities across the United States prepare for future disasters by providing up to \$60 million in flood grant funds for mitigation activities affecting more than 400 properties. These measures are expected to provide savings to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) of approximately \$90 million in reduced claims payments. The Predisaster Mitigation Grant Program awarded 45 projects, totaling \$42.5 million, for communities to prepare for future disasters. In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program obligated approximately \$648 million in disaster assistance funds to help communities rebuild stronger and more resiliently after a disaster.



*FEMA representatives Rena Brogdom (left) and Mark Rollins (right) staff a Mitigation Workshop in Nashville, Tennessee. These outreach displays provide disaster survivors with information to mitigate disaster issues in their homes and businesses.*

In FY 2010, the NFIP continued to provide our citizens with affordable flood insurance, while continuing to reduce the financial impact of flooding disasters on our Nation, and help individuals and communities improve disaster resiliency and long-term sustainability. The program insured more than 5.6 million residential and commercial policy holders, totaling approximately \$1.2 trillion in insured property. More than 21,000 communities nationwide participated in the NFIP, with 1,148 participating in the Community Rating System. Under CRS, flood insurance premiums are reduced to reflect community activities that reduce flood damage to existing buildings, manage development in areas not mapped by the NFIP, protect new buildings beyond the minimum NFIP protection level, help insurance agents obtain flood data, and help people obtain flood insurance. It is estimated that in FY 2010, through its management of the NFIP, FEMA saved American taxpayers \$1.7 billion.



## **United States Fire Administration (USFA)**

Because of the combined efforts of USFA and its stakeholders, fire-related deaths in the general population have declined by 20 percent in the last 10 years (2000-2009). In addition, the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities, excluding the events of September 11, 2011, and the Hometown Heroes' fatalities, has decreased 14 percent.

During FY 2010, USFA delivered 2,500 training programs to 98,918 fire and emergency response personnel through its diverse delivery system and network of national training partners. In addition, USFA conducted a national fire-based EMS curriculum advisory assessment. In the technology area, USFA implemented a new Web-based reporting option in the National Fire Incident Reporting System, streamlining the reporting process. USFA also launched a national smoke alarm public education campaign called, "Install.Inspect.Protect." that encourages the installation and maintenance of home smoke alarms in an effort to reduce residential fire deaths and injuries. Through the first 10 months of the campaign, using multiple media outlets (TV, radio, print, electronic), the campaign's message was delivered to an estimated audience of 500 million.

### **Mission Support**

The Mission Support Bureau is responsible for developing efficient and effective practices, and for improving internal coordination to ensure the seamless delivery of excellent customer service across the Agency in the areas of human capital, procurement, security, finance, health, safety, records management, and technology. In FY 2010, Mission Support accomplished the following:

- Led the Agency-wide effort to examine the FEMA base budget by coordinating the Deputy Administrator's internal budget review process, which resulted in a realignment of funding within the Management and Administration account to fund necessary infrastructure improvements and the Administrator's strategic initiatives, including workforce enhancement, catastrophic planning, and the Disaster Management and Support Environment.
- Established FEMA's first electronic fingerprinting process system, reducing average fingerprinting processing time from 2-3 weeks to just 1-3 days.
- Completed the first phase of the strategic workforce planning initiative to define the current FEMA baseline workforce to support future workforce sizing and planning decisions.
- Completed a number of hiring milestones, to include converting non-disaster Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (CORE) into permanent full-time positions.
- Deobligated more than \$1.5 billion in unliquidated contract obligations in the DRF, which provided additional funding to support critical disaster recovery activities during FY 2010.

**Budget Request***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>10</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	2,070	797,650 <sup>1</sup>	3,398 <sup>2</sup>	903,250 <sup>3</sup>	3,503	815,099	(105)	(88,151)
State and Local Programs	542	3,015,200	572 <sup>4</sup>	3,015,200	680	3,844,663	108	829,463
Emergency Management Performance Grants	14	340,000	14	340,000	4	4	(14)	(340,000)
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	60	810,000	60	810,000	4	4	(60)	(810,000)
United States Fire Administration	115	45,588	115	45,588	115	42,538	0	(3,050)
Collections – Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	170	(265)	170	(361)	170	(896)	0	(535)
Disaster Relief Fund	4,525	1,600,000 <sup>5</sup>	5,365	1,478,400 <sup>6</sup>	5,365	1,800,000	0	321,600
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	56	220,000	56	220,000	80	102,712	24	(117,288)
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	0	295	0	295	0	295	0	0
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	15	100,000	15	100,000	15	84,937	0	(15,063)
Emergency Food and Shelter	0	200,000	0	200,000	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
<b>Net Discretionary – Excluding Support</b>	<b>7,567</b>	<b>\$7,128,468</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>\$7,112,372</b>	<b>9,928</b>	<b>\$6,789,348</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>(\$323,024)</b>
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary	242	146,000	260	169,000	298	171,000	38	2,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory	29	3,085,000	29	3,065,546	29	3,102,748	0	37,202
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,838</b>	<b>\$10,359,468</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>\$10,346,918</b>	<b>10,255</b>	<b>\$10,063,096</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>(\$283,822)</b>
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 <sup>7</sup>	-	5,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>7,838</b>	<b>\$15,459,468</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>\$10,346,918</b>	<b>10,255</b>	<b>\$10,063,096</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>(\$283,822)</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(5,572) <sup>8</sup>	-	(5,572) <sup>9</sup>	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, \$105.6 million was transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund and \$120.6 million was transferred from the State and Local Programs appropriation to the Management and Administration appropriation in FY 2010. The amount shown does not reflect the transfers.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the amount for Management and Administration in FY 2011 includes 925 FTE transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the amount for Management and Administration in FY 2011 includes \$105.6 million transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund.

<sup>4</sup> Amounts for Emergency Management Performance Grants and Assistance to Firefighter Grants are included in the State and Local amounts for FY 2012.

<sup>5</sup> Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, the following transfers were made from the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2010: \$105.6 million to Management and Administration and \$16 million to the Office of Inspector General. The amount shown does not reflect the transfers.

<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the following transfers were made from the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2011: \$105.6 million to Management and Administration and \$16 million to the Office of Inspector General. The amount shown does reflect the transfers.

<sup>7</sup> Per P.L. 111-212, \$5.1 billion of supplemental appropriations were provided for the Disaster Relief Fund.

<sup>8</sup> Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, \$5.572 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Trucking Industry Security Grants were rescinded.

<sup>9</sup> Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, \$5.572 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Trucking Industry Security Grants were rescinded.

<sup>10</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.



*DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano and FEMA Administrator W. Craig Fugate listen to a West Hamilton Ave. (Bordeaux-Nashville) resident describe the flooding of his home. FEMA responded to severe storms and flooding that damaged or destroyed thousands of homes across Tennessee in May 2010.*

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

The Department’s FY 2012 budget for FEMA focuses on achieving success in one of DHS’ core missions - ensuring domestic resilience to disasters. The FY 2012 President’s Budget places a strong emphasis on funding the key programs that help to ensure that, as a Nation, we are prepared at the Federal, State, and local levels to effectively and rapidly respond to and recover from a variety of disasters.

- **State and Local Grants ..... \$3,844.7M (680 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget sustains Federal funding of more than \$3.8 billion for State and local preparedness grants, highlighting the Department’s commitment to moving resources out of Washington, D.C. and into the hands of state and local first responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, natural disasters, and other threats. Included in this amount are \$420 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grants to rehire laid-off firefighters and retain veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions – and \$250 million for equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials. Also included is \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). EMPG provides formula grants to assist State and local governments to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management programs. The funding will allow FEMA to provide additional support to help State and local governments achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management.
  
- **Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) ..... \$1,800.0M (5,365 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$1.8 billion for the DRF. Through the DRF, FEMA provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. The request funds the 5-year rolling average of historical obligations for noncatastrophic events (those less than \$500 million in estimated obligations) less estimated annual recoveries for FY 2012.
  
- **Regional Catastrophic Event Planning ..... \$8.5M**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides more than \$8 million to continue development of catastrophic plans, with a focus on plans for response to biological event and earthquakes.
  
- **National Exercises ..... \$3.0M**  
The FY 2012 Budget provides \$3 million for FEMA’s participation in National Level Exercise 12, an exercise to test FEMA’s ability to respond to a catastrophic cyber attack.

**FY 2012 Program Decreases:**

- **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis .....-\$117.3M (0 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 amount of \$102.7 million reflects a refocus of Agency-wide resources on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing support for this program, which also is supplemented by fees derived from the NFIP.

- **Management and Administration .....-\$208.7M (0 FTE)**

The FY 2012 Budget funds Management and Administration at \$815.1 million. The Department is committed to improving efficiency by streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies while ensuring the Nation’s resilience from disasters.

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## U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

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### Description:

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) processes millions of immigration benefit applications every year through a network of 235 offices: domestic and foreign. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, USCIS completed more than 677,000 naturalization applications; processed 16.4 million queries through the E-Verify program, up from 8.7 million in FY 2009; naturalized more than 11,000 military service members and qualified family members; interviewed nearly 95,000 refugee applicants from around the world; processed more than 28,000 asylum applications; and, maintained an average processing time for naturalization applications of approximately 4.5 months.

### At a Glance

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Alejandro N. Mayorkas*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Field Operations; Service Center Operations; Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations; Fraud Detection and National Security; Management; Customer Service; and Enterprise Services.*

<b>Budget Request:</b>	<b>\$2,906,865,000</b>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$369,477,000</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees &amp; Trust Fund:</i>	<i>\$2,537,388,000</i>

<i>Employees (FTE):</i>	<i>11,633</i>
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### Responsibilities:

USCIS ensures that citizenship and immigration information and decisions on immigration benefits are provided to customers in a timely, accurate, consistent, courteous, and professional manner. Over 50 different types of immigration benefits are processed through USCIS. Every case is unique and requires specialized attention from experienced USCIS immigration officers. USCIS is also responsible for enhancing the integrity of our country's legal immigration system by deterring, detecting, and pursuing immigration related fraud and combating unauthorized employment in the workplace. In addition, USCIS provides protection to refugees, both inside and outside of the United States, in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations.



