Homeland Security

Budget-in-Brief

Fiscal Year 2009

"As we face the dual challenges of preventing terrorist attacks in the Homeland and strengthening our Nation's preparedness for both natural and man-made disasters, our most solemn duty is to protect the American people ...

Despite grave challenges, we also have seen great accomplishments. Working with our partners and allies, we have broken up terrorist cells, disrupted attacks, and saved American lives. Although our enemies have not been idle, they have not succeeded in launching another attack on our soil in over 6 years due to the bravery and diligence of many . . .

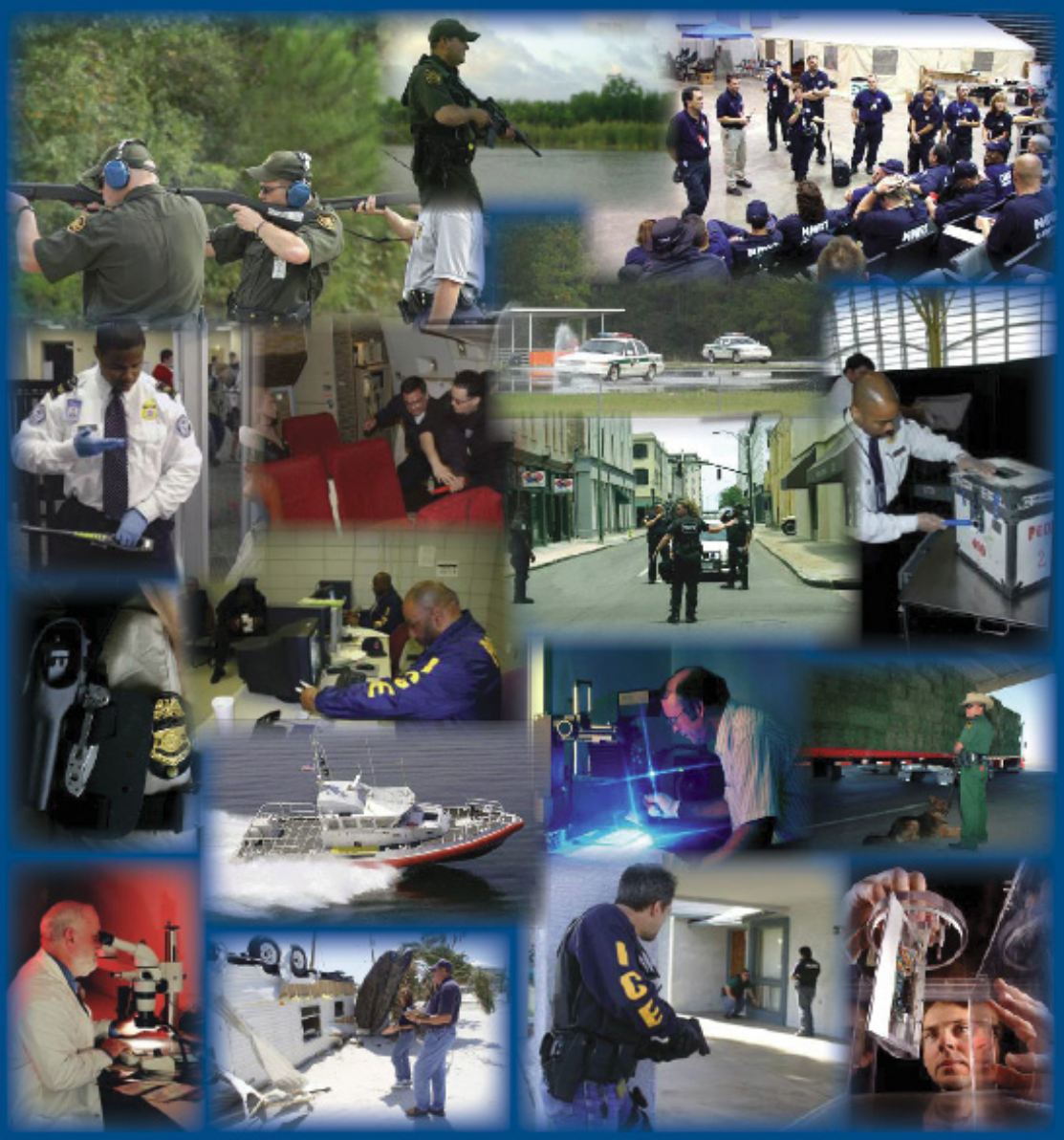
we will continue working to protect our families and communities, our liberty, and our way of life."

—President George W. Bush
National Strategy for Homeland Security
Homeland Security Council
October 5, 2007

Preserving our freedom

We Secure

Protecting America



our Homeland

Table of Contents

I. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Mission and Accomplishments 1

II. Fiscal Year 2009 Overview 7

DHS Budget Overview Chart: Fiscal Years 2007 – 2009 9

DHS Total Budget Authority by Funding: Fiscal Years 2007 – 2009 15

FY 2009 Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization 17

Total Budget Authority by Organization: Fiscal Years 2007 – 2009 19

III. Summary Information by Organization 21

U.S. Customs and Border Protection 23

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement 33

Transportation Security Administration 41

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 49

U.S. Coast Guard 53

U.S. Secret Service 63

Federal Emergency Management Agency 67

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services 77

National Protection and Programs Directorate 83

Office of Health Affairs 93

Science and Technology Directorate 101

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office 109

Analysis and Operations 113

Departmental Management and Operations 117

Office of the Inspector General 129

IV. Resource Tables 131

Fiscal Year 2007 – 2009 Revised Enacted Crosswalk 133

FY 2009 President's Budget Build 137

Fiscal Year 2007 – 2009 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations 139

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.

Our Key Accomplishments

As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) embarks on our fifth year anniversary on March 1, 2008, we continue to protect our nation from dangerous people and goods; to protect critical infrastructure; to build a nimble, effective emergency response system and a culture of preparedness; and to strengthen the Department's operations and management. The Department has made tremendous progress in achieving effective control of the border, screening passengers, protecting critical infrastructure, responding to emergencies, and enforcing our immigration laws. In FY 2007, we invested significant time and effort to implement the requirements of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, to focus our efforts on the greatest risks, to be nimble in our response to changing threats, and to be disciplined in our use of resources as we build a Department ready to meet future challenges seamlessly with state and local leadership, first responders, the private sector, our international partners, and most certainly, the public.

It is no accident that we have not suffered a major terrorist attack on U.S. soil since September 11, 2001. It is the result of the President's leadership, congressional support, and the hard work and constant vigilance of hundreds of thousands of men and women –including employees of the Department of Homeland Security –who are working tirelessly both at home and overseas to protect our country. The Department will continue to effectively carry out its critical mission and will leave a strong legacy for the future.

Below are a few FY 2007 accomplishments centered on our five priorities:

PROTECT OUR NATION FROM DANGEROUS PEOPLE

- ***More Fencing at the Border:*** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) exceeded the goal of 145 miles of fencing at the border. CBP took conditional possession of the prototype Project 28 development of nine towers equipped with radar and communications systems and automated ground sensors linked to a command and control center and border patrol vehicles. A new task order was issued to design, develop and test upgraded Common Operating Picture software for the systems. These advancements will add to 284 miles of pedestrian and vehicular fencing already in place. In addition, CBP will construct roughly 370 miles of pedestrian fencing and 300 miles of vehicular fencing bringing the total miles of fencing to 670 by the end of 2008.

- ***Connecting the Dots:*** The Department renewed a Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement with the European Union to share advance information on passengers arriving and departing the United States. PNR data has helped frontline personnel to identify scores of dangerous people and deny them entry into the country.

- ***Better Biometrics:*** 10-fingerprint collection from international visitors is underway at Washington Dulles International Airport and will be at 275 other ports of entry by the end of 2008. US-VISIT and the Coast Guard have partnered on 10-print collection at sea near Puerto Rico, resulting in 95 prosecutions and a 53 percent reduction in migrant flow.

- ***Secure Documentation Standards:*** Compliance with secure identification requirements for air travel under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) has exceeded 99 percent since implementation in January 2007. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for WHTI land and sea requirements was issued in June 2007 and an initial implementation began in January 2008. Final rule implementation is expected in June 2009.

- ***Enhanced Driver's Licenses:*** The Department signed agreements with the states of Washington, Vermont, New York, and Arizona to enhance the security of their state driver's licenses and potentially satisfy REAL ID requirements or serve as alternatives for entry at land and sea borders.

- ***Enhanced Aviation Security:*** The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) increased by more than 175 percent the number of personnel trained in techniques to identify potentially high-risk passengers in airports. Further, TSA required that holders of airport-issued identification credentials be subjected to regular vetting against the Terrorist Screening Database. It also harmonized the 3-1-1 liquids rule with the European Union and many other countries, and published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in August to take over watch-list checks from the airlines under the Secure Flight program.

- ***Record-Breaking Law Enforcement:*** U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) removed roughly 240,000 illegal aliens, and made 863 criminal arrests and fined or seized more than $30 million following worksite investigations. Its Border Enforcement Security Task Forces made more than 500 criminal arrests and 1,000 administrative arrests, and seized roughly $2.5 million in cash as well as significant amounts of narcotics and weapons. Further, ICE ACCESS was launched to foster collaboration between its agents and state and local leaders to identify crime-fighting priorities.

- ***Protecting U.S. and World Leaders:*** The U.S. Secret Service continues to meet unprecedented challenges of protecting domestic and world leaders. In addition, protection of presidential candidates has resumed and comprehensive plans for securing the 2008 presidential campaign are being implemented.

PROTECT OUR NATION FROM DANGEROUS GOODS

- ***Overseas Radiation Scanning:*** 100 percent of shipping containers bound for the United States from three foreign ports – Port Qasim (Pakistan), Port Cortes (Honduras), and Port Southampton (UK) – are now scanned for radiological and nuclear materials prior to

departure. Scanning equipment is also being deployed to Port Busan (South Korea), Singapore, Hong Kong, and Salalah (Oman).

- ***Comprehensive Radiation Detection:*** The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) has deployed more than 1,000 radiation detection devices to the nation's land and sea ports of entry. 100 percent of cargo containers crossing the southern border are scanned for radiation, 91 percent at the northern border and more than 97 percent of cargo containers are scanned at our seaports.

- ***Improving Import Safety:*** The Office of Health Affairs engaged in the President's Import Safety Working Group to develop a comprehensive action plan with short- and long-term recommendations that better protect consumers and enhance the safety of imported goods.

- ***Expanded Container Security Initiative:*** CBP expanded the Container Security Initiative to 58 ports screening 86 percent of U.S.-bound maritime containers.

- ***Record-Breaking Narcotics Seizures:*** The U.S. Coast Guard seized more than 350,000 pounds of cocaine at sea this year – a record-breaking 160 metric tons – worth an estimated street value of more than $4.7 billion. CBP frontline personnel seized more than 3.2 million pounds of narcotics at and between ports of entry.

- ***Southwest Border Drug Strategy:*** The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement co-chaired the creation of the first-ever *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and Implementation Plan,* which identifies major goals, objectives, and resource requirements for closing gaps in U.S.-Mexico counternarcotics capabilities at the southwest border.

- ***Reducing Risk from Small Vessels:*** The Coast Guard worked with small boat manufacturers, industry groups and the public on mitigating the security risks posed by small vessels. It has 13 Maritime Safety and Security Teams, part of a 3,000 person Specialized Deployed Forces Command, stationed at strategic ports nationwide with unique training to counter the small boats threat. The Coast Guard and DNDO are collaborating with local authorities on a pilot program in Puget Sound and San Diego waterways on small vessel radiation detection.

PROTECT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- ***Setting Chemical Security Standards:*** The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) established national standards for chemical facility security in a comprehensive set of regulations to protect chemical facilities from attack and prevent theft of chemicals that could be used as weapons.

- ***Assessed Impacts of Chemical Attacks:*** The Science & Technology Directorate conducted a comprehensive chemical threat risk assessment on potential impacts from plausible, worst-case attacks that better focused inter-agency priorities according to risk.

- ***Released Sector Specific Plans:*** NPPD released 17 sector-specific infrastructure protection plans, creating a comprehensive risk management framework of national priorities, goals, and requirements to protect critical infrastructure and key resources.

- ***Launched IED Awareness Campaign:*** DHS has undertaken a national improvised Explosives Device (IED) Prevention and Awareness Campaign, working with federal, state and local agencies and stakeholders to boost participation in the TRIPwire and National Capabilities Analysis Database information-sharing portals.

- ***Increasing Cyber Security:*** National Protection and Programs Directorate continued deploying EINSTEIN systems, which find malicious patterns in federal computer network traffic, and will expand systems this year. The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team, or US-CERT, issued over 200 actionable alerts on cyber security vulnerabilities or incidents in FY 2007 from its 24-hour watch center. Finally, the Secret Service currently maintains 24 Electronic Crimes Task Forces to prevent, detect, mitigate and aggressively investigate cyber attacks on our nation's financial and critical infrastructures.

- ***Greater Information Sharing*****:** The Office of Intelligence and Analysis has deployed 19 personnel to Fusion Centers across the country, with a goal of 35 by the end of 2008. DHS has also deployed networks such as the Homeland Security Data Network, a system for securely communicating classified information, to 18 centers and anticipates deploying to 40 centers this year.

- ***Credentialing Port Workers:*** Since October 7,000 port workers have enrolled in the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) biometric credential program. More than 750,000 longshoremen, truck drivers, port employees and others requiring unescorted access to secure areas of ports ultimately will be required to obtain a TWIC card.

BUILD A NIMBLE, EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM AND A CULTURE OF PREPAREDNESS

- ***Responded to 58 Major Disasters:*** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) responded to 58 Major Disaster Declarations, 10 Emergency Declarations, and 60 Fire Management Assistance Declarations, including tornadoes in Florida and Kansas, floods in the Midwest, Tropical Storm Erin and the California Wildfires.

- ***Supporting Local Security Plans:*** Protective Security Advisors worked in state and local Emergency Operations Centers providing expertise and support to local authorities, the Principal Federal Official and the Federal Coordinating Officer responsible for domestic incident management, including the Virginia Tech shootings in Blacksburg, VA, the Chevron Refinery Fire in Pascagoula, MS, the I-35W bridge collapse in Minneapolis, MN, and the Florida and California Wildfires.

- ***Improved Interagency Coordination:*** The Office of Operations Coordination led federal prevention, protection, and response activities to all-hazard threats during several incidents in 2007, specifically the recent outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the

United Kingdom and the vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attacks in the United Kingdom.

- ***Building Stronger Response Partnerships:*** DHS engaged state and local leadership, first responders and stakeholders on developing the National Response Framework, which outlines how our nation prepares for and responds to all-hazard disasters across all levels of government and community sectors.

- ***New Operations Capabilities:*** The Coast Guard established the Deployable Operations Group, which aligns all deployable, specialized USCG forces under a single, unified command, in adaptive, tailored force packages for rapid response to national threats.

- ***Saved Over One Million Lives:*** The Coast Guard reached a remarkable milestone this year, saving more than a million lives throughout its 217 year history.

- ***Awarded Public Safety Interoperable Grants:*** DHS administered $968 million in Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grants which will help support state and local projects to improve first responder communication and coordination during major disasters.

- ***Realizing Interoperable Communications:*** The Science & Technology Directorate published results of the National Interoperability Baseline Survey – a nationwide survey of first responders and law enforcement that assesses progress in achieving interoperable communications**.** By providing a clear representation of national capacities, these survey findings are helping emergency response leaders and policy makers make informed decisions about strategies for improving interoperability.

- ***Strategic Planning for Catastrophic Disasters:*** The Incident Management Planning Team drafted federal interagency strategic plans to coordinate resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from major disasters and other emergencies.

STRENGTHEN AND UNIFY DHS OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

- ***Continued Integration:*** DHS was created five years ago to serve as the unifying core for the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in securing our nation. Over the past year, DHS has further integrated core management functions and systems throughout headquarters and the components, achieving a more cohesive and unified Department.

- ***Enhanced Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties:*** The Privacy Office and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties have worked to enhance privacy and civil rights and civil liberties through the Department's work in cyber security, the use of satellite technology, airport screening protocols, and partnerships with Muslim-American communities.
- ***Increased Responsiveness to Congressional Inquiries:*** DHS improved responsiveness and adherence to Congressional deadlines. This included the on-time submission of over 3,000 Congressional Questions for the Record (QFR). Average response time to

Congressional correspondence has dropped from 5-6 weeks to an average of 2.5 weeks, average response time to Authorization QFRs has dropped from six months or more to an average of 35 business days.

- ***Consolidation of Network Sites:*** The Department has consolidated more than 1,780 network sites into a single network that allows transparent monitoring of system performance and activity, prioritization of traffic, and vastly improved security posture.

- ***Strengthened Business Processes and Technology:*** U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services launched a new fee schedule designed to bring decades-old systems into the 21st century and improve customer service.

- ***Record-Setting Levels of Law Enforcement Training:*** The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center trained a record-setting 60,458 students from all three branches of the Federal Government, as well as international, state, local, campus, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

- ***Improved Recruitment and Hiring:*** DHS decreased the average time it takes to hire new DHS employees, four days shorter than the Office of Personnel Management targets. DHS also exceeded targeted goals by hiring more than 2,300 protection officers, 11,200 transportation security officers, and 412 immigration enforcement agents.

- ***Record FEMA Staffing Levels:*** For the first time in a decade, FEMA attained a 95 percent staffing level and strengthened regional capability through the creation of over 100 new positions in FEMA's ten regional offices.

- ***Enhanced Employee Training and Communication Tools:*** DHS recently launched new training and communications tools including DHSCovery, a state-of-the-art online training system.

- ***Increased Border Patrol and Field Operations Staffing:*** CBP increased Border Patrol agent staffing by an unprecedented 21 percent, from 12,349 to 14,923. In addition, CBP Office of Field Operations hired 2,156 new officers and 340 agriculture specialists.

- ***Streamlined Acquisition Processes:*** The Coast Guard created an innovative and centralized acquisition directorate in July 2007 significantly improving program execution, contracting practices, research and development, and industry oversight.

- ***Enhanced Training to Prevent Cyber-related Crimes:*** The Secret Service developed a National Computer Forensics Institute in Hoover, Alabama, a cyber crimes training facility designed to provide state and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges with training, equipment, and expertise in computer forensics and digital evidence analysis.

FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET OVERVIEW

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted [1]	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Pres. Budget	FY 2009 +/- FY 2008
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Net Discretionary:	$ 32,380,801	$ 35,170,498	$ 37,613,098	$ 2,442,600
Discretionary Fees:	2,945,369	2,923,150	3,138,541	215,391
Less rescission of prior year carryover: [2]	*(313,005)*	*(262,249)*	-	*262,249*
Gross Discretionary	**35,013,165**	**37,831,399**	**40,751,639**	**2,920,240**
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds: [3]	7,978,765	9,191,454	9,750,732	559,278
Total Budget Authority:	$ 42,991,930	$ 47,022,853	$ 50,502,371	$ 3,479,518
Supplemental:	$ 7,290,193	$ 5,630,000	-	$ (5,630,000)
Less rescission of prior year carryover P.L 110-28:	*$ (30,900)*	-	-	-

1/ FY 2007 revised enacted reflects a transfer from DOD to USCG ($90 million) pursuant to P.L. 109-289. FY 2008 enacted reflects a transfer from DOD to USCG ($110 million) pursuant to P.L. 110-161.

2/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FY 2007 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG (-$102.793 million), TSA (-$66.712 million), S&T (-$125 million), USSS (-$2.5 million), Counterterrorism Fund (-$16 million); FY 2008 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from FEMA (-$37.176 million); CBP (-$27.625 million); USCG (-$146.847 million); OSEM (-$16.295 million); USM (-$.444 million); CFO (-$.380 million); CIO (-$.493 million); A&O (-$8.7 million); TSA (-$4.5 million); Counter-Terrorism Fund (-$8.480 million); S&T (-$.217 million); NPPD (-$1.994 million): OHA (-$.045 million); DNDO (-$.368 million); ICE (-$5.137 million); OIG (-$.032 million); USCIS (-$.672 million); WCF (-$2.509 million); FLETC (-$.334 million).

3/ Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds: FY 2007 revised enacted includes revised fee estimates for: FEMA NFIF mandatory fund ($2.631 billion), USSS Retirement Fund ($200 million), USCG Trust Funds ($244.202 million), CBP Customs Unclaimed Goods ($5.897 million), and CBP fees ($36.347 million); FY 2008 enacted includes revised fee estimates for FEMA NFIF mandatory fund ($2.833 billion), USSS Retirement Fund ($210 million), USCG Trust Funds ($280.273 million), CBP Customs Unclaimed Goods ($5.897 million), and CBP fees ($24.324 million)

FY 2009 Budget Request

The Department remains dedicated to fulfilling our duty to protect our country. Six years after September 11, 2001 we are moving beyond operating as an agency in transition to an agency diligently working to protect our borders and critical infrastructure, prevent dangerous people and goods from entering our country, and recover from natural disasters effectively. The total FY 2009 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is $50.5 billion in funding; a 7 percent increase over the FY 2008 enacted level excluding emergency funding. The Department's FY 2009 gross discretionary budget request is $40.7 billion, an increase of 8 percent over the FY 2008 enacted level excluding emergency funding. Gross Discretionary funding does not include funding such as Coast Guard's retirement pay accounts and fees paid for immigration benefits. The Department's FY 2009 net discretionary budget request is $37.6 billion, which does not include fee collections such as funding for the Federal Protective Service (ICE), aviation security passenger and carrier fees (TSA), credentialing fees (such as TWIC - TSA), and premium collections (National Flood Insurance Fund, FEMA).

In pursuit of our five priorities established in 2007, the Department continues to efficiently align resources to lead a unified national effort in securing America.

PROTECT OUR NATION FROM DANGEROUS PEOPLE

We will continue to protect our Nation from dangerous people by strengthening our border security efforts and continuing to gain effective control of our borders. The Department's main priority is to prevent additional terrorist attacks against the Nation. DHS has worked to prevent the entry of terrorists while facilitating the legitimate flow of people. Requested funding for the following initiatives will support this significant goal:

- ***Border Patrol Agents*:** Total funding of $442.4 million is requested in the President's Budget to hire, train and equip 2,200 new Border Patrol Agents and appropriate support. The additional agents represent the FY 2009 increment of the President's goal of adding 6,000 new Border Patrol Agents by the end of the 1st quarter of FY 2009. Achieving our goal of 20,000 agents by end of September 2009, more than double the amount in 2003.

- ***Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI):*** An increase of $106.9 million for U.S. Customs and Border Protection's implementation of infrastructure and technology in support of WHTI. The FY 2009 President's Budget requests funds to complete the infrastructure improvements at the top 39 Land Ports of Entry covering 95 percent of the land border arrivals.

- ***E-Verify:*** Total funding of $100 million is requested for E-Verify. This U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services program allows employers to use an automated system to verify name, DOB, and SSN, along with immigration information for non-citizens, against federal databases to confirm the employment eligibility of both citizen and non-citizen new hires. The program will deploy additional staff covering information status verifiers, compliance, and monitoring staff.

- ***Vetting Infrastructure Improvements:*** An increase of $30 million to support the Transportation Security Administration's Vetting Infrastructure Improvements, providing screening and credentialing of individuals requiring special access to US transportation and other critical infrastructure. FY 2009's increase in TSA's vetting infrastructure will enhance and stabilize the infrastructure necessary to perform vetting operations on populations that access the most critical infrastructure.