*USCIS Director Alejandro Mayorkas poses with a new U.S. citizen after a Naturalization Ceremony*

### **Service to the Public:**

USCIS secures America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system. USCIS ensures that immigration benefits are granted only to eligible applicants and petitioners. USCIS also develops and promotes educational tools and resources to support citizenship and immigrant integration. USCIS anti-fraud efforts make it easier for employers to comply with labor and immigration law and harder for those seeking to exploit our systems. Through security checks on persons seeking immigration benefits, USCIS has facilitated the apprehension of criminals and wanted felons across the country, as well as the discovery of several dangerous fugitives.



*US Service Members taking the Oath of Allegiance at a Military Naturalization Ceremony*

### **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- Participation in the E-Verify program grew from 156,659 employer participants at the end of FY 2009 to 226,528 at the end of FY 2010, with an average of 1,300 new employers each week. The number of queries processed through the program grew from 8.7 million in FY 2009 to 16.4 million in FY 2010. Employer compliance efforts yielded a touch rate of over 16,000 contacts and employee rights were highlighted with a new hotline yielding 44,000 calls. Enhanced outreach and work with enforcement agencies further strengthened the program. The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program processed more than 11.7 million queries related to immigration status and registered 338 new agencies for a total customer agency count of 638. The SAVE program averaged over 70,000 active users in FY2010 and increased its customer base by more than 113% compared to FY 2009.
- E-Verify significantly bolstered tools to combat identity fraud by acquiring access to U.S. passport photos in order to assist employers authenticate the validity of U.S. passport identification when presented by an employee. Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) conducted over 15,000 site inspections within the Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program and completed over 10,000 administrative fraud investigations. USCIS conducted more than 3 million FBI fingerprint and name checks and 30 million other law enforcement checks to ensure persons granted immigration benefits do not pose a threat to national security and public safety. In addition, USCIS redesigned the Naturalization Certificate and the Permanent Resident Card (i.e., "Green Card") to incorporate substantially improved security features.
- USCIS interviewed approximately 95,000 refugee applicants from more than 67 countries to support the admission of more than 73,000 refugees, in keeping with the President's annual determination. In addition, USCIS processed more than 28,000 asylum applications.

- Overall, processing times continued to decrease during FY 2010 with all major form types at or below goal. The average processing time for naturalization applications was approximately 4.5 months.
- USCIS completed 677,957 naturalization applications-11,978 of which were military naturalization applications.
- In response to the Haiti earthquake, USCIS administered the Secretary's Special Humanitarian Parole Program for Haitian Orphans that resulted in over 1,100 orphans being authorized parole into the United States. USCIS also approved the requests for humanitarian parole on the basis of urgent medical needs for approximately 120 persons. In addition, USCIS processed more than 48,000 applications for Temporary Protected Status for Haitians living in the United States.
- Under the expanded Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, USCIS awarded approximately \$8.1 million across two funding opportunities. The first opportunity provided more than \$4.7 million in funding through grants of up to \$100,000 to strengthen local citizenship service providers (48 awards). The second opportunity provided more than \$3.3 million in funding through grants of up to \$500,000 to increase the capacity of members or affiliates of national, regional, or statewide organizations to provide citizenship services (8 awards).
- The USCIS Office of Citizenship launched the first phase of the Citizenship Resource Center, a free website for citizenship learners, teachers, and organizations with centralized citizenship information, study materials, interactive learning activities, and teacher lesson plans and activities based on the English and civics portions of the naturalization test.
- USCIS processed the full statutory limit of 10,000 “U” visas for the first time since the creation of the U Visa in the year 2000. The U-Visa is an immigration status set-aside for alien victims of criminal activity who, as a result, have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse and who are willing to help law enforcement investigate and/or prosecute related crimes.



**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>7</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	303	235,000	878	224,000	1,314	369,477	436	145,477
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>\$235,000</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>\$224,000</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>\$369,477</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>\$145,477</b>
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	9,874	2,513,138	10,357	2,753,671	10,133	2,486,310	(224)	(267,361)
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	658	109,859	186	39,158	186	38,078	-	(1,080)
<b>Subtotal - Fees<sup>4, 5</sup></b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>\$2,635,997</b>	<b>10,543</b>	<b>\$2,805,829</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>\$2,537,388</b>	<b>(224)</b>	<b>(\$268,441)</b>
<b>Emergency / Supplemental<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,835</b>	<b>\$2,881,597</b>	<b>11,421</b>	<b>\$3,029,829</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>\$2,906,865</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>(\$122,964)</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2010 Salaries and Expenses total does not include the \$2.3 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.

<sup>2</sup>The FY 2010 Salaries and Expenses total includes the \$11 million data center migration reprogramming that was approved by Congress.

<sup>3</sup>The FY 2011 Salaries and Expenses total does not include the \$25 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.

<sup>4</sup>The FY 2010 Fee Account amounts reflect the spending authority levels included in the FY 2010 USCIS reprogramming request that was approved by Congress. The amount for the Immigration Examinations Fee Account excludes \$55 million that was also included in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

<sup>5</sup>The FY 2011 Fee Account amounts reflect the spending authority levels included in the FY 2011 USCIS reprogramming request that was approved by Congress.

<sup>6</sup> Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-212).

<sup>7</sup> The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **Immigration Status Verification Programs ..... \$132.4M (546 FTE)**

Resources are requested for 554 positions, 546 FTE, and \$132.4 million for enhancements and expansion of Immigration Status Verification Programs at USCIS – E-Verify and SAVE. E-Verify helps U.S. employers maintain a legal workforce by verifying the employment eligibility of their workers, while SAVE assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies with determining eligibility for benefits by verifying immigration status. These

programs promote compliance with immigration laws and prevent individuals from obtaining benefits they are not eligible to receive.

- **E-Verify** ..... **\$102.4M (360 FTE)**  
The request seeks \$102.4 million, 368 positions, and 360 FTEs to support E-Verify operations and enhancements. The FY 2012 request continues support for E-Verify operations and enhancements, including additional funding for new monitoring, compliance and outreach positions necessitated by program expansion.
- **Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)** ..... **\$29.9M (186 FTE)**  
The request seeks \$29.9 million, 186 positions, and 186 FTEs to support the cost of the SAVE program. The FY 2012 request continues support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements, to assist state, local, and federal agencies determine individuals' eligibility for public benefits based on their immigration status.
- **Immigrant Integration & Citizenship**..... **\$19.7M (26 FTE)**  
The request seeks an increase of \$1.76 million, four positions, and two FTEs to support immigrant integration by expanding citizenship and integration program activities through new grant opportunities to include:
  - **Literacy Development for Immigrants Grant Program (Pilot Program)** - A lack of basic literacy skills is a significant barrier to naturalization for immigrants of all ages. While there are numerous options for literate immigrants who wish to learn English as a second language, there are very few resources available for pre-literate individuals. As a result, this grant program will focus on building the literacy skills of lawful permanent residents. Under the pilot program, four non-profit organizations or public schools can apply for funding of up to \$200,000 to create a new educational program that specifically targets illiterate immigrant populations on the path to citizenship. Emphasis would be on the development of research-based curricula that could be used as a model for organizations across the Nation.
  - **Citizenship Education Program Development Workshop Cooperative Agreement** - Provide a cooperative agreement to a non-profit public or private educational organization to plan and implement five regional citizenship education program development workshops at which adult education practitioners and teachers collaborate to devise content, formats, training strategies, and dissemination methods related to citizenship education. The grantee will be responsible for planning and implementing all aspects of the workshops; recruiting (and funding participation) appropriate adult education experts and practitioners to participate in the workshops; devising an agenda and working structure for the workshop; and submitting an evaluation and implementation plan based on the workshop discussion to USCIS. Applicants would be encouraged to collaborate with one or more partner institutions as appropriate.
  - **Staffing** – four new Regional Citizenship Outreach Officers, to support effective implementation of USCIS citizenship training and public awareness efforts.

- **Business Transformation.....\$234.4M (0 FTE)**  
The FY 2012 request continues the multi-year effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer focused electronic filing system. Business Transformation is funded through the Immigration Examination Fee Account.

- **Data Center Development..... \$12.5M (0 FTE)**  
FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund, will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012.

The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS Components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time.

- **Acquisition Workforce.....\$1.5M (6 FTE)**  
In support of the Administration’s emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, USCIS requests \$1.5 million, 11 positions, and 6 FTEs to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness

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# FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

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## Description:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) serves a leadership role as the Federal Government's principal provider of world-class, interagency training of Federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC's collaborative approach with its client groups – Federal, State and local, and international – uses research and training in a shared mission of protecting our democratic institutions, ensuring public safety, and preserving law and order.

FLETC's services to its three major client groups underscore its homeland security support mission in promoting intergovernmental cooperation in law enforcement preparedness. FLETC:

- Serves more than 85 Federal agencies having law enforcement responsibilities;
- Provides training and technical assistance to State and local law enforcement entities; and
- Plans, develops, and presents formal training courses and practical exercise applications related to international law enforcement training, in the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad.

## Responsibilities:

FLETC's operation is based on the long-held premise that taxpayers are far better served through a consolidated approach to law enforcement training. A consolidated approach provides the opportunity to deliver higher quality training through state-of-the-art facilities, a permanent core faculty of training instructors, consistency of training content and quality, and delivery of the most contemporary of law enforcement philosophies. The commingling of students from different agencies and levels of government promotes networking and fosters the interagency cooperation that is critical to the success of federal law enforcement professionals.

FLETC conducts and supports numerous basic, advanced and specialized law enforcement training programs of varying lengths consistent with the duties and responsibilities of the personnel to be trained. Numerous federal partner organizations now use one of FLETC's sites for portions or all of their law enforcement training operations. These on-site training offices and academies coordinate the training activities of their personnel and conduct advanced and agency-specific training programs.