- ***Secure Flight:*** An increase of $32 million will accelerate the Secure Flight Program, by replacing the current airline managed passenger vetting program with a government-operated program. In addition to using improved technology, the Secure Flight Program will alleviate the variability in performance of the current system and reduce the risk for compromised watch list data.

- ***Additional Bedspace and Staffing:*** An increase of $46 million will provide 1,000 additional beds, staffing, and associated removal costs required to meet current demand and demand generated by increased enforcement activities. 275 of the 1,000 beds will be added through projected increases in collections.

- ***Automation Modernization of Information Technology Systems:*** Total funding of $57 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to acquire secure and interoperable tactical communications equipment, a biometric detainee location tracking module, and to develop and integrate an enhanced Investigative Case Management system. These improvements promote officer safety, emergency response coordination, and case management efficiencies.

- ***Law enforcement training:*** An increase of $10 million is requested for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to provide training to meet increases in border security and law enforcement hiring levels.

- ***Identity Management ad Screening Services:*** An increase of $4.2 million to support National Protection and Programs Directorate's US Visit Identity Management and Screening Services program. This program provides biometric identity services to law enforcement, intelligence and civil stakeholders with timely, accurate, and actionable information. Additional funding will complete the biometric interoperability between the US-VISIT IDENT system and the FBI IAFIS system.

- ***Command 21 and Situation Unit Watchstanders:*** Total funding of $7.3 million to support continued development of Command 21, and additional watchstanders at Coast Guard Command Centers to meet increasing operational demands and support additional vessel monitoring, information collection, and interagency coordination capability provided by Command 21. These initiatives will provide information sharing and situational awareness tools required to close the gap between current port and coastal surveillance capabilities and the need for greater Maritime Domain Awareness in an all-hazards, all-threats operating environment.

PROTECT OUR NATION FROM DANGEROUS GOODS

As a part of its Risk-based approach, the Department is expanding its programs to identify, track, and intercept nuclear and radiological components and systems at ports of entry and in transportation systems within U.S. borders. We are intensifying our efforts to bolster capabilities to reduce the risk of a biological attack in the United States. The following initiatives support the Department's mission to protect the Nation from dangerous goods:

- ***Nuclear Detection Research, Development, and Operations:*** Total funding of $334.2 million to support Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) Research, Development and Operations program which provides resources for the development and evolution of the global nuclear detection architecture. Included in this research are development of an Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) suitable for examining cargo containers, trucks and privately-owned vehicles and development of Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) to provide handheld, 'relocatable,' and backpack systems to be used as primary detection tools by Customs Officers, Border Patrol agents, and USCG personnel.

- ***Next Generation BioWatch*:** An increase of $34.5 million is requested for Office of Health Affairs Next Generation BioWatch. Funding will procure BioWatch automated detection sensors and initiate deployment activities of the automated sensor system to existing BioWatch jurisdictions. Automated detection will enhance the capabilities of the BioWatch environmental monitoring system designed for early warning of bioterrorism incidents.

PROTECT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Department aims to protect critical infrastructure and key resources, essential government operations, public health and welfare, and the Nation's economic and national security interests. Efforts to bolster the resiliency and protection of our Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) helps to mitigate potential vulnerabilities and to ensure terrorist plans are not successful. The following are funding requests essential to guarding the Nation's infrastructure:

- ***Protective Terrorist Countermeasures*:** Total funding of $19 million is requested for Secret Services' Protective Terrorist Countermeasures. This program provides the latest state-of-the-art equipment that will be used in the event of an explosive, chemical, biological, or radiological attack. As new threats evolve and are identified, it is critical the Secret Service has the means to address them.

- ***Chemical Security Compliance Project*:** An increase of $13 million for National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Chemical Security Compliance Project. The Department issued regulations establishing risk based performance standard for security of chemical facilities. Additional funding is requested to increase the staff of this regulatory program and to provide tools and systems to collect and analyze vulnerability information, review plans, support and manage inspections activity, issue decisions, address appeals, and support compliance enforcement.

- ***Travel Document Checking (TDC)*:** An increase of $3.4 million in funding will support the deployment of the Transportation Security Administration's TDC program to remaining airports. The TDC program adds an important layer of defense for aviation security by ensuring only passengers with authentic boarding passes access the sterile area of airports and aboard aircraft.

- ***Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device/Suicide Bomber Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED/SBIED):*** $96 million is requested to support Science and Technology to develop the technical capabilities to detect, interdict, and lessen the impacts of non-nuclear explosives used in terrorist attacks against mass transit, civil aviation and critical infrastructure. $18.4 million will address critical capability gaps in the areas of deterring, predicting, detecting, defeating, and mitigating the use of IEDs in the United States. VBIED/SBIED program will allow Science and Technology to improve large threat mass detection in such areas as the transit environment, special events and other large areas.

BUILD A NIMBLE EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM AND CULTURE OF PREPAREDNESS

Improving the Nation's ability to respond to disasters, man-made or natural, is a top priority for the Department. Incorporating lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina, other disasters, and the 9-11 Commission Recommendations, the Department is improving its capabilities and preparing those who respond to acts of terror and other emergencies. The President's Budget requests funding for the following initiatives which support strengthening the Department's ability to build an effective emergency response system and culture of preparedness:

- ***Vision- Shape the Workforce:*** An increase of **$**64.5 million in funding to support Federal Emergency Management Agency's Vision- Shape the Workforce program. Phase II of FEMA's transformation will strengthen FEMA's ability to marshal an effective national response; deliver service of value to the public; reduce vulnerability to life and property; and instill public confidence.

- ***Homeland Security Grant Programs (HSGP) Infrastructure Protection Grant Programs (IPP), Emergency Management Performance Grants Program (EMPG),*** *and* ***Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)*:** Total funding of $2.2 billion to support FEMA's State and Local assistance programs which prepare state and local governments to prevent or respond to threats or incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The FY 2009 Budget will support existing HSGP grants, Port and Rail Security Grants, EMPG grants and also proposes a new discretionary grant program targeted towards high priority security initiatives including REAL ID implementation.

- ***Disaster Workforce and Support:*** Total funding of $149 million to support FEMA's disaster workforce**,** transitioning 4-year Cadre On-Call Response Employees (CORE) from temporary to permanent full-time personnel to achieve the level of readiness and response capability required in response to Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. An additional $200 million is provided in a new Disaster Readiness and Support Activities account to assist FEMA working with state and local partners in

preparing for future disasters and institutionalizing logistic and other capabilities in support for state disaster readiness leadership.

- ***Laboratory Facilities --*** An increase of $43 million in funding to support Science and Technology in beginning operations of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC). NBACC will provide the nation with essential biocontainment laboratory space for biological threat characterization and bioforensic research. The programs conducted at NBACC will provide knowledge of infectious properties of biological agents, effectiveness of countermeasures, decontamination procedures, and forensics analyses to support policy makers and responders' development of policies, programs, and technologies.

STRENGTHEN AND UNIFY DHS OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

A cohesive and operationally efficient organization is essential to the rapid implementation of homeland security priorities, policies, and objectives. As such, the Department has aligned its resources into areas that will most effectively accomplish its mission. Successful mission performance is driven by human capital development, executing efficient procurement operations, and possessing state-of-the-art information technology resources. We continue to improve systems for intelligence and information sharing. A variety of critical investments will ensure that DHS is managed and operated in an efficient and unified manner:

- ***Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR):*** A total of $1.65 million is requested for the first ever QHSR. Funding is required to research, organize, analyze, and develop the QHSR. This document will recommend long-term strategy and priorities of the Nation for homeland security and comprehensively examine programs, assets, budget, policies, and authorities required to provide the United States with strong, sound and effective homeland security capabilities in the decades ahead. The Office of Policy requests $1.5 million and the remaining $0.150 million is requested in OCFO.

- ***Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC):*** An increase of $15.5 million is requested for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to continue implementation of the *TASC project***.** One of the main objectives of DHS at its formation was to consolidate the support systems of the component agencies to realize cost savings and operational efficiencies. The CFO aims to reduce the number of DHS financial systems, and ensure the manual processes for internal controls are integrated with these financial systems. DHS will begin migrating OHA, S&T, DHS HQ, and NPPD's financial systems to the TSA Oracle Shared Baseline.

- ***DHS-Wide Acquisition Workforce Intern Program:*** An increase of $3.1 million for the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO). DHS will enhance the Acquisition Intern Program which recruits, trains, certifies, and retains an appropriate workforce of acquisition professionals. In FY 2009 the intern cohort will be raised to 100 people.

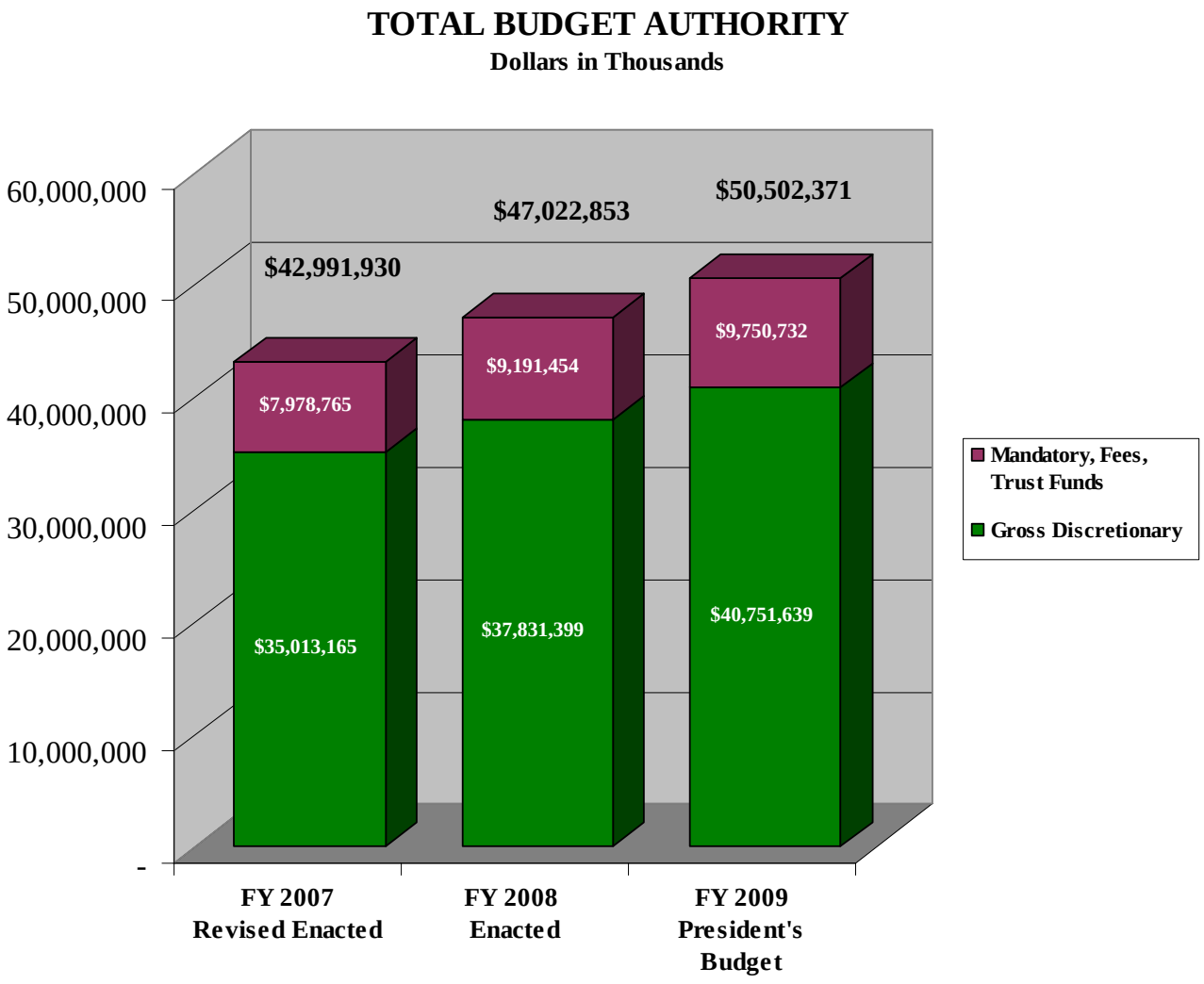
- ***OIG Auditors:*** An increase of $6.4 million for the OIG to expand staff oversight of DHS preparedness programs, through audits of preparedness grant programs, science and technology programs, and Department-wide programs that establish the Department's

baseline preparedness efforts; and to strengthen OIG oversight of DHS border security and enforcement programs through a proactive program of audits and on-going oversight of the policies, and initiatives and funds to secure the nation's borders.

- ***Analysis & Operations (A&O) State and Local Fusion Center (SLFC) Program*:** Funding for A&O's State and Local Fusion Center program is to create a web of interconnected information nodes across the country ensuring information is gathered from all relevant operations and fused with information from the Homeland Security Stakeholder Community. A&O has made significant progress in placing DHS homeland security intelligence professionals in state and local fusion centers. The FY 2009 funds will assist in producing accurate, timely, and relevant actionable intelligence products and services in support of the Department's homeland security missions.

- ***Vigilant Watch Over America:*** The Office of Operations Coordination (OPS) carries out their unified mission to secure America by maintaining the National Operations Center (NOC) and by providing 365/24/7 incident management capabilities to ensure seamless integration of threat monitoring and information flow. To improve technological capabilities within the NOC, FY 2009 funding will provide for improved data infusion, the auto-ingestion of data from multiple sources, and the creation of a consolidated, centralized data repository. In addition, the Department will fund the Principal Federal Official (PFO) program. As mandated by Presidential directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the Principal Federal Official responsible for coordination of all domestic incidents requiring multi-agency federal response. PFO funding will be utilized to provide a standing organizational structure to plan, train, exercise, deploy and provide PFO support.

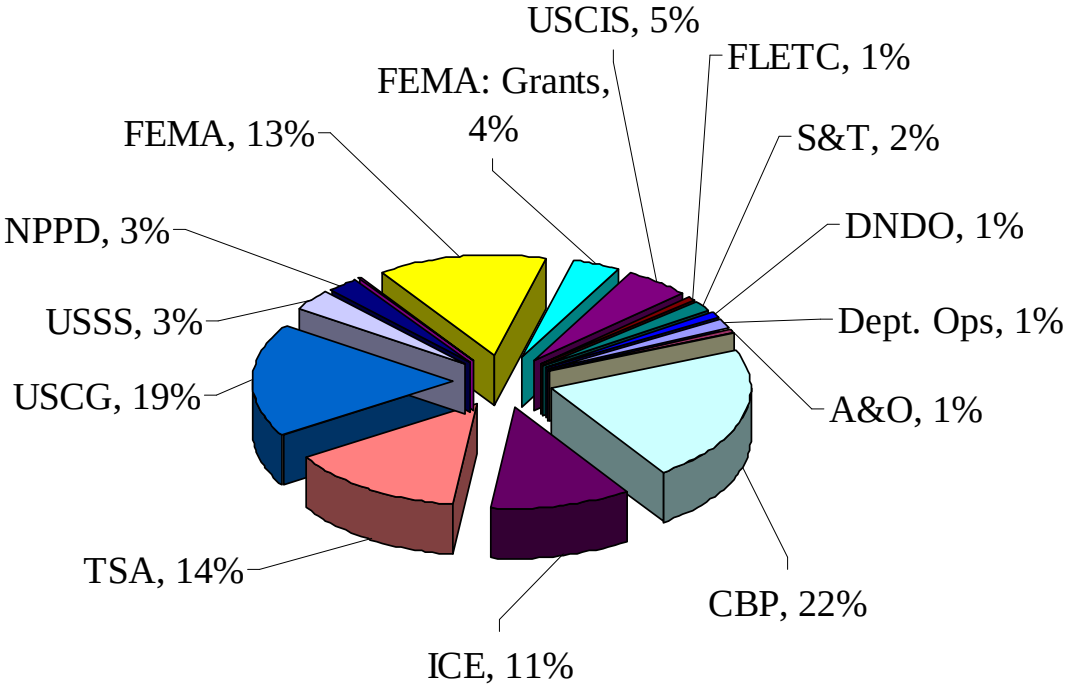
- ***Create DHS Counterintelligence Program*:** The Office of Intelligence and Analysis and Office of Security will develop a new DHS-wide counterintelligence Joint Program to enhance operations and implement strategies and policies to unify the Department's counterintelligence mission.



• FY 2009 Gross Discretionary funding increases by $2.9 billion, or 8 percent, over FY 2008.

• There is an increase of $559.3 million, or 6 percent, in estimated budget authority Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds over FY 2008.

FY 2009
Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization
$50,502,371,000



Notes:

- The following offices are less than one percent of the total budget authority and are not labeled in the chart above: Office of the Inspector General, Office of Health Affairs.

- Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ORGANIZATION
Gross Discretionary & Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds
February 4, 2008

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted [1]	FY 2008 Enacted [2]	FY 2009 President's Budget [3]	FY 2009 +/- FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 +/- FY 2008 Enacted
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%
Departmental Operations [3]	$ 603,525	$ 571,791	$ 752,593	$ 180,802	32%
Analysis and Operations	299,663	306,000	333,521	27,521	9%
Office of the Inspector General	98,685	108,711	101,023	(7,688)	-7%
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	7,746,259	9,306,725	10,941,231	1,634,506	18%
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	4,696,641	5,054,317	5,676,085	621,768	12%
Transportation Security Administration	6,329,291	6,819,859	7,101,828	281,969	4%
U.S. Coast Guard	8,554,067	8,741,053	9,346,022	604,969	7%
U.S. Secret Service	1,485,617	1,595,496	1,639,346	43,850	3%
National Protection and Programs Directorate	942,436	902,076	1,286,100	384,024	43%
Office of Health Affairs	9,917	116,500	161,339	44,839	38%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	4,571,716	5,522,178	6,566,794	1,044,616	19%
FEMA: Grants [4]	4,048,500	4,117,800	2,200,000	(1,917,800)	-47%
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	2,216,240	2,539,845	2,689,726	149,881	6%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	253,279	267,666	274,126	6,460	2%
S&T Directorate	968,131	830,335	868,837	38,502	5%
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	480,968	484,750	563,800	79,050	16%
TOTAL:	$ 43,304,935	$ 47,285,102	$ 50,502,371	$ 3,217,269	7%
Less Rescission of Prior Year Carryover Funds: [5]	(313,005)	(262,249)	-	262,249	-100%
ADJUSTED TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:	$ 42,991,930	$ 47,022,853	$ 50,502,371	$ 3,479,518	7%
EMERGENCY FUNDING/SUPPLEMENTAL: [6]	$ 7,290,193	$ 5,630,000	$ -	$ (5,630,000)	$ -

1/ FY 2007 revised enacted reflects a transfer from DOD to USCG ($90 million) pursuant to P.L. 109-289, the transfer of FEMA Public Health ($33.885 million) to the Department of Health and Human Services, and the transfer from FEMA Disaster Relief ($13.5 million) to Office of the Inspector General pursuant to P.L. 109-295; and technical adjustments to reflect FEMA NFIF mandatory fund ($2.631 billion), USSS Retirement Fund ($200 million), USCG Trust Funds ($244.202 million), CBP Customs Unclaimed Goods ($5.897 million), and revised fee estimates for CBP ($36.347 million), TSA Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing fees (-$45.101 million) and Aviation Security offset, CBP Small Airport estimates ($.950 million) and FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (-$6 million) to reflect net of collections based on the FY 2008 request.

2/ FY 2008 enacted reflects a transfer from DOD to USCG ($110 million) pursuant to P.L. 110-161 and the transfer from FEMA Disaster Relief ($16 million) to Office of the Inspector General pursuant to P.L. 110-161; revised fee estimates for FEMA NFIF mandatory fund ($2.833 billion), USSS Retirement Fund ($210 million), USCG Trust Funds ($280.273 million), CBP Customs Unclaimed Goods ($5.897 million), and CBP fees ($24.324 million).

3/ Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, an

4/ Includes the following FEMA appropriations: State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants, and Assistance to Firefighters Grants.

5/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FY 2007 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG (-$102.793 million), TSA (-$66.712 million), S&T (-$125 million), USSS (-$2.5 million), Counterterrorism Fund (-$16 million); FY 2008 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from FEMA (-$37.176 million); CBP (-$27.625 million); USCG (-$146.847 million); OSEM (-$16.295 million); USM (-$.444 million); CFO (-$.380 million); CIO (-$.493 million); A&O (-$8.7 million); TSA (-$4.5 million); Counter-Terrorism Fund (-$8.480 million); S&T (-$.217 million); NPPD (-$1.994 million): OHA (-$.045 million); DNDO (-$.368 million); ICE (-$5.137 million); OIG (-$.032 million); USCIS (-$.672 million); WCF (-$2.506 million); FLETC (-$.334 million).

6/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Total Budget Authority excludes: FY 2007 emergency funding pursuant to P.L. 109-295 for the Global War on Terror (1.829 billion: $22 million - FLETC, $175.8 million - USCG, $30 million - ICE, $1.601 billion - CBP); FY 2007 Supplemental Funding pursuant to P.L. 110-28 (OSEM - $.900 million; A&O - $8 million; OIG - $4 million; CBP - $150 million; ICE - $6 million; TSA - $395 million; USCG - $150.293 million; NPPD - $24 million; FEMA - $4.567 billion; CIS - $8 million; S&T - $5 million; DNDO - $135 million); FY 2008 Emergency Funding pursuant to P.L. 110-161 (CBP - $1.531 billion; ICE - $526.900 million; USCG $166.100 million; NPPD $275 million; FEMA - $3.030 billion; CIS - $80 million; FLETC - $21 million)

SUMMARY INFORMATION BY DHS ORGANIZATION

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Description:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for protecting the sovereign borders of the United States at and between official ports of entry. CBP is the frontline protecting the American public against terrorists and instruments of terror. CBP also protects economic security by regulating and facilitating the lawful movement of goods and persons across U.S. borders. CBP performs these missions with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
W. Ralph Basham, Commissioner

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Port Security and Trade Compliance Operations at Ports of Entry; Border Security Operations Between Ports of Entry; Secure Border Initiative (SBI); CBP Air and Marine; Automation Modernization.

Budget Request:	***$10,941,231,000***
Gross Discretionary:	*$9,494,246,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds	*$1,446,985,000*
Employees (FTE):	*54,868*

Responsibilities:

CBP is responsible for ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official ports of entry. CBP officers prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, weapons of mass destruction, and illegal or diseased plants and animals. CBP ensures that travelers and immigrants present appropriate documentation. CBP works to prevent the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, stolen goods such as vehicles, and strategically sensitive technologies.

CBP is the guardian of America's borders. CBP's Border Patrol works to prevent the illegal entry into the United States of persons and contraband between ports of entry.
The Border Patrol is responsible for controlling almost 6,000 miles of land borders between ports of entry with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,700 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and Puerto Rico. CBP's Office of Air and Marine patrols our nation's borders to interdict illegal drugs and terrorists before entry into the United States and provides surveillance and operational support to special national security events. CBP also works with the U.S. Coast Guard to secure 95,000 miles of maritime border.

CBP officials work at foreign and domestic ports of entry to ensure the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States. CBP officials are deployed overseas at major international seaports as a part of the Container Security Initiative and the Secure Freight Initiative that pre-screens shipping containers to detect and interdict terrorists' weapons and other illicit material before arrival on U.S. shores. This and other programs that partner with foreign nations and private industry expands our nation's zone of security. CBP's entry specialists and trade compliance personnel also enforce U.S. trade and tariff laws and regulations in order to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment pursuant to existing international agreements and treaties.