Many organizations that have not partnered with FLETC by signing a memorandum of understanding attend FLETC training programs on a space-available basis. Training provided to students from these organizations accounted for approximately 6 percent of FLETC's total workload in terms of student weeks. Training provided on a space-available basis helps to maintain the economies of operations for consolidated training.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Connie L. Patrick, Director*

*Established: 1970*

*Major Divisions: Basic Training;  
Advanced Training; Agency-Specific  
Training; State and Local Training;  
International Training*

***Budget Request:                 \$276,413,000***

*Employees (FTE)                                 1,103*

FLETC also offers select specialized training programs for state, local and international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs that are not generally available, either locally or regionally, and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

To increase training opportunities not otherwise available to law enforcement agencies and other emergency response providers located in rural areas, FLETC was appropriated funding in FY 2009 to support the Rural Policing Institute (RPI). The RPI provides tuition-free and low-cost training to state, local, campus, and tribal law enforcement agencies. Programs are conducted at select sites throughout the country and are usually hosted by a local law enforcement agency.

FLETC currently operates four training sites throughout the United States for multiple agency use. The FLETC headquarters and training site, Glynco, Georgia, has classrooms, dining and residence halls, and state-of-the-art facilities for firearms, physical techniques, driver, marine, and computer-based training activities. Two field locations that provide both basic and advanced training are located in Artesia, New Mexico, and Charleston, South Carolina. The fourth training site, Cheltenham, Maryland, provides in-service and requalification training for officers and agents in the Washington, D.C. area. In cooperation with the Department of State, FLETC manages an International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana, and serves as Deputy Director at the ILEA in Bangkok, Thailand. FLETC has a Regional Training Advisor who works with the U.S. Embassy located in Kyiv, Ukraine. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U.S. embassies abroad.



*A student applies learned techniques in utilizing marine electronics during adverse weather conditions in marine simulators.*



*A student prepares a comparison chart of latent prints for identification testimony.*

### **Service to the Public:**

The FLETC trains those who protect our homeland. The Federally accredited law enforcement training programs provided at the FLETC constitute a source of career-long training for the law enforcement community that helps officers and agents fulfill their responsibilities proficiently. Safer law enforcement professionals lead to safer law enforcement operations and ultimately to a safer American public.

**FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- Effectively trained 65,736 law enforcement agents in FY 2010. Although this represents an overall decrease of 2.3 percent or 1,508 agents below the FY 2009 levels, FLETC met 100 percent of partner organization basic training needs.
- During its first full year of implementation, the Rural Policing Institute (RPI) trained 5,283 State, local, campus and tribal law enforcement officers in locations throughout the United States and Indian Country and via distance learning.
- Completed construction of the new Physical Techniques Complex for FLETC Charleston. The new 33,000-square-foot facility contains five mat rooms, an equipment issue, male and female locker rooms, and two exercise rooms with state-of-the-art cardio and strength training equipment.
- Completed construction of a 37,750-square-foot firearms multipurpose facility, a 32,000-square-foot language arts facility, and a 5,036-square-foot detention facility at FLETC Artesia.
- Completed 100 percent architectural and engineering design of Phase One and 35 percent of Phase Two design of the Counterterrorism Operations Training Facility (CTOTF) Terminal Building and Urban and Suburban Sites at FLETC Glynco.
- Achieved reaccreditation of the flagship Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP) by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board (FLETA) with full compliance, as well as achieving accreditation of the FLETC's Law Enforcement In-Service Instructor Training Program (LEIISTP).
- Developed a criminal interviewing simulator which is the first of its kind in the country. The Avatar Based Interviewing Simulator (ABIS) uses speech recognition to provide free flowing practice sessions where students can hone their communication skills and strategies to elicit accurate information from victims, witnesses, and suspects while gauging both verbal and non-verbal cues.
- Partnered with the Department of the Army, Fort Stewart, Georgia, and signed a memorandum of agreement that established the Operation Warfighter Intern Program, enabling FLETC Glynco to utilize the skills of combat-wounded American soldiers stationed at the nearby Army post.
- Migrated all FLETC, partner organization, and contractor staff (enterprise-wide) Background Investigation (BI) data into the DHS Integrated Security Management System (ISMS). This facilitates DHS-wide ISMS BI sharing and populates the DHS Identity Management System (IDMS), which enables FLETC Personal Identity Verification (PIV) II card issuance and authorizes access to DHS facilities.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>1</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses, FLETC	1,096	\$238,047	1,096	\$238,047	1,096	\$237,653	-	(\$394)
Salaries and Expenses, FLETA	7	1,309	7	1,309	7	1,304		(5)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	-	43,456	-	43,456	-	37,456	-	(6,000)
<b>Net Discretionary – Excluding Supplementals</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>\$282,812</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>\$282,812</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>\$276,413</b>	-	<b>(\$6,399)</b>
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>\$290,912</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>\$282,812</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>\$276,413</b>	-	<b>(\$6,399)</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **TSA Basic Training.....\$3.3M (0 FTE)**  
To fund basic training of additional Federal Air Marshals and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team members.

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## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

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### **Description:**

The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) mission is to improve homeland security by working with partners to provide state-of-the-art technology and solutions that help them achieve their missions. S&T partners and customers include the operating components of the Department, as well as State, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and officials.

### **Responsibilities:**

S&T ensures that DHS and the homeland security community have the science, technical information, and capabilities they need to effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards and homeland security threats. S&T develops state-of-the-art solutions to protect the Nation's people and critical infrastructure from chemical, biological, explosive, and cyber attacks.

S&T accomplishes its mission through partner-focused and output-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Under Secretary Tara O'Toole, M.D., M.P.H.*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions:*  
*Acquisition and Operations Support, Laboratory Facilities, Research, Development, and Innovation, University Programs*

*Budget Request: \$1,176,432,000*

*Employees (FTE): 505*



#### **Left: BIOMETRIC DETECTOR**

Rapid, less-intrusive, high quality, contactless acquisition of fingerprint biometrics to improve signal quality and throughput.

#### **Middle: WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE**

High resolution persistent surveillance system that provides a full 360-degree field of view, automated change detection capabilities, and the capacity for multiple operators to simultaneously view and manipulate a scene in both real-time and forensic analysis.

#### **Right: LEVEE BREACH MITIGATION**

Rapidly deployable system to stop the flow of water through levee breach within six hours of its formation.



The Directorate has four RDT&E Program, Project, and Activities (PPA), and 16 thrust areas, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These four PPAs are: Acquisition and Operations Support; Research, Development and Innovation; Laboratory Facilities; and University Programs.

### **Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS)**

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five thrust areas of AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act (*Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002*); Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

### **Laboratory Facilities**

Manages the Laboratory Facilities programs. The Office of National Laboratories (ONL) provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our Homeland. ONL executes two programs: Construction and Laboratory Operations.

### **Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)**

Provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

### **University Programs**

Supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The three thrust areas of University Programs are: Centers of Excellence, Education Programs, and Minority Serving Institutions.

### **Service to the Public:**

S&T is central to securing the homeland and providing leadership to harness science and technology – in coordination and partnership with universities, research institutes and laboratories, other government agencies, and private-sector companies – to counter high-consequence threats. Science and technology improvements have helped ensure our Nation’s safety in the last half-century, and will continue to be deployed to protect our Homeland.

### **FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- **SAFETY Act** - Evaluates and qualifies technologies for liability protection in accordance with the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act of

2002 and the supporting regulations of the Final Rule (6 CFR Part 25) implemented on July 10, 2006. Seventy-one technologies were approved by the program, which is a 22 percent increase in total annual awards since inception. Small business applicants accounted for more than 50 percent of applications and awards (150 percent of goal). The average processing time for applications was maintained below the 120 calendar day timeframe mandated by Congress.

- **Borders/Maritime Standards Program** - Program seeks to identify and/or develop standards which promote the development of modal-specific technologies and systems to ensure security of cargo while in transit; this includes standards for Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) technologies that are used to tag and track containers. Deployed a pilot RFID counterfeit detection system and began participation in international standards efforts to promote global supply chain security (International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee 104, freight containers).
- **Explosives Standards** - Completed the development of trace explosives standard test materials for certain explosives (RDX and C4) and finalized/adopted standard test methods for X-ray inspection systems and body scanners, including efforts to support standards for Advanced Imaging Technologies.
- **System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders (SAVER) Program** - Conducted more than 10 comparative assessments on emergency responder equipment covering 50 specific responder products. Published 76 SAVER documents/knowledge products. SAVER has more than 725 knowledge products available to the responder community (<https://www.rkb.us/saver>). During FY 2010, more than 40,000 documents and other knowledge products were downloaded or requested through SAVER.
- **International Programs** - International Cooperative Programs Office (ICPO) concluded a project to develop a new form of blast-resistant glass, incorporating advanced materials developed in Australia, which has resulted in a follow-on contract by S&T's Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management's Building Protection Program.
- **Container Security Device (CSD)** - Develops an advanced sensor system for monitoring containers' integrity from the point-of-consolidation to the point-of-deconsolidation in the maritime supply chain. The ACSD is a small unit that attaches to the inside of a container to monitor all six sides and report any intrusion, door opening, or human cargo. Technology developer delivered an improved CSD prototype that remedied shortfalls discovered during prototype testing (including false alarms, defeat mechanisms, and performance reliability) and further integrated systems improvements.
- **Hybrid Composite Container** - Develops an International Standards Organization (ISO) composite shipping container with embedded security sensors. Composite containers are stronger than current steel shipping containers and are 10-15 percent lighter. The weight savings benefit shippers by allowing them to load more goods per container. Composite containers are also easier to repair, which decreases life-cycle costs, and can be modified to contain imbedded sensors to increase security. In FY 2010, delivered a manufactured prototype for testing and evaluation and conducted structural International Standards Organization (ISO) testing.