Service to the Public:

Annually, CBP has direct contact with over 400 million people crossing the borders through ports of entry, more than 1.1 million each day. CBP also serves hundreds of thousands of shippers, drivers, pilots, and importers associated with more than 31.4 million processed trade entries.

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.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- On September 30, 2007, CBP announced that it not only met its FY 2007 goal to construct 70 miles of primary fence along the Southwest border, but exceeded that goal by 6 miles. On September 30, 2007, CBP had a total of 154.7 miles of primary fence along the Southwest border. An additional 215 miles will be deployed by the end of calendar year 2008 for a total of 370 miles.

- Border Patrol Agent staffing increased by 21 percent, from 12,349 in FY 2006 to 14,923 at the end of FY 2007, the largest yearly increase in the history of the Border Patrol.

- Border Patrol Agents improved border security and reduced the number of apprehensions at the borders by 20 percent compared with FY 2006 levels. The Yuma, Arizona Sector saw a reduction in apprehensions by 68 percent, the Del Rio, Texas

Sector saw a reduction in apprehensions by 46 percent, and the El Paso, Texas Sector saw a reduction in apprehensions by 38 percent.

- Through the deployment of the right mix of new resources and enforcement operations supported by intelligence activities, the Border Patrol increased the miles of border under effective control by 33 percent from 449 miles at the beginning of FY 2007 to 599 miles as of September 30, 2007.

- Border Patrol traffic checkpoint operations contributed to the arrest of more than 21,569 individuals (5% of the total Border Patrol apprehensions), 3,012 cases referred for prosecution, and 3,459 narcotic seizure incidents (34% of the total Border Patrol narcotic seizures events/incidents).

- National Guard members working on Operation Jump Start aided in 120,662 alien apprehensions, 879 vehicle seizures, 241,679 pounds in marijuana seizures, 4,910 pounds in cocaine seizures, 95 alien rescues, and $67,985 in currency seizures.

- Air and Marine operations protected America from illegal drugs and currency, seizing or disrupting the flow of more than half a million pounds of illegal drugs and seizing $16 million during approximately 80,000 flight hours flown.

- CBP's Air and Marine presence was expanded along the northern border by the opening of the North Dakota Air Branch in Grand Forks. Furthermore, the Air and Marine Operations Center in California added 6,000 square feet, which includes a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, allowing the Intelligence Office to share sensitive and classified information with an aviation connection.

- CBP Officers seized more than 820,000 pounds of narcotics, arrested more than 25,000 suspected criminals, turned away more than 170,000 inadmissible aliens at the ports of entry, and conducted approximately 1.5 million agricultural interceptions.

- The Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) enhanced security by preventing terrorists and other high-risk passengers from boarding aircraft destined for the United States. CBP expanded IAP operations to Frankfurt and Tokyo, for a total of five locations.

- CBP officers, located at 327 ports of entry, inspected over 400 million travelers and more than 125 million cars, trucks, buses, trains, vessels and aircraft.

- Agriculture Specialists made approximately 1.5 million agricultural interceptions (meats & plants that are prohibited entry into the U.S.). Through inspection of commodities and seized products, they found nearly 60,000 actionable or reportable plant pests.

- As part of CBP's efforts to secure our nation's ports of entry, CBP expanded the Container Security Initiative (CSI) by increasing participating ports to 58; CSI now screens 86 percent of U.S.-bound maritime containers.

- To comply with the SAFE Port Act, the Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) successfully began three pilot ports at Puerto Cortés, Honduras; Port Qasim, Pakistan; and Southampton, United Kingdom.

- CBP enhanced the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program through the establishment of minimum-security criteria for brokers, rail carriers, terminal operators, Mexican highway carriers, Mexican long haul carriers, and U.S. and foreign port terminal operators. In addition to adding 41 supply chain security specialists, the program completed 1,812 validations and 368 re-validations, which involved 2,819 site visits in 83 foreign countries. At the end of FY 2007, there were 7,737 certified partners, of which 6,003 had been validated.

- CBP deployed 142 new Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) throughout the nation's ports of entry; bringing the number of RPMs to 1,023 at the nation's land and sea ports of entry.

- CBP deployed the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) electronic truck manifest (e-Manifest) system to 98 of 99 land border ports and are processing nearly 30,000 trucks a day. Forty-two percent of duties and fees are currently collected via ACE and there are more than 11,000 ACE portal accounts.

- Commercial trade enforcement actions continued to take center stage. This year, more than 17,000 trade enforcement seizures valued at $359 million were initiated, including more than 13,600 seizures of goods infringing intellectual property rights (IPR) with a domestic value totaling more than $196 million. Other seizures included textiles and wearing apparel violating quota/visa requirements ($49 million), and seizures for violations of other federal agency laws covering cigarettes, diamonds, game animals and birds, motorcycles, and automobiles. CBP also initiated 449 commercial fraud penalties totaling nearly $220 million.

- The National Targeting Center Cargo was established to target high-risk cargo shipments and to support the targeting efforts of the Container Security Initiative, Secure Freight Initiative, and Food and Drug Administration.

- In collaboration with airports, airlines and the travel industry, CBP implemented the Model Ports Initiative at Washington Dulles and Houston international airports to create a more welcoming and informative environment for international visitors. This included improved signage, informational materials, and a video in four languages explaining the entry process to the public.

- CBP harmonized the NEXUS programs so that a member now receives access to all modes of travel – air, land and marine – using one application and paying one fee. There are currently 380,000 active members in the trusted traveler programs that include NEXUS, Secure Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) and Free and Secure Trade (FAST), with NEXUS and SENTRI accounting for 7 percent of all passenger land border crossings.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007[1] Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$0
Headquarters Management and Administration	3,588	$1,199,367	3,689	$1,221,341	3,767	$1,266,651	74	$45,310
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE's	15,850	$1,813,691	16,801	$2,008,247	18,043	$2,273,104	1,242	$264,857
Border Security and Control Between POE's	14,656	$2,276,010	18,384	$3,037,232	21,596	$3,515,320	3,212	$478,088
Air and Marine Operations – Salaries	1,226	$180,796	1,472	$212,740	1,674	$254,279	202	$41,539
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	-	$365,187	-	$476,047	-	$528,000	-	$51,953
Automation Modernization	62	$451,440	63	$476,609	63	$511,334	-	$34,725
Construction	-	$122,978	-	$287,363	-	$363,501	-	$76,138
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	39	$28,365	160	$172,000	185	$775,000	25	$603,000
Subtotal	**35,421**	**$6,437,834**	**40,569**	**$7,891,579**	**45,328**	**$9,487,189**	**4,755**	**$1,595,610**
Small Airports	51	$7,180	54	$7,057	54	$7,057	-	-
Gross Discretionary	**35,472**	**$6,445,014**	**40,623**	**$7,898,636**	**45,382**	**$9,494,246**	**4,755**	**$1,595,610**
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	$5,897	-	$5,897	-	$5,897	-	-
Mandatory fees	8,285	$1,295,348	9,486	$1,402,192	9,486	$1,441,088	-	$38,896
Emergency / Supplemental	**-**	**$1,601,200**	**308**	**$1,531,000**	**-**	**-**	**(304)**	**($1,531,000)**
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28)	**301**	**$150,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Less prior year Rescissions	-	-	-	($25,621)	-	-	-	$25,621
Total	**44,058**	**$9,497,459**	**50,417**	**$10,812,104**	**54,868**	**$10,941,231**	**4,451**	**$129,127**

[1]FY 2007 Revised Enacted numbers include reprogramming and realignment of funds

FY 2009 Initiatives:

- **Border Patrol Agent and Support…..…… $442.4M (1,321 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to hire, train and equip 2,200 new Border Patrol Agents ($362.5 million). The purpose of this initiative is two-fold: (1) add 500 new Border Patrol Agents to stay on course for meeting the President's goal of 6,000 new Border Patrol Agents by the end of the 1st quarter of fiscal year 2009 (total equals 18,319); and (2) provide an additional 1,700 agents to reach 20,019 by the end of the fiscal year. Resources are also proposed for 441 operational/mission support personnel ($32.2 million), relocation ($25.6 million), and training ($22.1 million).

- **SBI*net* ……..… $775.0M (15 FTE)**
  Total SBI*net* resources are requested to continue efforts to develop and deploy a technology and tactical infrastructure border security system solution. Additional segments of technology and tactical infrastructure are required to secure the border. Along with the SBI*net* solution, the SBI*net* team will focus on providing the Common Operating Picture (COP) to southwest border sectors, providing agents with more information to make sound tactical, operational and strategic decisions rapidly, as well as exchange operational and tactical information with supporting commands and interagency organizations.

- **Border Patrol Facilities……..... $149.5M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to address the growing CBP facility requirements. The unprecedented growth of the Office of Border Patrol, which has expanded by almost 50% in the last several years, has placed significant strain on already aging and overcrowded facilities. Funding will be utilized to maintain the operational capabilities of existing facilities, and to plan, design, and construct new facilities.

- **Land Ports of Entry (LPOEs)…….…….. $10.0M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to address deficiencies at CBP-owned land ports of entry (LPOEs), which include the need for enhanced security, upgraded commercial inspection facilities, and significant age and facility distress.

- **Ground Transportation ……..…… $8.0M (1 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to hire 2 additional positions and expand the use of contract transportation and guard services for the southwest border. The additional requested transportation resources will be applied along the southwest border freeing up an additional 96,000 hours for agents and officers to resume primary law enforcement and investigative duties. The primary use of the funds will be to secure transportation of detainees. Agents and officers must perform transportation duties if contracted services are not funded thereby removing the agents and officers from their primary missions of enforcement of the border. Guard and law enforcement custodial services will also be provided at processing centers or at medical facilities treating ill or injured detainees.

- **Traveler Enforcement Communication System (TECS) …… $25.0M (0 FTE) Modernization**

  Resources are requested to support the Traveler Enforcement Communication System (TECS), a key system for border enforcement and sharing of information about people who are inadmissible or may pose a threat to the security of the United States. TECS is the primary subject record "watch list" database for the Department of Homeland Security. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Transportation Security Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Services, and US-VISIT all rely on TECS for the biographic vetting of people. TECS Modernization will provide enhanced support for this vetting and ensure this capability is available into the future.

- **Terrorism Prevention System Enhancements (TPSE)…… $10.0M (0 FTE)**
  TPSE provides 24/7 systems availability, network redundancy, and monitoring. The TPSE and Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS) funding will support recurring infrastructure needs. The demand for 100 percent systems and network availability (24/7/365) has increased associated infrastructure costs and this funding will sustain investments made to reduce downtime and increase mission critical systems availability to CBP personnel worldwide.

- **Automated Targeting System Passenger (ATS-P) …… $5.0M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to begin targeting methodology improvement activities and to begin to address the requirement for high priority infrastructure improvements including high availability, Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), and a simulation and testing environment to improve service delivered to CBP Officers in the field, accommodate increased volume of passengers and vehicles, provide a simulation and test environment to support passenger targeting improvements, and move towards true 24/7 system availability.

- **US-VISIT (including 10-Print) …… $62.8M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to provide the operations and maintenance (O&M) funding to sustain the US-VISIT systems within CBP. These increments provide functionality critical to both US-VISIT and CBP in securing entry to the United States at the Ports of Entry and providing entry and exit information for aliens.

- **Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) ……. $106.9M (45 FTE)**
  An increase of $106.9 million is requested in support of the WHTI implementation to complete infrastructure improvements at the top 39 Land Ports Of Entry covering 95 percent of the land border arrivals. Funding would support an additional 89 CBP officers ($9.9 million) and equipment and contract services ($97.0 million). In FY 2008, CBP received $225 million to develop the primary vehicle application, install hardware and make the necessary lane modifications to implement WHTI at 13 high volume ports, accounting for about 68 percent of all vehicle passenger traffic at U.S. land border ports of entry. The FY 2009 increment would pay for the completion of infrastructure improvements of the non-Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) POEs and pays for program management and support of the previously installed POEs.

- **Passenger Screening at Land Ports of Entry……..… $25.0M (117 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to hire 212 CBP Officers and 22 support positions for passenger processing activities at the Ports of Entry on our borders with Mexico and Canada.

- **Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) Staffing/O&M ……..… $35.5M (137 FTE)**
  Resources are requested for personnel and operations and maintenance support of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors. Of the $35.5 million, $27.3 million will be utilized to hire 238 CBP officers, 20 scientists, 25 IT specialists and 12 mission support personnel to implement the deployment and perform the subsequent operation of the RPM at our nation's seaports. Funding in the amount of $8.2 million will be utilized for operations and maintenance of RPMs and will ensure effective operation of new Advanced Spectroscopic Portals (ASP). The ASP systems are expected to operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 365 days per year.

- **Replace Obsolete Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) …… $10.0M (0 FTE)**
  Imaging Systems
  Resources are requested to replace small-scale NII systems that are over 10 years old and are approaching the end of their life cycle. Funds will also be utilized to purchase NII small-scale technologies to cover identified deficiencies in inspection and detection capabilities. The remaining FY 2009 funds will be used for operations and maintenance of NII equipment. Small-scale NII equipment enables CBP to perform more effective and efficient non-intrusive inspections and screenings of international passengers and luggage and of packages and flat mail at mail facilities and consignment centers. In addition, small-scale NII equipment enables CBP to inspect cars, trucks, railcars, and sea containers that have been identified by large-scale NII systems as potentially containing illicit goods. Such illicit goods are money, guns, ammunition, agricultural items, explosives, and chemical, biological, and nuclear agents.

- **Air and Marine Staffing…… $4.0M (12 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to hire 24 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) pilots to provide adequate staffing at Northern Border/Great Lakes locations as CBP expands support for border security operations consistent with the Secure Border Initiative (SBI) and the CBP Air and Marine Strategic Plan.

- **Air and Marine Aircraft/Vessels Acquisitions …….……$20.4M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to acquire two Multi-Role Enforcement aircraft and spares ($7.0 million); one complete UAS system, ground controls, and spares ($6.0 million); and marine interceptor vessels ($7.4 million).

- **CBP's Regulatory Program …… $1.0M (6 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to support CBP's regulatory program. The requested funds will allow CBP to obtain an additional 7 attorneys, 2 economists, 2 paralegals and 1 mission support personnel. These personnel will ensure the efficient and legally-thorough drafting of new regulations; assist in the removal of obsolete and inconsistent regulations that may pre-date the Department's creation; help issue guidance to the private sector on homeland security-related matters; and aid in the Department's compliance with new Presidential mandates concerning legal review.

- **CBP Intelligence Program …… $24.0M (14 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to hire and train 27 personnel and fund approximately 10 relocations to stand-up a 24x7 CBP National Intelligence Watch; and to develop and deploy a comprehensive and innovative Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI). The 24/7 Intelligence Watch will provide Total Situational Awareness for CBP decision-makers and mission partners for All Crimes/All Threats/All Hazards. AFI integrates multiple operational and intelligence databases and provides relevant data flow to the desktop automatically based on mission focus areas that are specifically designed for CBP intelligence officers.

- **Conduct and Integrity Oversight ……..……. $5.3M (15 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to hire an additional 24 GS-1801 Investigators and 5 support positions to address internal affairs staffing needs. By FY 2009, CBP will have a workforce of over 54,000 with frontline personnel conducting a mission that is vulnerable to corruption. FY 2009 will also be the second year developing a permanent, full-time cadre of investigators that is responsible for investigating all serious non-criminal misconduct allegations and lesser administrative violations involving CBP employees; as well as criminal allegations not related to corruption. In addition to addressing reports of alleged misconduct in a timely manner, the investigators will also be responsible for participating in active partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General, Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Office of Professional Responsibility and other federal, state and local law enforcement authorities to proactively develop sources of information and new investigative subjects.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Description:

As the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) aggressively uses powerful immigration and customs authorities to protect the American people through the investigation of the illegal introduction of goods, terrorists and other criminals seeking to cross our Nation's borders.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Julie L. Myers, Assistant Secretary

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Investigations; Detention and Removal; Federal Protective Service; Intelligence; Principal Legal Advisor.

Budget Request:	***$5,676,085,000***
Gross Discretionary	*$5,363,905,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds	*$312,180,000*
Employees (FTE):	*18,965*

Responsibilities:

The primary mission of ICE is to protect America and uphold public safety by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal activities relating to our nation's borders.

Investigations is responsible for investigating a range of domestic and international activities arising from the movement of people and goods that violate immigration and customs laws and threaten national security such as visa security, illegal arms exports, financial and smuggling violations, immigration and customs fraud, human trafficking, identity and benefit fraud, child pornography and sex tourism.

Detention and Removal is responsible for ensuring that every alien who has been ordered removed departs the United States through fair enforcement of the Nation's immigration laws and coordination with foreign governments to ensure countries will accept their removable aliens.

Federal Protective Service is responsible for ensuring a safe environment in which federal agencies can conduct business by reducing threats posed against approximately 9,000 Federal Government facilities nationwide.

Intelligence is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic and tactical intelligence data in support of ICE and DHS.

Principal Legal Advisor is the legal representative for the U.S. Government at immigration court hearings, and provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission while defending the immigration laws of the United States.

Service to the Public:

ICE works to protect and serve the United States and its people by deterring, interdicting, and investigating threats arising from the movement of people and goods into and out of the United States, as well as by securing Federal Government facilities across the nation. During FY 2007, ICE improved immigration enforcement through more efficient management, focused enforcement efforts targeting the most dangerous illegal aliens, and worksite enforcement initiatives that target employers who draw illegal workers across the border. ICE has stepped up the battle against financial crime and works closely with law enforcement colleagues at the local, state and federal level, and across international boundaries to form a united front against criminal enterprises and terrorist organizations that threaten public safety and national security.

FY 2007 marks a break-out year for the agency as ICE set new enforcement records, launched new initiatives and enhanced management functions, and sustained its policy of "catch and return" in which all non-Mexican illegal aliens apprehended along the southwestern border are placed in detention pending removal.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- Enhanced Immigration Enforcement: Initiated 1,093 worksite enforcement investigative cases, which resulted in 863 criminal arrests (compared to 716 in FY 2006) and 4,077 administrative arrests.

- Increased Compliance Enforcement: ICE implemented a high-intensity compliance enforcement operation to detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist operatives who sought to

exploit the nonimmigrant process in order to remain illegally in the United States. The operation resulted in 249 completed investigations and 73 arrests.

- Increased Arms and Strategic Technology Investigations: ICE increased its arms and strategic technology investigations, resulting in 186 arrests (compared to 144 in FY 2006), 178 indictments, and 115 convictions.

- Increased Human Smuggling Investigations: ICE initiated 2,528 human smuggling investigative cases which resulted in 1,821 criminal arrests, 1,150 indictments, 1,209 convictions, and seized $16,400,283 in related monetary instruments.

- Apprehended Sexual Predators of Children: ICE achieved a total of 10,434 criminal and administrative arrests through Operation Predator.

- Increased Commercial Fraud and Intellectual Property Rights Investigations: ICE initiated 1,275 Commercial Fraud and Intellectual Property Rights investigative cases, which resulted in 246 criminal arrests, 178 indictments, and 196 convictions.

- Targeted Transnational Gangs: ICE arrested a total of 3,302 gang members and associates nationwide.

- Furthered Nationwide Document-Fraud Prevention Efforts: ICE initiated 1,309 fraud investigations, leading to a record 1,531 arrests and 1,178 convictions.

- Strengthened Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs): Task Forces collectively made 516 criminal arrests, 1,037 administrative arrests, seized over 49,552 pounds of marijuana, 1,326 pounds of cocaine, 151 pounds of methamphetamine, 135 pounds of heroin, 237 weapons, 12 explosives, and approximately $2,500,000 in U.S. currency.

- Provided Information to State and Local Law Enforcement: ICE responded to 728,243 electronic queries from federal, state, local, tribal, and international police agencies at the Law Enforcement Support Center. As a result of these inquiries, ICE placed 20,339 immigration detainers, which are administrative requests to law enforcement officers to hold an individual in detention.

- Increased Partnerships with State and Local Jurisdictions: ICE entered into 26 new 287(g) memoranda of agreement (MOA) with law enforcement agencies, up from two MOAs in FY 2005 and three MOAs in FY 2006, bringing the total to 34. ICE trained 426 state and local law enforcement officers who processed over 21,900 criminal aliens.

- Initiated Significant Financial Investigations: ICE initiated 3,069 financial investigations, resulting in 1,394 arrests and 897 convictions.

- Increased Number of Trade Units: To combat trade-based money laundering, ICE now has Trade Transparency Units (TTUs) in place in Colombia, Paraguay, Argentina, and

Brazil. In FY 2007, ICE TTUs initiated 95 trade-based money laundering investigations and generated 36 investigative referrals.

- Enforcement against Visa Violators: ICE investigators worked to ensure compliance with the nation's immigration laws among student and exchange visitors and other nonimmigrant visitors to the United States. ICE arrested 1,558 high-risk non-immigrant status violators.

- Visa Security Program: ICE expanded overseas deployment to nine visa security posts in eight countries and trained more than 40 special agents to serve as visa security officers. ICE investigations through this program resulted in the denial of more than 750 visas and the initiation of more than 140 investigations.

- Set New Record for Alien Removals: ICE removed more than 276,000 illegal aliens, including voluntary removals, from the country – a record for the agency and a 45 percent increase over the number of removals during the prior fiscal year.

- Removed Criminal Aliens: ICE initiated removal proceedings against 164,296 criminal aliens encountered in U.S. jails and prisons. This exceeds the Criminal Alien Program FY 2006 total by over 140 percent.

- Leveraged Alternatives to Detention: ICE processed 8,300 non-detained aliens through the Alternatives to Detention program including 1,989 Intensive Supervision Appearance Program participants and approximately 6,300 Electronic Monitoring Program participants.

- Increased Fugitive Operations Team Arrests: ICE added an additional 23 Fugitive Operation Teams, for a total of 75, which arrested over 30,000 illegal aliens. ICE processed and eliminated more than 100,000 fugitive alien cases and reduced the backlog of fugitive cases for the first time in history.

- Increased Removal Process Efficiencies: ICE's Detention Enforcement and Processing Offenders by Remote Technology (DEPORT) Center made it possible to identify and screen criminal aliens incarcerated in federal prisons to ensure their removal upon the completion of their sentences. ICE also deployed the Electronic Travel Document System to all 24 ICE DRO Field Offices and consulates of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, decreasing the number of days required it takes to issue travel documents from 14 days to 6 days.

- Improved Detention Oversight: ICE established the Detention Facilities Inspection Group (DFIG) to conduct independent assessment of detention facilities utilized to house ICE detainees. The DFIG conducted reviews of 17 detention facilities utilized by ICE, making recommendations on improving management and maintenance of the facilities and adherence to ICE detention standards.

- Litigated Significant Number of Immigration Cases: ICE represented the United States in 334,607 new matters before the Immigration Courts and completed 328,425. ICE handled 115,017 cases involving detained aliens.

- Improved the Security of Federal Buildings: The Federal Protective Service provided law enforcement and security services for approximately 9,000 federal facilities and worked with ICE's National Incident Response Unit to launch the Mobile Continuity of Operations Planning and Emergency Response Support Pilot Project, which entails the deployment of a fleet of cargo trailers outfitted with basic supplies and equipment such as fuel containers, generators, tents, tools, portable water, food rations, and other emergency supplies. The trailers will be pre-positioned at ICE locations nationwide for ready deployment in the event of an emergency situation nearby.