- **Scholars and Fellows** - Awarded 6 institutional grants, 20 fellowships, and 50 internships focusing on building a high quality and diverse talent pool of public-service-oriented scientists and engineers who will be committed to the Department's mission and working on homeland security problems and challenges at all levels. The program includes the DHS S&T Career Development grants program, which provides funding to support scholarships and fellowships at institutions, including the COEs that have made a commitment to develop HS-STEM curricula and fields of study.
- **Laboratory Construction** - Constructed explosive storage bunkers enabling the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) to continue to support increasing system development testing requirements. These upgrades support TSL and further its efforts to expand expertise in mass transportation.
- **National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) – S&T** commissioned NBACC and the facility became operational. The NBACC facility will provide the nation with the scientific basis for awareness of biological threats and bioforensic analysis and to support attribution of potential biological threat use against the American public.
- **Internet Measurements Techniques Project (formerly Internet Route Monitoring)** Completed Geographic router-level maps and released deep edge Internet mapping tools that were tested on two Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The maps will enhance Internet monitoring and modeling capabilities to identify threats and predict the cascading impacts of various damage scenarios.
- **Process Control Systems (PCS) Security Project** - Delivered secure wireless devices that will help secure wireless transmission for process control systems. The devices improve security PCS, a statistics and engineering discipline that controls the output of a specific process.
- **Real-Time Data Processing and Visualization Project** - Developed a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Investigation's infrastructure capable of supporting enterprise-wide data fusion and Web-based visualization of queries across data cubes and Geographical Information Systems. The project rolled out handheld access to the field as well as anomaly detection and emergency-management processing and visualization for State and local emergency managers.
- **Compliance Assessment Project (CAP)** - Completed compliance testing for the first Land Mobile Radio (handheld) for the Project 25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP). Eight manufacturers, representing more than 80 percent of the land mobile radio market, submitted equipment that completed the CAP process.
- **Converged Interoperable Communications** - Activated the Virtual USA (vUSA) information-sharing prototype ahead of schedule in response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill at the request of vUSA pilot participants from the Gulf States. The prototype allowed participating States to view the most recent data in their own map viewers, enabling “one-to-

many” sharing of situation reports, boom locations, and oil spill projections saving time and resources, and leading to more informed decision-making.

- **Air Cargo Project** - Delivered a prototype mass-spectrometer, bench-top, trace detector for laboratory assessment and tested the performance of a metal detector for palletized air cargo screening.
- **Automated Threat Recognition (ATR)** - Delivered an initial version of ATR software for testing advanced image processing. ATR algorithms will provide improved detection rates and more efficient screening, leading to reduced screening time and cost and strengthening privacy protections.
- **Risk Prediction Project** - Delivered software to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to derive and evaluate complex patterns of risk to augment the existing CBP Automated Targeting System – Passenger (ATS-P) capability, which identifies improvised explosive devices and related trafficking patterns. CBP-sponsored evaluations indicated that the anomaly detection-based software increased screening accuracy approximately 300 percent over the existing baseline.
- **Validation of SPOT (Screening Passenger by Observation)** - Delivered software to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to support a portable device to record, report, and communicate projected SPOT-based risk assessments to aviation security.
- **Decision Support Tools Project** - Concluded the initiation of the integration of chemical and biological transport and health effects modules into U.S. Secret Service’s Site Security Planning Tool to support operational training.
- **Facility Restoration Demonstration Project** - Investigates man portable technology to detect and identify persistent low vapor pressure chemical threats on surfaces. This system will enable a rapid, standoff survey of areas potentially contaminated with persistent chemical agents, thus accelerating facility restoration. Concluded restoration guidance in coordination with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the execution of an operational demonstration in the Los Angeles, California airport system.
- **Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Project** – CSAC delivered the Chemical Agent Reactions Database (CARD) to DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis. CARD will improve understanding of current and evolving vulnerabilities to chemical attacks and inform prioritization to address the vulnerabilities.
- **Contractor-to Federal Employee Conversions** - DHS launched the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) by conducting a multi-sector workforce assessment to eliminate or convert contractor positions. In FY 2010, S&T converted 35 contractors to Federal employees in support of DHS’s goal of establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the DHS workforce.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>3</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration <sup>1</sup>	317	\$143,200	317	\$143,200	375	\$149,365	58	\$6,165
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	86,285	-	86,285	-	54,154	-	(32,131)
Laboratory Facilities	130	150,188	130	150,188	130	276,500	-	126,312
Research, Development, and Innovation	-	577,448	-	577,448	-	659,850	-	82,402
University Programs	-	49,350	-	49,350	-	36,563	-	(12,787)
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>\$1,006,471</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>\$1,006,471</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>\$1,176,432</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>\$169,961</b>
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>\$1,006,471</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>\$1,006,471</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>\$1,176,432</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>\$169,961</b>
Less Prior Year Rescission		(6,944) <sup>2</sup>		(6,944) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	(6,944)

<sup>1</sup>Reflects transfer of FTE and M&A funds associated with Transformational Research and Development transfer from DNDO to the S&T Directorate.

<sup>2</sup>Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Law 111-83

<sup>3</sup>The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- **Science & Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program (STORE)..... \$17.9M (0 FTE)**  
Partners with the U.S. Secret Service to better integrate technology solutions with human networks protecting government leaders and designated personnel traveling across the country. STORE has two primary goals:
  - Implement new and existing technologies that are lightweight, efficient, modular, and portable to more effectively maintain control of cleared areas while extending protective capabilities beyond certain physical boundaries. STORE will optimally integrate these technologies, including communication and various detection systems, to work together to support human processes.
  - Help Secret Service establish a sustainable plan to rigorously analyze and measure its effectiveness, consider emerging threats, and make technology refresh decisions to guide future acquisitions. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype protective mission systems and/or technology, based on the findings in FY 2011. The project also plans to

review the analyses and acquisition processes supporting long-term, protective mission technology enhancements.

- **Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot Project.....\$9.8M (0 FTE)**  
 Demonstrates an Electronic Chain-of-Custody (ECoC) device through a pilot program developed and evaluated by S&T, enabling improved visibility of cargo conveyances transiting U.S. land ports-of-entry. The pilot will test and assess the ECoC device by implementing it on four supply chain routes entering the country via land. The pilot will allow Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to determine the ECoC's efficacy, understand the different concept of operations of different supply routes, and provide an immediate interim operational capability. As of the date of this submission, the project will become operational following a fully executed memorandum of agreement with the CBP. In FY 2012, the project plans to test and validate the technologies, and conduct cargo runs.
- **Air Cargo Project..... \$16.1M (0 FTE)**  
 Develops the next generation of screening systems to mitigate the threat of explosives placed in air cargo containers. The technology will reduce reliance on human screeners to detect artfully concealed threats; provide automated equipment to screen air cargo to increase throughput; reduce government oversight costs; reduce industry costs of complying with air-cargo screening regulations; and provide additional layers of security to enhance and verify air-cargo, supply-chain integrity. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop an operational handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, perform a laboratory assessment of handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, develop prototype palletized cargo screening systems through a preliminary design review phase, and deliver and test mass spectrometer explosives trace detectors with non-contact sampling capability for air cargo screening.
- **Automated Carry-On Detection Project ..... \$1.1M (0 FTE)**  
 Develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives and concealed weapons. This project also will introduce new standalone or adjunct imaging technologies, such as Computed Tomography (CT), to continue the improvement of detection performance and the detection of novel explosives. The project plans to transition Block I of an Integrated Checkpoint Framework to TSA, incorporating standard data formats, interoperability, and remote multiplexed screening, and automatic detection algorithms for Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) to augment human screeners and streamline operations at aviation checkpoints.
- **Automatic Threat Recognition Project..... \$6.1M (0 FTE)**  
 Develops and evaluates automated target recognition (ATR) algorithms for AIT in a test bed with the goal of automatic and reliable detection of threats on passengers, reducing the need for human interpretation. This research will guide further enhancements necessary to reach full-scale development and deployment by testing a pilot version that was delivered. Additional research will improve existing technologies, as well as add a spiral upgrade to the currently piloted system. In FY 2012, the project plans to perform laboratory assessments of advanced image processing algorithms for checkpoint imaging systems and will develop advanced algorithms for image processing.
- **Explosives Trace Detection Project ..... \$3.1 (0 FTE)**

Develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives, including Home Made Explosives (HMEs), through improved trace sampling and detection technologies. The project has conducted third party testing of a bench-top non-contact trace detection system. The project will deliver prototype swab-based mass spectrometry trace-detection systems for check-point applications. With lessons learned from these initial systems, the technology will be enhanced for improved detection and operational characteristics such as throughput and maintenance. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition to TSA production-ready mass spectrometer trace-detection systems for checkpoint applications.

- **MagViz (SENSIT NMRI) Rapid Liquid..... \$5.1M (0 FTE)  
Component Detector Project**

Uses ultra-low field Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology to screen baggage for liquid explosives. The goal of MagViz is to improve security and enable the TSA to eliminate the 3-1-1 rule. Recently, the project continued building the magnetic characterization database of liquids; evaluated the capability of MagViz to detect dangerous semi-solids (e.g., heavy gels, creams); and demonstrated MagViz’s capability to seamlessly screen segregated liquids (without the 3-1-1 bag constraint) at a depth of 22 cm in a laboratory. The project also developed and tested its first Bottled Liquid Scanner (BLS) at the Albuquerque Airport in September 2010. The project will begin developing two more refined BLS systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate both Ultra Low Field (ULF) and Medium Field (MF) BLS prototypes in the laboratory leading to an operational demonstration and qualified product testing at the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL).

- **Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project ..... \$5.8M (0 FTE)**

Develops a multiplex technology platform that will allow an end user to screen for multiple pathogens from a single sample, and provide a user-friendly concept for multi-agency use and application where assay cartridges may be changed, based upon facility- or agency-specific needs. The project will ensure that different assay cartridges are validated for use by specific agencies. In the event of a biological attack, this facilitates assay cartridge delivery to support agencies that have the same platform to provide surge-capacity support for event mitigation. As the detection science and technology matures, the Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform will test for traditional agents, enhanced agents, emerging agents, and advanced agents, performing up to 100 tests or detecting 100 targets simultaneously within a single sample. The project has conducted a technology feasibility assessment. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a prototype for capability demonstration. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a capability demonstration of a prototype in select end user laboratories.

- **Cybersecurity Research: ..... \$18.0M (0 FTE)**

In alignment with the needs identified in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI), requested funding will support cybersecurity research and development projects such as Cyber Economic Incentives, Moving Target Defense, Tailored Trustworthy Spaces, and Transition to Practice.