- Improved Mission Support Functions: ICE increased its workforce by more than 10 percent, enhanced the agency's information technology systems, and expanded training and development. ICE also took aggressive steps to improve acquisition management and contracting designed to meet the challenges of supplying goods and services for its large federal law enforcement workforce.

- Eliminated Financial Material Weaknesses: ICE eliminated its only two remaining Material Weaknesses in the Financial Systems Security and Budgetary Accounting areas from a total of eight that were reported in the FY 2005 audit report.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Salaries & Expenses	15,083	$3,887,000	16,065	$4,171,117	17,395	$4,690,905	1330	$519,788
Federal Protective Service	1,295	$516,011	950	$613,000	950	$616,000	0	$3,000
Automation Modernization	7	$15,000	7	$30,700	11	$57,000	4	$26,300
Construction	9	$26,281	9	$6,000	9	$0	0	($6,000)
Gross Discretionary	**16,394**	**$4,444,292**	**17,031**	**$4,820,817**	**18,365**	**$5,363,905**	**1334**	**$543,088**
Fee Accounts	460	$252,349	474	$233,500	600	$312,180	126	$78,680
Emergency Supplemental	**--**	**$36,000[1]**	**433**	**$526,900[2]**	**--**	**--**	**(433)**	**($526,900)**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	--	--	--	($5,137)[3]	--	--	--	$5,137
Total	**16,854**	**$4,732,641**	**17,938**	**$5,576,080**	**18,965**	**$5,676,085**	**1027**	**$100,005**

[1]Pursuant to P.L. 110-28; FY 2007 Revised Enacted $36 million of Emergency Supplemental Appropriations
[2]Pursuant to P.L. 110-161; FY 2008 Enacted $526.9 million in emergency funding
[3]Pursuant to P.L. 110-161, $5.1 million of prior unobligated balances are rescinded

FY 2009 Initiatives:

The request includes funding that supports the Administration's Secure Border Initiative (SBI), controlling the border and executing a comprehensive interior enforcement strategy. SBI, a performance-driven, Department-wide effort, is making dramatic improvements in border security and interior enforcement. SBI covers every facet of how the Department manages, adjudicates, and removes persons caught crossing the border illegally, and how the Department addresses illegal aliens already in the country.

In FY 2008, ICE requested SBI-related funding to allow the agency to effectively execute a comprehensive interior enforcement strategy. This includes expanded detention capacity, Criminal Alien Program teams, Border Enforcement Security Task Forces, improved coordination with state and local law enforcement, and Trade Transparency Units. The FY 2009 request builds on these efforts by adding resources for additional detention beds, improving coordination with state and local law enforcement, and undertaking other interior enforcement initiatives.

The following highlights the key requests for ICE:

- **Additional Bed Space and Removal Costs…….……$46.0M (39 FTE)**
  This request provides 1,000 additional beds, staffing, and associated removal costs required to meet current demand and demand generated by increased enforcement activities. 275 of these beds will be added through increased collections of the Immigration User Fee and through the Breached Bond Detention Fund.

- **Cyber Crime ……..…$5.7M (20 FTE)**
  This request funds positions within the Cyber Crime Center (C3) and those programs directly supporting cyber crime investigations. With this staffing increase, ICE would increase investigations of cyber related crimes associated with identify and benefit fraud, child exploitation, money laundering as well as supporting other investigations by providing digital forensics and electronic monitoring.

- **Critical Infrastructure Investigations……$11.8M (36 FTE)**
  This request funds positions to increase national security and critical infrastructure investigations especially at Ports of Entry and other sensitive facilities that attract terrorists and/or illegal and undocumented workers.

- **Commercial Fraud/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)……$4.6M (14 FTE)**
  This request funds positions for priority Commercial Fraud, IPR, Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) and requisite supporting investigative programs at the Cyber Crimes Center. These resources will be used to identify, target, counter, and dismantle methods used and vulnerabilities exploited by criminal organizations engaged in highly profitable trade crimes, such as trafficking counterfeit merchandise and pharmaceuticals.

- **Outbound Enforcement……..$1.0M (3 FTE)**
  This request funds positions to increase outbound enforcement support that prevents arms and strategic technologies, deemed exports, contraband, and money from leaving the United States. This request will increase outbound enforcement investigations especially

at Ports of Entry, the border, and sensitive facilities that are vulnerable to illegal procurement and export of sophisticated U.S. technology and weapons.

- **Visa Security Program……..$3.4M (3 FTE)**
  This request funds deployment of two additional overseas Visa Security Units in high-risk locations such as Istanbul, Turkey, and Beirut, Lebanon.

- **Security Management Unit/Workforce Integrity…….……$7.1M (19 FTE)**
  This request funds law enforcement positions and support staff within the Office of Professional Responsibility, including $4.1M to support workforce integrity efforts and $3M for positions in support of the Security Management Unit that is responsible for centralization, management, and operational oversight of ICE internal security functions.

- **State and Local Law Enforcement Support……$12.0M (7 FTE)**
  The request funds $2.67 million in initial training, training travel, and annual refresher training for 207 state and local law enforcement officers under the 287(g) program. The 287(g) program serves as a force multiplier for ICE immigration enforcement, with ICE training, certifying, and supervising state and local law enforcement officers. The request would also fund $8 million for necessary IT connectivity for state and local participants and $1.33 million for other costs within ICE to support program growth.

- **Automation Modernization ..... $57.0M (4 FTE)**
  Total Automation resources help ICE to modernize and replace its information technology infrastructure, specifically efforts aimed at modernizing the Homeland Security Enforcement Communication System (HECS) – ICE's portion of the DHS investigative case management system, infrastructure and tactical communications, DRO Modernization (DROM) detention and removal system, and ICE's transition to the DHS financial system. Requested resources will advance efforts to replace outdated, unreliable systems that challenge IT information-sharing.

- **Co-Location of ICE Facilities..... $12.3M (1 FTE)**
  This request funds a portion of first-phase requirements to consolidate ICE core mission functions in cities where ICE currently occupies multiple locations. The initiative proposes to facilitate ICE-wide physical integration through co-location of facilities that provide safe, secure, and efficient workspace conducive to achieving the ICE mission.

- **Human Resource Workforce Increases ..... $0.8M (5 FTE)**
  This funding will strengthen the Office of Human Capital to provide more customized service, confidence in information, and consistent handling of ICE-related personnel matters.

- **Training Consolidation and Integration ..... $1.8M (14 FTE)**
  This funding will facilitate the consolidation of all ICE training coordination and oversight, including improved training delivery and support at both the ICE Academy and the Leadership Development Center.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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. The TSA is an agency of approximately 51,000 personnel, with approximately $7.1 billion in budget authority, substantial regulatory and law enforcement authority and nationwide presence.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Assistant Secretary Edmund (Kip) Hawley

Established: November 19, 2001

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

Budget Request:	***$7,101,828,000***
Gross Discretionary	*$6,422,828,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds	*$679,000,000*
Employees (FTE):	*51,448*

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.

The focus of TSA is to identify, prioritize, and mitigate risks, ultimately minimizing the impact of potential incidents. Information sharing among agencies and stakeholders – including intelligence information – is a cornerstone of the risk management model.

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 a thorough and efficient screening of all aviation passengers and baggage;
- Promoting confidence by deploying Federal Air Marshals to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting air carriers;
- Managing security risks of the surface transportation systems by establishing clear lines of communication and collaborative working relationships with federal, local and private stakeholders, providing support and programmatic direction, conducting on-site inspections, and developing security programs; and
- Developing and implementing more efficient, reliable, integrated, and cost effective terrorist-related screening programs.

In FY 2007, TSA screened 100 percent of 715 million domestic and international passengers and baggage while achieving a customer satisfaction score of 81 out of 100.

TSA is also tasked with managing the security risk to the US surface transportation system while ensuring freedom of movement of people and commerce. To put the magnitude of the system TSA is protecting into perspective, Americans took 9.8 billion trips using public transportation. Bus travel accounts for 59.7% of the trips and train travel accounts for 28.6% of the trips on public transportation. To support this system, approximately 354,000 workers and 6,429 agencies are responsible for operating the nation's public transportation system.

Transportation Security Inspectors Conduct Rail Inspection

Service to the Public:

TSA responsibilities, which span all modes of transportation, ensure the provision of proactive security measures and a quick and efficient response to any threat, including terrorist incidents and natural disasters.

TSA is committed to the highest level of transportation security for the United States. Public confidence in the safety and security of the nation's transportation systems ensures the continued success and growth of the transportation industry. The nation's economy depends upon implementation of effective, yet efficient transportation security measures. The U.S. and its citizens remain targets for terrorist and other criminals. Protecting our transportation systems is a national security priority and TSA's goals reflect this responsibility. Federal, state, and local governments and private industry continue to work together to achieve our common goal: safe and secure transportation worldwide.

TSA is also engaging the public to enhance security awareness in the transportation system and increase mission performance. The public adds its own significant layer of security by its vigilance in looking for and reporting suspicious behavior. The likelihood that a passenger will take action if an event occurs on an aircraft has increased significantly.

National Explosives Detection Canine Team conducting Inspection (left)

Transporation Security Officer Helps Passenger during Screening Process (right)

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- Continued implementing the Travel Document Checker (TDC) Program achieving coverage at over 340 of the 450 Federalized Airports, and more than 80% of the passengers. This included all Category (CAT) X, several CAT I and II Airports, and many of the CAT III and IV Airports. This program ensures only passengers with authorized travel documents access the sterile areas of airports and aboard aircraft, adds an additional layer of aviation security while extending the span of control of the TSA checkpoints, and allows for Sensitive Security Information regarding threats, watch lists, etc., to be made available to Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) in the document checking process.

- Launched wide deployment of Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR) Teams. These teams consisting of TSOs, Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs), Aviation Security Inspectors (ASIs), and Federal Air Marshals (FAMS) screen passengers, look for suspicious behavior and act as a visible deterrent in multiple transportation sectors, including buses, mass transit and airports especially during heightened states of alert.

- Implemented the Aviation Direct Access Screening Program (ADASP) to establish uniform procedures and standards for TSOs, to screen individuals, their accessible property and vehicles upon entering a direct access point screening location, and conduct visual inspections of aircraft.

- Processed approximately 24,000 applications for the Alien Flight Student Pilot Program.

- Conducted 13 Pipeline, 101 Highway, and 7 Class I Freight Rail Corporate Security Reviews.

- Advanced the security baseline efforts through the launching of the Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) and the self-assessment programs, respectively, in December 2006 and January 2007. To date, 46 comprehensive BASE assessments have been completed and 49 out of 50 self-assessments have been accomplished.

- Ensured 79% of all regions received transit grant funds and 60% of all systems received funds in FY 2007.

- Conducted over 1,700 covert tests at airports; investigated and closed 24 cases of Workers' Compensation fraud. Completed an assessment of the Workers' Compensation Program and identified systemic weaknesses in the administration and oversight of the program and made recommendations for improvements.

- Trained 120 airport operations personnel on environmental management issues: safely handling, storing, and disposing of materials.

- Expanded Career Progression Opportunities for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) through implementation of specialized career tracks and adjusted compensation scales that includes a new E-band above the existing D-band. The new career tracks include Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) who screen passengers by observation techniques to identify potentially high-risk individuals based on involuntary physical and physiological reactions. In FY 2007, 643 BDOs were deployed at 42 airports.

    - An additional career track, the Bomb Appraisal Officers (BAOs) provided consistently higher levels of improvised explosive device (IED) training to the workforce while reducing the time needed to investigate suspicious items at airport checkpoints, resulting in fewer operational disruptions. In FY 2007 the BAO program was implemented at 107 airports.

- Installed new Time and Attendance Systems at 80% of TSA sites.

- Obtained a score of 100% on the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) security scorecard score for IT systems.

- Completed full implementation of the Environmental Management System at Headquarters, two facilities, and 128 airports. This system which assesses the environmental risk associated with TSA activities ensures that regulatory requirements are met, environmental responsibilities are carried out, and the potential for environmental incidents is minimized.