- **Viable Bioparticle Capture Project..... \$2.1M (0 FTE)**

Develops an automated sampler that is compatible with laboratory analysis, sealed for safe handling of potential infectious agents, and capable of preserving sample viability for multiple days. The final system will augment BioWatch information by 1) allowing

characterization of the viability of a threat used in an attack; 2) supporting rapid antimicrobial susceptibility testing; 3) supporting orthogonal testing (using other assay chemistry for additional verification or characterization) as needed; and 4) enabling more definitive post-event characterization of bioterrorist events. The system will also provide critical information about persistence, decay and re-aerosolization of agent in the days after an attack. The project has demonstrated the feasibility of selected concepts and components through laboratory tests, and will include the testing of collectors for their ability to maintain viability of pathogens collected as aerosols. The project will also support a pilot demonstration and deliver and transition the prototype to the Office of Health Affairs (OHA).

- **National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Construction ..... \$150.0M (0 FTE)**  
Provides initial construction funding for the integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Additional construction will also be financed by sale proceeds from the future disposal of Plum Island. NBAF will replace Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) and when completed, provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure, including biosafety level (BSL)-4 capabilities, to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health.





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## DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

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### **Description:**

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established to improve the Nation's capability to detect and report unauthorized attempts to import, possess, store, develop, or transport radiological or nuclear material (rad/nuc) and weapons for use against the Nation, and to further enhance this capability over time.

### **Responsibilities:**

DNDO coordinates Federal efforts to detect and protect against rad/nuc terrorism threatening United States. DNDO, utilizing its interagency staff, is responsible for the development of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), the underlying strategy that guides the U.S. Government's nuclear detection efforts, and for implementing the domestic portion of the GNDA. DNDO acquires technology solutions for domestic implementation, develops Technical Capability Standards for rad/nuc detection systems (in conjunction with the National Institute of Standards and Technology), and tests and evaluates rad/nuc detectors using realistic threat-informed scenarios and operational conditions. DNDO supports operational partners by providing standardized threat assessments, technical reachback and training, and in conjunction with our partners, develops deployment strategies and response protocols for alarm adjudication. Furthermore, DNDO leads a national nuclear forensics program responsible for the planning, integration, evaluation and stewardship of the Nation's nuclear forensics capabilities, and the development of technologies and capabilities for pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics.

### **Service to the Public:**

DNDO works to protect the United States from rad/nuc terrorism by developing and deploying detection technologies, supporting operational law enforcement and homeland security partners, and by continuing to advance state-of-the-art nuclear forensics technologies. In addition to technical solutions, DNDO seeks to improve effectiveness of existing technology through improved operational concepts. DNDO works with other agencies across the U.S. Government, as well as State, local and tribal partners, to ensure that these capabilities provide the greatest level of protection possible through multiple layers of defense, and that these capabilities are continually improved.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Warren M. Stern, Director*

*Established: 2005*

*Major Divisions: Architecture Directorate, Mission Management Directorate, Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate, Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate, Operations Support Directorate, National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center, Red Team and Net Assessments*

***Budget Request:***                      ***\$331,738,000***

*Employees (FTE):*    *142*

**FY 2010 Accomplishments:**

- **Systems Engineering and Architecture:** Developed and provided the 2010 Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA to Congress. Adopted six American National Standards Institute rad/nuc detection standards, which support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) testing program. Compiled a comprehensive guidance document for technical requirements for agent-based radiation detectors in the Office of Border Patrol's Field Patrol Operations. Completed a Green Border States Architecture Study and gap analysis to identify capability development options in U.S. States with international land borders. Supported the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in drafting and completing the Nuclear Security Series recommendations document on detection and response, in conjunction with U.S. Government interagency and international IAEA membership. Under the framework of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, DNDO led an international effort to develop the Model Guidelines Document for Nuclear Detection Architectures and transferred the document to the IAEA for consideration as an IAEA-approved Implementing Guide.
- **Systems Development:** Completed development of an advanced hand-held detector system. Completed an International Rail Threat and Gap study that evaluated multiple rad/nuc detection architectures for rail traffic coming into the United States from Mexico and Canada. Began evaluations of a prototype portal and radiation detection straddle carrier for scanning cargo that is transferred directly from ship to rail. Began performance tests of 11 neutron detector variations to identify promising technologies to replace Helium-3 in backpacks, portals and handhelds. Explored improvements to Energy Windowing algorithms currently used in Polyvinyl Toluene-based systems.
- **Transformational Research and Development:** Developed a new scintillator material (SrI2) for use in the next generation hand-held detectors – this material won an R&D100 award as one of best 100 inventions in the world in 2010. Supported the development and testing of five candidate detectors to replace Helium-3. Evaluated the performance and began transition efforts for several advanced stand-off (up to 100 m) radiation detection and tracking technologies to support surge and search efforts. Developed the first compact accelerator that can enable mobile shielded special nuclear material detection capability. Through the Academic Research Initiative (ARI) supported 118 students in nuclear science, engineering and other disciplines through 36 grants at 30 universities across the country.
- **Assessments:** Conducted 12 test campaigns at nine different test locations, including the collaborative Dolphin test campaign with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to evaluate the performance of Commercial- and Government-off-the-shelf rad/nuc detection systems mounted on small vessels. Initiated first-ever testing under the GRaDER program at three third-party accredited laboratories. Led the U.S. Government's involvement in the International Illicit Trafficking Radiation Detection Assessment (ITRAP+10) programs, a 3-year collaboration with the European Commission to test and evaluate nine different classes of detectors against American National Standards Institute and International standards. Completed the West Coast Maritime Pilot, including the evaluation of the operational effectiveness of human portable and boat-mounted rad/nuc detection equipment in the maritime environment. Conducted international Passenger and Baggage operational demonstrations at Charlotte and SeaTac airports. Conducted overt/covert Red Team tests,

supported Federal, State and local exercises and training; and continued open-source assessments. Continued development of a simulation incorporating adversary reactions and responses to the GNDA and potential enhancements.

- **Operations Support:** Assisted six States in establishing Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) programs, including training and exercise activities. Developed and implemented proof-of-concept deployments for Capabilities Development Initiative in Arizona. Supported six federally designated special events or related activities by providing mobile detection capability and support. Established and activated the PRND Community of Interest Web Portal to enhance collaboration with Federal, State, local and tribal stakeholders and provided a one-stop shop for PRND-specific information.
- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) Center:** Led the interagency effort to complete the “National Strategic Five-Year Plan to Improve the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capability of the United States” as mandated by Section 1036 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2010 and the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act, signed by the President and delivered the plan to Congress on April 30, 2010. Led the NTNF community through the first ever planning, execution, after-action evaluation, and corrective action plan development of Nuclear Forensics operations as part of the National Level Exercise 2010. Expanded the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program in undergraduate internship programs, graduate fellowships, post-doctoral fellowships, and Nuclear Forensics Education Awards, as well as initiated the Junior Faculty Awards Program.
- **Systems Acquisition:** Completed the multi-year Northern Border Initiative by deploying radiation detection portals to more than 100 northern land border crossings to ensure 100% scanning of cargo and personal conveyances for rad/nuc threats at the Northern Border. Delivered nearly 3,700 pieces of PRND equipment to the New York City region under the Securing the Cities (STC) Initiative. Trained more than 1,850 law enforcement personnel in rad/nuc detection operations. Procured and deployed rad/nuc detection equipment, including 2,450 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs), 117 handheld Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs), 47 backpack detectors, and six Linear Radiation Monitors for Customs and Border Protection, USCG, and Transportation Security Administration’s Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution <sup>2</sup>		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	130	\$38,500	130	\$38,500	142	\$41,120	12	\$2,620
Research, Development and Operations	-	324,537	-	324,537	-	206,257	-	(118,280)
Systems Acquisition	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	84,361	-	64,361
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>\$383,037</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>\$383,037</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>\$331,738</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(\$51,299)</b>
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>\$383,037</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>\$383,037</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>\$331,738</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(\$51,299)</b>
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(8,000) <sup>1</sup>	-	(8,000) <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	(8,000)

<sup>1</sup>Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Law 111-83

<sup>2</sup>The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

**FY 2012 Highlights:**

- Securing the Cities (STC)..... \$27.0M (0 FTE)**  
 As a cornerstone of DNDO’s State Local Initiatives, the STC Program will engage with a second Tier I Urban Area Security Initiative Region through a competitively awarded grant process to begin the assessment and implementation of a rad/nuc detection architecture tailored for that region in 2012. In 2007, DNDO selected the New York City (NYC) Region to design and implement a program that will reduce the risk of a rad/nuc attack by integrating regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological threats. The accomplishments from this competitively awarded pilot have proven the value of such programs to further implement the domestic layer of the GNDA.
- State and Local Initiatives ..... \$2.6M (0 FTE)**  
 The Budget enhances DNDO’s efforts to work with Federal, State and local officials in order to ensure a managed, coordinated response to rad/nuc threats. DNDO is focusing efforts to develop surge capabilities to detect threats with limited intelligence. These surge capabilities will rely on the multiple State and local law enforcement agencies that are available to perform rad/nuc detection operations using mobile and human-portable sensors. DNDO is offering several opportunities to support rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State and local level. Along with the STC Program, DNDO will increase the number of engagements with stakeholders to conduct covert testing. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be initiated to provide a competition amongst the PRND community, with industry demonstrations and information exchange forums.



*DNDO provides an Mobile Detection Deployment Unit (MDDU) PRND equipment package for Federal, State and local authorities to augment their incident response teams for special events or threat-driven missions.*

- **Balanced Workforce Strategy** ..... **\$3.5M (16 FTE)**  
DHS launched the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) by conducting a multi-sector workforce assessment to eliminate or convert contractor positions. In FY 2012 the Budget proposes the transfer of \$3.5 million of Research, Development, and Operations funding previously used for contract positions to Management and Administration in support of Federal staff.
- **Radiation Portal Monitor Program** ..... **\$37.4M (0 FTE)**  
The RPMP funding request will fund the procurement and deployment of 44 Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) systems. Final Secretarial certification for ASP systems in secondary screening is scheduled for spring 2011.
- **Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems** ..... **\$20.0M (0 FTE)**  
The request will fund the procurement of 340 next-generation RIIDs and more than 700 PRDs for Federal stakeholders. These include the advanced and next-generation devices that provide enhanced detection capability. The budget also provides for the upgrade of three Mobile Detection Deployment Units to a larger equipment set.

**FY 2012 Program Decreases:**

- **Transformational Research and Development** ..... **-\$108.5M (12 FTE)**  
The FY 2011 Budget Request included the transfer of \$108.5 million Transformational Research and Development program to the Science and Technology Directorate. In light of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the FY 2012 request again proposes this transfer and requests no funding within DNDO.



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## RESOURCE TABLES





Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority												
Notes: FY 2011 Continuing Resolution excludes the following: USCG Overseas Contingency Operations \$241.5 million (P.L. 111-83) National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million (P.L. 111-117)	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Total Adjustments to Base			FY 2012 Total Program Changes			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
<b>Departmental Management and Operations</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>800,931</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>(118,941)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>265,241</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>947,231</b>
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	647	645	147,818	58	60	(6,356)	8	4	1,071	713	709	142,533
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	848	847	254,190	63	(11)	(21,136)	60	30	16,004	971	941	249,058
DHS HQ Consolidation:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,273	-	-	215,273
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO):	183	173	60,530	53	56	1,225	6	3	640	242	232	62,395
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO):	274	217	338,393	22	70	(92,674)	7	4	32,253	303	291	277,972
Net Discretionary	1,952	1,882	800,931	196	175	(118,941)	81	41	265,241	2,229	2,173	947,231
<b>Analysis and Operations:</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>335,030</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>(13,963)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34,301</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>355,368</b>
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(2,358)									
Net Discretionary	834	793	335,030	185	180	(13,963)	84	44	34,301	1,103	1,017	355,368
Adjusted Net Discretionary	834	793	332,672	185	180	(13,963)	84	44	34,301	1,103	1,017	355,368
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>129,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(1,021)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15,465</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>144,318</b>
<b>Customs and Border Protection</b>	<b>59,774</b>	<b>58,954</b>	<b>11,544,660</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>(96,346)</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>397,364</b>	<b>61,308</b>	<b>61,354</b>	<b>11,845,678</b>
Salaries and expenses:	50,228	49,408	8,064,713	1,128	1,948	550,356	414	234	110,486	51,770	51,590	8,725,555
Automation modernization:	63	63	422,445	-	-	(72,014)	-	-	13,599	63	63	364,030
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	200	200	800,000	(8)	(8)	(606,385)	-	-	334,008	192	192	527,623
Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	-	519,826	-	-	(13,966)	-	-	(35,294)	-	-	470,566
Facilities Management:	-	-	319,570	226	226	(10,313)	-	-	(25,435)	-	226	283,822
Fee accounts:	9,283	9,283	1,412,209	-	-	55,976	-	-	-	9,283	9,283	1,468,185
Trust Fund Accounts:	-	-	5,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,897
Net Discretionary	50,545	49,725	10,134,554	1,346	2,166	(152,155)	414	234	397,364	52,079	52,125	10,379,763
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,229	9,229	1,410,106	-	-	55,809	-	-	-	9,229	9,229	1,465,915
<b>Immigration and Customs Enforcement</b>	<b>20,417</b>	<b>20,417</b>	<b>5,748,339</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(140,308)</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>214,545</b>	<b>20,674</b>	<b>20,546</b>	<b>5,822,576</b>
Salaries and expenses:	20,142	20,142	5,342,134	106	106	(45,972)	257	129	200,685	20,470	20,342	5,496,847
Automation modernization:	36	36	90,000	(36)	(36)	(90,000)	-	-	13,860	-	-	13,860
Construction:	-	-	4,818	-	-	(4,818)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee accounts:	239	239	311,387	(35)	(35)	482	-	-	-	204	204	311,869
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			[0]			[0]						(16,300)
Net Discretionary	20,178	20,178	5,436,952	70	70	(140,790)	257	129	214,545	20,470	20,342	5,510,707
Adjusted Net Discretionary	20,178	20,178	5,436,952	70	70	(140,790)	257	129	214,545	20,470	20,342	5,494,407
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	239	239	311,387	(35)	(35)	482	-	-	-	204	204	311,869
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	<b>61,054</b>	<b>54,831</b>	<b>7,649,666</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>355,304</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>110,289</b>	<b>64,231</b>	<b>58,401</b>	<b>8,115,259</b>
Aviation Security:	58,319	52,269	5,214,040	1,416	2,406	87,116	1,216	609	100,009	60,951	55,284	5,401,165
Surface Transportation Security:	820	787	110,516	(13)	(12)	24,232	-	-	-	807	775	134,748
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:	279	258	213,219	195	193	2,291	38	36	8,764	512	487	224,274
Transportation Security Support:	1,636	1,517	1,001,780	286	308	110,401	39	30	1,516	1,961	1,855	1,113,697
Aviation Security Capital Fund:	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	860,111	-	-	131,264	-	-	-	-	-	991,375
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(4,000)									
Net Discretionary	61,001	54,779	5,236,886	1,884	2,895	(233,736)	1,293	675	110,289	64,178	58,349	5,113,439
Adjusted Net Discretionary	61,001	54,779	5,232,886	1,884	2,895	(233,736)	1,293	675	110,289	64,178	58,349	5,113,439
Discretionary Fee Funded	47	46	2,158,780	-	-	589,040	-	-	-	47	46	2,747,820
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	6	254,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	254,000

**Department of Homeland Security  
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Total Adjustments to Base			FY 2012 Total Program Changes			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
<b>*U.S. Coast Guard</b>	<b>49,371</b>	<b>49,995</b>	<b>10,151,543</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>201,454</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>(14,452)</b>	<b>50,100</b>	<b>50,682</b>	<b>10,338,545</b>
Operating expenses:	48,701	48,591	6,563,888	275	342	162,266	452	284	93,351	49,428	49,217	6,819,505
Environmental compliance and restoration:	25	24	13,198	-	-	1	-	-	3,500	25	24	16,699
Reserve training:	536	536	133,632	-	-	3,146	-	-	-	536	536	136,778
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	-	735	1,536,280	-	-	-	-	-	(114,356)	-	794	1,421,924
Alteration of bridges:	-	-	4,000	-	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research, development, test, and evaluation:	101	101	24,745	-	-	(4,966)	-	-	-	101	101	19,779
Health Care Fund Contribution:	-	-	265,321	-	-	(3,450)	-	-	-	-	-	261,871
Retired pay:	-	-	1,400,700	-	-	39,457	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,157
Trust Fund:	8	8	209,779	-	-	9,000	2	2	3,053	10	10	221,832
Boat Safety.....	8	8	117,699	-	-	-	2	2	3,053	10	10	120,752
Maritime Oil Spill Program.....	-	-	92,000	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	101,000
Gift Fund.....	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-(800)									10
Net Discretionary	49,363	49,987	8,541,064	275	342	152,997	452	284	(17,505)	50,090	50,672	8,676,556
Adjusted Net Discretionary	49,363	49,987	8,540,264	275	342	152,997	452	284	(17,505)	50,090	50,672	8,676,556
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	8	8	1,610,479	-	-	48,457	2	2	3,053	10	10	1,661,989
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b>	<b>7,057</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>1,722,644</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>44,966</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>175,921</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>1,943,531</b>
Salaries & Expenses [Protection, Administration and Training]:	7,057	7,055	1,478,669	(46)	(42)	39,966	80	41	173,116	7,091	7,054	1,691,751
Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	2,805	-	-	6,780
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	-	240,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
Net Discretionary	7,057	7,055	1,482,644	(46)	(42)	39,966	80	41	175,921	7,091	7,054	1,698,531
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	240,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
<b>National Protection &amp; Programs Directorate</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>2,432,756</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>(20,812)</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>143,505</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>2,555,449</b>
Management and Administration:	129	129	44,577	55	55	(1,536)	1	1	12,115	185	185	55,156
Federal Protective Service:	1,225	1,225	1,115,000	-	-	119,059	146	146	27,478	1,371	1,371	1,261,537
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	1,135	1,024	899,417	161	196	(61,536)	15	(9)	98,604	1,311	1,211	936,485
U.S. VISIT	412	399	373,762	-	-	(76,799)	1	1	5,308	413	400	302,271
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-(8,000)									-(25,642)
Net Discretionary	1,676	1,552	1,317,756	216	251	(139,871)	17	(7)	116,027	1,909	1,796	1,293,912
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,676	1,552	1,309,756	216	251	(139,871)	17	(7)	116,027	1,909	1,796	1,268,270
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,225	1,225	1,115,000	-	-	119,059	146	146	27,478	1,371	1,371	1,261,537
<b>Office of Health Affairs</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>139,250</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(6,029)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27,728</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>160,949</b>
<b>CT Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-(5,600)									

Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 President’s Budget Build

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority												
Notes: FY 2011 Continuing Resolution excludes the following: USCG Overseas Contingency Operations \$241.5 million (P.L. 111-83) National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million (P.L. 111-117)	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Total Adjustments to Base			FY 2012 Total Program Changes			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>10,042</b>	<b>10,346,918</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>(44,223)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(239,599)</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>10,255</b>	<b>10,063,096</b>
Management and Administration (Operations, Planning, and Support):	3,562	3,398	903,250	96	96	(64,441)	18	9	(23,710)	3,676	3,503	815,099
State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants	664	634	4,165,200	66	46	(10,105)	-	-	(310,432)	730	680	3,844,663
U.S. Fire Administration:	115	115	45,588	-	-	(1,330)	-	-	(1,720)	115	115	42,538
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	170	(361)	-	-	(535)	-	-	-	170	170	(896)
Disaster relief:	45	5,365	1,478,400	-	-	(6,802)	-	-	328,402	45	5,365	1,800,000
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
Flood map modernization fund:	84	56	220,000	-	24	(212)	-	-	(117,076)	84	80	102,712
National flood insurance fund (offsetting):	310	260	169,000	-	38	2,000	-	-	-	310	298	171,000
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	29	29	3,065,546	-	-	37,202	-	-	-	29	29	3,102,748
National flood mitigation fund (by transfer):	-	-	[0]	-	-	[0]	-	-	-	-	-	[0]
National pre-disaster mitigation fund:	15	15	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	(15,063)	15	15	84,937
Emergency food and shelter:	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-	-	100,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(5,572)									
Net Discretionary	4,655	9,753	7,112,372	162	166	(83,425)	18	9	(239,599)	4,835	9,928	6,789,348
Adjusted Net Discretionary	4,655	9,753	7,106,800	162	166	(83,425)	18	9	(239,599)	4,835	9,928	6,789,348
Discretionary Fee Funded	310	260	169,000	-	38	2,000	-	-	-	310	298	171,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	29	3,065,546	-	-	37,202	-	-	-	29	29	3,102,748
<b>Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services</b>	<b>11,421</b>	<b>11,421</b>	<b>3,054,829</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>(163,691)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15,727</b>	<b>11,648</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>2,906,866</b>
Salaries and Expenses:	878	878	249,000	436	428	104,750	15	8	15,727	1,329	1,314	369,477
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	10,357	10,357	2,753,671	(224)	(224)	(267,361)	-	-	-	10,133	10,133	2,486,311
HI-B Visa Fee Account:	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
HI-B and L Fraud Prevention:	186	186	39,158	-	-	(1,080)	-	-	-	186	186	38,078
Net Discretionary	878	878	249,000	436	428	104,750	15	8	15,727	1,329	1,314	369,477
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	10,543	10,543	2,805,829	(224)	(224)	(268,441)	-	-	-	10,319	10,319	2,537,389
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>282,812</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,717)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>276,413</b>
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,103	239,356	-	-	(3,717)	-	-	3,318	1,130	1,103	238,957
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	43,456	-	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	37,456
Net Discretionary	1,130	1,103	282,812	-	-	(9,717)	-	-	3,318	1,130	1,103	276,413
<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,006,471</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>(1,206)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171,167</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1,176,432</b>
Management and administration:	317	317	143,200	56	56	1,960	3	2	4,205	376	375	149,365
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:	130	124	863,271	-	-	(3,166)	-	-	166,962	130	124	1,027,067
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(6,941)									
Net Discretionary	447	441	1,006,471	56	56	(1,206)	3	2	171,167	506	499	1,176,432
Adjusted Net Discretionary	447	441	999,527	56	56	(1,206)	3	2	171,167	506	499	1,176,432
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>383,037</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(114,577)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>63,278</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>331,738</b>
Management and Administration:	130	130	38,500	4	4	660	8	8	1,960	142	142	41,120
Research, Development, and Operations:	-	-	324,537	-	-	(115,237)	-	-	(3,043)	-	-	206,257
Systems Acquisition:	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,361	-	-	84,361
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(8,000)									
Net Discretionary	130	130	383,037	4	4	(114,577)	8	8	63,278	142	142	331,738
Adjusted Net Discretionary	130	130	375,037	4	4	(114,577)	8	8	63,278	142	142	331,738
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>	<b>222,254</b>	<b>220,601</b>	<b>55,728,760</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>(127,582)</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,383,798</b>	<b>229,425</b>	<b>228,820</b>	<b>56,983,449</b>
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]		(41,274)	[0]			[0]			[0]		(41,942)
Net Discretionary	200,618	199,016	42,588,633	4,798	6,711	(717,718)	2,745	1,482	1,353,267	207,900	207,308	43,224,182
Adjusted Net Discretionary	200,618	199,016	42,547,359	4,798	6,711	(717,718)	2,745	1,482	1,353,267	207,900	207,308	43,182,240
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,582	1,531	3,442,780	-	38	710,099	146	146	27,478	1,728	1,715	4,180,357
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	20,054	20,054	9,697,347	(259)	(259)	(119,963)	2	2	3,053	19,797	19,797	9,578,910

Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2010			2011			2012		
	Enacted		2010 Total	Enacted		2011 Total	President's Budget		2012 Total
	Homeland	Non-Homeland		Homeland	Non-Homeland		Homeland	Non-Homeland	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY &amp; EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT<sup>3</sup></b>									
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	3,475	1,489	4,964	3,543	1,518	5,061	3,615	1,549	5,164
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	1,434	614	2,048	1,267	543	1,810	1,343	575	1,918
Chief of Staff.....	1,713	734	2,447	1,817	779	2,596	1,961	841	2,802
Office of Policy.....	35,706	15,302	51,008	36,095	15,469	51,564	29,696	12,727	42,423
Executive Secretary.....	5,365	2,299	7,664	5,460	2,340	7,800	5,881	2,521	8,402
Office of Public Affairs.....	4,294	1,840	6,134	4,194	1,797	5,991	4,493	1,926	6,419
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.....	1,786	765	2,551	1,960	840	2,800	2,036	872	2,908
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	4,721	2,023	6,744	4,758	2,039	6,797	4,439	1,902	6,341
Office of the General Counsel.....	16,589	7,110	23,699	16,820	7,208	24,028	15,695	6,727	22,422
Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	14,482	6,207	20,689	14,773	6,331	21,104	17,229	7,384	24,613
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman.....	4,629	1,984	6,613	4,680	2,006	6,686	4,435	1,901	6,336
Privacy Officer.....	5,699	2,443	8,142	5,580	2,391	7,971	6,280	2,691	8,971
Office of Counterterrorism Enforcement.....	2,613	1,120	3,733	2,528	1,084	3,612	2,670	1,144	3,814
<b>SUBTOTAL, OSEM Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>102,505</b>	<b>43,930</b>	<b>146,435</b>	<b>103,473</b>	<b>44,345</b>	<b>147,818</b>	<b>99,773</b>	<b>42,760</b>	<b>142,533</b>
<b>UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT<sup>4</sup></b>									
Immediate Office US/M.....	1,706	1,138	2,844	1,718	1,146	2,864	4,535	3,023	7,558
Office of Administration.....	26,629	17,752	44,381	32,195	17,796	49,991	30,147	16,499	46,646
DHS Headquarters NAC Project.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Office of Human Capital.....	15,210	10,140	25,350	15,284	10,189	25,473	16,897	11,264	28,161
Office of Human Capital - Human Resources Information Technology.....	10,021	6,680	16,701	10,279	6,852	17,131	10,012	6,674	16,686
Office of Procurement.....	40,799	27,199	67,998	41,123	27,415	68,538	47,263	31,508	78,771
Office of Security.....	53,932	35,954	89,886	62,116	28,077	90,193	42,742	28,494	71,236
<b>SUBTOTAL, USM Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>148,298</b>	<b>98,863</b>	<b>247,161</b>	<b>162,716</b>	<b>91,475</b>	<b>254,191</b>	<b>151,597</b>	<b>97,462</b>	<b>249,059</b>
<b>CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER</b>									
Salaries and Expenses.....	29,689	19,792	49,481	36,318	24,212	60,530	37,437	24,958	62,395
<b>SUBTOTAL, Gross CFO Discretionary.....</b>	<b>29,689</b>	<b>19,792</b>	<b>49,481</b>	<b>36,318</b>	<b>24,212</b>	<b>60,530</b>	<b>37,437</b>	<b>24,958</b>	<b>62,395</b>
<b>CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER</b>									
OCIO Operations (Salaries and Expenses).....	23,363	70,090	93,453	21,728	65,184	86,912	26,395	79,183	105,578
Information Technology Services.....	49,669	-	49,669	51,417	-	51,417	38,800	-	38,800
Infrastructure and Security Services.....	158,199	-	158,199	152,403	-	152,403	89,525	-	89,525
Wireless Activities.....	221	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeland Secure Activities.....	48,138	-	48,138	47,661	-	47,661	44,069	-	44,069
<b>SUBTOTAL, CIO Gross CIO Discretionary.....</b>	<b>279,590</b>	<b>70,090</b>	<b>349,680</b>	<b>273,209</b>	<b>65,184</b>	<b>338,393</b>	<b>198,789</b>	<b>79,183</b>	<b>277,972</b>
<b>ANALYSIS &amp; OPERATIONS</b>									
Analysis & Operations.....	343,205	-	343,205	335,030	-	335,030	355,368	-	355,368
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances.....	-	-	(21,373)	-	-	(2,358)	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL, A&amp;O Gross A&amp;O Discretionary.....</b>	<b>343,205</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>321,832</b>	<b>335,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>332,672</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL<sup>16</sup></b>									
Office of the Inspector General.....	-	132,794	132,794	-	129,874	129,874	-	144,318	144,318
<b>SUBTOTAL, OIG Gross OIG Discretionary.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132,794</b>	<b>132,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,874</b>	<b>129,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,318</b>	<b>144,318</b>
<b>U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION<sup>7</sup></b>									
Salaries and Expenses.....	6,909,323	1,261,099	8,170,422	6,828,184	1,236,529	8,064,713	7,365,477	1,360,078	8,725,555
Automation Modernization.....	207,587	207,587	415,174	211,223	211,223	422,446	182,015	182,015	364,029
[Construction] Facilities Management Program.....	539,103	-	539,103	319,570	-	319,570	283,822	-	283,822
Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology.....	738,811	-	738,811	800,000	-	800,000	527,623	-	527,623
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement.....	402,250	198,123	600,373	348,283	171,543	519,826	315,279	155,287	470,566
Small Airports User Fee - discretionary.....	6,086	-	6,086	8,000	-	8,000	8,164	-	8,164
Fee Accounts & Trust Funds.....	1,419,233	-	1,419,233	1,402,681	-	1,402,681	1,362,901	-	1,362,901
<b>SUBTOTAL, CBP Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>8,797,074</b>	<b>1,666,809</b>	<b>10,463,883</b>	<b>8,507,260</b>	<b>1,619,295</b>	<b>10,126,555</b>	<b>8,674,216</b>	<b>1,697,380</b>	<b>10,371,596</b>

Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2010			2011			2012		
	Enacted		2010 Total	Enacted		2011 Total	President's Budget		2012 Total
	Homeland	Non-Homeland		Homeland	Non-Homeland		Homeland	Non-Homeland	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
<b>U.S. IMMIGRATION &amp; CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT <sup>8</sup></b>									
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,660,100	696,336	5,356,436	4,647,657	694,477	5,342,134	4,782,257	714,590	5,496,846
Automation Modernization.....	74,836	11,182	86,018	78,300	11,700	90,000	12,058	1,802	13,860
Construction.....	16,205	2,422	18,627	4,192	626	4,818	-	-	-
Fee Accounts.....	224,380	-	224,380	304,800	-	304,800	311,869	-	311,869
<b>SUBTOTAL, ICE Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>4,751,141</b>	<b>709,940</b>	<b>5,461,081</b>	<b>4,730,149</b>	<b>706,803</b>	<b>5,436,952</b>	<b>4,794,315</b>	<b>716,392</b>	<b>5,510,706</b>
ICE Mandatory, Fees Trust Funds.....	224,380	-	224,380	311,384	-	311,384	311,869	-	311,869
<b>TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION <sup>9</sup></b>									
Aviation Security.....	5,305,172	-	5,305,172	5,214,040	-	5,214,040	5,401,165	-	5,401,165
Offsetting Collections: Security Fees (less Aviation Security Fund).....	(1,881,343)	-	(1,881,343)	(2,158,780)	-	(2,158,780)	(2,747,820)	-	(2,747,820)
Surface Transportation Security.....	96,921	-	96,921	110,516	-	110,516	134,748	-	134,748
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing.....	181,532	-	181,532	209,219	-	209,219	220,274	-	220,274
Credentialing Fee - Discretionary - User Fees Offsets.....	43,129	-	43,129	37,220	-	37,220	36,320	-	21,800
Secure Id Display Area Checks - Fee.....	-	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	8,000	-	8,000
Transportation Security Support.....	973,597	-	973,597	1,001,780	-	1,001,780	1,113,697	-	1,113,697
Federal Air Marshal Service.....	872,141	-	872,141	860,111	-	860,111	991,375	-	991,375
Aviation Security Capital Fund.....	230,731	-	230,731	250,000	-	250,000	250,000	-	250,000
Rescission of Prior Year Funds.....	(4,000)	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Aviation See Offsetting + TWIC + Support - Alien Flight School) Discretionary Fee Funded.....	2,007,324	-	2,007,324	2,158,780	-	2,158,780	2,747,820	-	2,747,820
<b>SUBTOTAL, TSA Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>7,429,862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,429,862</b>	<b>7,395,666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,395,666</b>	<b>7,861,259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,861,259</b>
Aviation Security Capital Fund + A.oem Fogjt) Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	(41,299)	-	(41,299)	(37,220)	-	(37,220)	(36,320)	-	(36,320)
<b>TSA Mandatory.....</b>	<b>132,603</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132,603</b>	<b>254,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>254,000</b>	<b>254,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>254,000</b>
<b>U.S. COAST GUARD</b>									
Operating Expenses.....	2,514,629	4,357,835	6,872,464	2,598,375	4,261,016	6,859,391	2,692,963	4,384,820	7,077,783
Environment Compliance and Restoration.....	-	16,759	16,759	-	13,198	13,198	-	16,699	16,699
Reserve Training.....	43,708	83,993	127,701	47,983	85,649	133,632	48,834	87,944	136,778
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.....	733,387	559,392	1,292,779	580,585	955,695	1,536,280	533,995	887,929	1,421,924
Alteration of Bridges.....	-	21,000	21,000	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	8,195	16,324	24,519	4,188	20,557	24,745	3,980	15,799	19,779
Health Care Fund Contribution.....	90,289	173,500	263,789	95,267	170,054	265,321	93,496	168,375	261,871
Retired Pay.....	474,816	813,433	1,288,249	482,243	918,457	1,400,700	497,420	942,737	1,440,157
Boat Safety.....	-	130,180	130,180	-	117,699	117,699	-	120,752	120,752
Oil Spill Recovery.....	-	708,063	708,063	-	92,000	92,000	-	101,000	101,000
Gift Fund.....	620	1,190	1,810	29	51	80	27	53	80
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	-	[800]	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL, Gross USCG Discretionary.....</b>	<b>3,390,208</b>	<b>5,212,044</b>	<b>8,602,252</b>	<b>3,326,398</b>	<b>5,496,971</b>	<b>8,823,369</b>	<b>3,373,268</b>	<b>5,544,867</b>	<b>8,918,135</b>
<b>Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....</b>	<b>475,436</b>	<b>1,652,866</b>	<b>2,128,302</b>	<b>482,272</b>	<b>1,128,207</b>	<b>1,610,479</b>	<b>497,447</b>	<b>1,164,542</b>	<b>1,661,989</b>
<b>U.S. SECRET SERVICE <sup>12</sup></b>									
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,395,659	90,678	1,486,337	1,379,172	99,497	1,478,669	1,600,260	91,491	1,691,751
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	3,751	8,898	12,649	3,751	224	3,975	6,374	406	6,780
<b>SUBTOTAL, USSS Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>1,399,410</b>	<b>99,576</b>	<b>1,498,986</b>	<b>1,382,923</b>	<b>99,721</b>	<b>1,482,644</b>	<b>1,606,634</b>	<b>91,897</b>	<b>1,698,531</b>
<b>USSS Mandatory.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>
<b>National Protection and Programs Directorate</b>									
Management and Administration.....	44,410	-	44,410	44,577	-	44,577	55,156	-	55,156
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS).....	721,108	-	721,108	899,416	-	899,416	936,485	-	936,485
US Visit and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology.....	358,123	-	358,123	373,762	-	373,762	302,271	-	302,271
Federal Protective Service (Offsetting).....	1,131,807	-	1,131,807	1,115,000	-	1,115,000	1,261,537	-	1,261,537
<b>SUBTOTAL, NPPD Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>2,255,448</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,255,448</b>	<b>2,432,755</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,432,755</b>	<b>2,555,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,555,449</b>
Rescission of Prior Year Funds.....	(8,000)	-	(8,000)	428,717	-	428,717	355,556	-	355,556

Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2010			2011			2012		
	Enacted		2010 Total	Enacted		2011 Total	President's Budget		2012 Total
	Homeland	Non-Homeland		Homeland	Non-Homeland		Homeland	Non-Homeland	
Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
<b>OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS</b>									
Office of Health Affairs.....	126,954	-	126,954	139,250	-	139,250	160,949	-	160,949
<b>SUBTOTAL, OHA Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>126,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126,954</b>	<b>139,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,250</b>	<b>160,949</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160,949</b>
<b>FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY <sup>15</sup></b>									
State and Local Program.....	3,712,555	375,000	4,087,555	3,610,592	434,000	4,165,200	3,494,663	350,000	3,844,663
United States Fire Administration (USFA).....	-	45,314	45,314	-	45,588	45,588	-	42,538	42,538
Disaster Relief.....	-	8,129,152	8,129,152	-	1,478,400	1,478,400	-	1,800,000	1,800,000
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account.....	-	295	295	-	295	295	-	295	295
Flood Map Modernization Fund.....	-	220,763	220,763	-	220,000	220,000	-	102,712	102,712
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund.....	-	57,612	57,612	-	100,000	100,000	-	84,937	84,937
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	100,000	100,000
Management and Administration.....	279,000	707,152	986,152	216,946	806,913	903,250	206,001	609,099	815,100
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary.....	-	147,996	147,996	-	169,000	169,000	-	171,000	171,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory.....	-	2,346,975	2,346,975	-	3,065,546	3,065,546	-	3,102,748	3,102,748
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-	(1,224)	(1,224)	-	(361)	(361)	-	(896)	(896)
Offsetting Collections (REPP) - Discretionary.....	-	(1,224)	(1,224)	-	(361)	(361)	-	(896)	(896)
<b>SUBTOTAL, FEMA Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>3,991,555</b>	<b>9,883,284</b>	<b>13,874,839</b>	<b>3,827,538</b>	<b>3,454,196</b>	<b>7,281,733</b>	<b>3,700,664</b>	<b>3,260,581</b>	<b>6,961,245</b>
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	-	2,346,975	2,346,975	-	3,065,546	3,065,546	-	3,102,748	3,102,748
<b>CITIZENSHIP &amp; IMMIGRATION SERVICES</b>									
Salaries and Expenses.....	-	143,918	143,918	-	137,000	249,000	-	369,477	369,477
Fee Accounts.....	-	2,491,065	2,491,065	-	2,805,829	2,805,829	-	2,537,388	2,537,388
<b>SUBTOTAL, CIS Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>143,084</b>	<b>143,084</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>249,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,477</b>	<b>369,477</b>
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	-	2,386,005	2,386,005	-	2,805,829	2,805,829	-	2,537,388	2,537,388
<b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER <sup>16</sup></b>									
Salaries and Expenses.....	164,165	82,116	246,281	159,491	79,865	239,356	159,228	79,729	238,957
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses.....	71,417	35,176	106,593	29,116	14,340	43,456	25,096	12,360	37,456
<b>SUBTOTAL, FLETC Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>235,582</b>	<b>117,292</b>	<b>352,874</b>	<b>188,607</b>	<b>94,205</b>	<b>282,812</b>	<b>184,324</b>	<b>92,089</b>	<b>276,413</b>
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE <sup>17</sup></b>									
Management and Administration.....	-	142,507	142,507	-	143,200	143,200	-	149,365	149,365
Research & Development.....	963,372	-	963,372	863,271	-	863,271	1,027,067	-	1,027,067
<b>SUBTOTAL, S&amp;T Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>963,372</b>	<b>142,507</b>	<b>1,105,879</b>	<b>863,271</b>	<b>143,200</b>	<b>1,006,471</b>	<b>1,027,067</b>	<b>149,365</b>	<b>1,176,432</b>
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE</b>									
Management and Administration.....	38,415	-	38,415	38,500	-	38,500	41,120	-	41,120
Research, Development, and Operations.....	352,985	-	352,985	324,537	-	324,537	206,257	-	206,257
Systems Acquisition.....	85,974	-	85,974	20,000	-	20,000	84,361	-	84,361
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balance.....	-	-	[8000]	383,037	-	383,037	331,738	-	331,738
<b>SUBTOTAL, DNDO Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>477,374</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>477,374</b>	<b>383,037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>383,037</b>	<b>331,738</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>331,738</b>
<b>Gross Discretionary.....</b>	<b>34,721,267</b>	<b>18,196,921</b>	<b>52,918,188</b>	<b>34,087,600</b>	<b>11,969,481</b>	<b>46,057,081</b>	<b>34,757,479</b>	<b>11,941,252</b>	<b>46,698,731</b>