- Received the Federal Electronic Challenge Silver Award and the DHS Environmental Stewardship award for the environmentally friendly replacement, reuse, and recycle of all TSA laptop and desktop computers.

- Received the DHS environmental Stewardship Award for completing the Biobased Alcohol Substitute pilot and making these available to airport screener operations.

- Developed/implemented the Foundations of Leadership Program for newly promoted first line supervisors. Over 2,300 participants completed the course.

- Designed and deployed the first phase of the Senior Leadership Development Program. This core program of the Agency Succession Plan had 128 initial participants.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Aviation Security	47,259	$5,117,844	48,897	$4,808,741	49,697	$5,289,810	800	$481,069
Surface Transportation Security	288	$37,200	326	$46,613	230	$37,000	(96)	($9,613)
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	166	$72,670	166	$168,490	183	$170,018	17	$1,528
Transportation Security Support	1,476	$525,283	1,476	$523,515	1,332	$926,000	(144)	$402,485
Federal Air Marshals	--	$719,294	--	$769,500	--	--	--	($769,500)
Gross Discretionary	**49,189**	**$6,472,291**	**50,865**	**$6,316,859**	**51,442**	**$6,422,828**	**577**	**$105,969**
Fee Accounts (Mandatory)	6	$252,000	6	$503,000	6	$679,000	--	$176,000
Gross Budgetary Resources	**49,195**	**$6,724,291**	**50,871**	**$6,819,859**	**51,448**	**$7,101,828**	**577**	**$281,969**
Less Prior Year Rescission	--	($66,712)	--	($4,500)	--	--	--	$4,500
Total	**49,195**	**$6,657,579**	**50,871**	**$6,815,359**	**51,448**	**$7,101,828**	**577**	**$286,469**

[1] FY 2007 Revised Enacted includes: $66.712 million rescission from prior year Aviation Security and transportation Security Support funds; $395 million in FY 2007 Supplemental funding; FY 2007 transfers/reprogrammings; and adjustments in fees.
[2] FY 2008 Enacted includes revised fees.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

The Transportation Security Administration's overall budget request of $7.1 billion reflects a total increase of $286.5 million and 577 FTE for transportation security initiatives. Of the total request, $290.2 million supports annualization of initiatives expanded in FY 2008 as well as additional funding for Secure Flight and vetting activities. The remainder of the funds support annualization of the FY 2007 Supplemental funding and base adjustments to maintain current operating levels.

The majority of new initiatives are in the aviation security category. These include annualization for the Behavioral Detection Officers, acceleration of the Aviation Direct Access Screening (ADASP) Program, and additional Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR) and Canine Explosive Detection (K-9) teams. The FY 2009 Budget Request also includes increased funding for the Secure Flight Program, and support for critical vetting infrastructure improvements.

Transportation Security Initiatives

- **Behavioral Detection Officers (BDOs)……....$43.0M (660 FTE)**
  TSA requests a total of $43 million for 660 FTE for the Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) program. These Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) screen passengers by observation techniques to identify potentially high-risk individuals based on involuntary physical and physiological reactions. The request will enable TSA to provide BDO coverage for every checkpoint at every shift for Category X, I and II airports. This coverage at 1,714 lanes on 455 checkpoints will account for 89% of system passengers at 155 airports.

- **Aviation Direct Access Screening Program (ADASP)…….....……$36.0M (750 FTE)**
  TSA's request includes $36 million for the acceleration of the Aviation Direct Access Screening Program (ADASP). This funding will increase ADASP coverage by approximately 80% and will help ensure that more airline and airport employees are randomly screened, closing a critical transportation security gap. TSOs perform this task by screening aviation workers and inspect for the presence of explosives, incendiaries, weapons, and other prohibited items, improper airport ID media and items identified through specific intelligence information.

- **Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR) Teams……..$30.0M (225 FTE)**
  TSA requests $30 million for the Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR) program. The request supports 10 additional VIPR teams and 225 positions, greatly increasing TSA's ability to protect all modes of transportation by enabling these additional resources to be funneled to the more vulnerable modes of the transportation sector. This funding will accelerate the program of screening passengers, looking for suspicious behavior and act as a visible deterrent in multiple transportation sectors, including buses, mass transit and airports.

- **Canine Explosive Detection Program (K-9) Teams……...$14.0M (0 FTE)**
  TSA's request includes $14 million for the Canine Explosive Detection program. This request increases the total number of canine teams deployed to the Nations' airports and 10 of the largest mass transit rail systems to over 750. This program is highly effective and efficient whereby 50 percent of the costs are shared with local law enforcement agencies who handle the teams.

Transportation Security Increases

- **Secure Flight ……....$32.0M (12 FTE)**
  TSA requests a program increase of $32 million and 12 FTE to accelerate the Secure Flight program. This request supports a high priority initiative which will replace the current airline managed passenger vetting program with a Government-operated program. In addition to using improved technology, it will alleviate the variability in performance of the current system and reduce the risk for compromised watch list data. This request is necessary to ensure the program is fully implemented in FY 2010.

- **Other Vetting Program ……...$30.0M (10 FTE)**
  TSA requests a program increase of $30 million and 10 FTE to stabilize and enhance TSA's existing systems infrastructure. This will enable TSA to efficiently and effectively conduct vetting operations on populations that access the most vulnerable areas of the transportation system.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

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 uses research, training, and education in a shared mission of protecting our democratic institutions, ensuring public safety, and preserving law and order.

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: ***$274,126,000***

Employees (FTE): *1,106*

FLETC's services to its three major client groups underscore its homeland security support mission in promoting intergovernmental cooperation in law enforcement preparedness. FLETC: 1) serves over 80 federal agencies having enforcement responsibilities; 2) provides training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement entities; and 3) 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 inter-agency cooperation that is critical to the success of federal law enforcement professionals.

FLETC offers numerous basic law enforcement training programs of varying lengths consistent with the duties and responsibilities of the personnel to be trained. A large number of the Center's partner organizations have transferred portions or all of their law enforcement training operations to one of FLETC's residential sites. These training offices and academies coordinate the training activities of their personnel and conduct advanced and agency-specific training programs.

The Center also conducts and supports numerous advanced and specialized training programs for its partner organizations. Further, many non-partner organizations attend both basic and advanced programs on a space-available basis, which helps to maintain the economics of operations for consolidated training. FLETC offers selected 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.

FLETC currently operates four training sites throughout the U.S. for multiple agency use. The FLETC headquarters and training site, Glynco, GA, 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, NM, and Charleston, SC. The fourth training site, Cheltenham, MD, provides in-service and re-qualification training for officers and agents in the Washington, DC area. In cooperation with the Department of State (DOS), FLETC operates two International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana and San Salvador, El Salvador, offering training in law enforcement techniques and procedures. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the US Embassies located within country.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- Effectively trained 60,458 law enforcement agents in FY 2007, including 2,439 Border Patrol Agents. This represents an overall increase of 17.8% or 9,209 agents above FY 2006 levels.

- In support of the Secure Border Initiative, completed the new 608-room Dormitory Complex in Artesia.

- Completed construction and began operation of a new enclosed and environmentally safe firing range at FLETC's Charleston, South Carolina site.

- The FLETC commenced operation of a new Simulation Laboratory. The facility will integrate technology and simulation into law enforcement training and features an open-bay area for simulators, and eight classrooms designed to facilitate tabletop, computer-based simulation exercises.

- The FLETC received Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) program accreditation for the following FLETC programs: the Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP); the Physical Fitness Coordinator Instructor Training Program (PFCTP); the Inland Boat Operators Training Program (IBOT); the Law Enforcement Instructor In-Service Training Program (LEIISTP); the Driver Instructor Training

Program (DITP); the Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (MLETP); and the Boat Operators Anti-Terrorism Training Program (BOAT).

- The FLETC received an unqualified opinion on its FY 2006 balance sheet audit performed by the external audit firm KPMG. Additionally, KPMG has issued an unqualified audit opinion on the FY 2007 full scope audit of FLETC's financial statements. This is FLETC's second consecutive unqualified audit opinion since transferring to DHS.

- The FLETC completed three A-76 streamlined competitions in FY 2007. The functional areas of Environmental and Safety, Property Management, and Facilities Management were all retained in-house.

- The FLETC received the 2007 DHS Environmental Achievement Award in the category of Minimizing Petroleum Use in Transportation through use of Bio Fuel.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Enacted [1]		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Law Enforcement Training	1,040	$252,989	1,049	$266,376	1,106	$274,126	57	$7,750
Accreditation	7	$1,290	7	$1,290	0	$0	-7	($1,290)
Gross Discretionary	**--**	**$254,279**	**--**	**$267,666**	**--**	**$274,126**	**--**	**$6,460**
Emergency	--	--	--	$21,000	--	--	--	($21,000)
Less Prior Year Rescission	--	--	--	($334)	--	--	--	$334
Total	**1,047**	**$253,279**	**1,056**	**$288,332**	**1,106**	**$274,126**	**50**	**($14,206)**

[1] The FY 2007 total does not include $22,000,000 in one time emergency funding in FY2007

<u>FY 2009 Initiatives</u>:

- **Improve Border Security ..... $10.0M (53 FTE)**
  FLETC will provide training for 450 new CBP Officers, 1,700 additional CBP Border Patrol Agents, 508 additional ICE detention personnel, and 874 additional ICE investigators to improve border security.

- **Practical Application/Counter Terrorism ..... $1.3M (2 FTE)**
  Operations Training Facility
  The initiative provides for training instructors and maintenance for the completed portions of the PA/CTOTF.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Description:

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is one of the five United States armed services and the only military service within DHS.

Responsibilities:

The U.S. Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime **safety, security and stewardship**. As such, the Coast Guard protects the vital economic and security interests of the United States including the personal safety and security of the maritime public, our natural and economic resources, and the integrity of our maritime borders. The Coast Guard is committed to addressing all threats and all hazards throughout the maritime domain including in U.S. ports and inland waterways, along the coasts, on the high seas and in other regions where our maritime equities are at stake.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Admiral Thad W. Allen, Commandant

Established: 1790 (as the Revenue Cutter Service; named USCG in 1915)

Major Missions: Search and Rescue; Marine Safety; Aids to Navigation; Ice Operation; Marine Environmental Protection; Living Marine Resources; Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Other Law Enforcement; Ports, Waterway and Coastal Security; and Defense Readiness

Budget Request:	***$9,346,022,000***
Gross Discretionary	*$7,834,641,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds	*$1,511,381,000*
Civilian Employees:	*7,057*
Military Service Members:	*41,873*
Additional Personnel:	
Military Selected Reserve:	*8,100*
Auxiliary:	*34,885*

Service to the Public:

The Coast Guard's enduring value to the Nation resides in its multi-mission authorities, resources and capabilities. The Coast Guard's operational model is flexible, efficient and succeeds in a myriad of maritime scenarios. Indeed, the Coast Guard's ability to field versatile platforms and personnel with broad authorities is the U.S. Government's most important strength in the maritime environment.

USCG National Security Cutter BERTHOLF (WMSL-750)

Coast Guard roles and missions are *enduring* - long standing responsibilities, accrued over two centuries of service. They serve the collective good and can be accomplished most effectively by a single Federal maritime force

The Coast Guard generates public value by providing ***a unified, immediately deployable and adaptable force package*** to address safety, security and stewardship needs at the onset of any maritime event, disaster or casualty.

The success of the marine transportation system hinges upon an integrated approach to safety, security, waterways management and environmental protection. The Coast Guard's ***unique authorities and partnerships***, developed over decades of collaboration with port and international partners, provide unparalleled opportunities to engage with vessels, mariners, and stakeholders in the maritime community. Today, as in the past, the Coast Guard continues to leverage its multi-mission structure, ethos and established partnerships to protect the American public and global marine transportation system.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

Delivered Unprecedented Operational Service to the American Public

- Surpassed *one million lives saved* since the Service's inception in 1790.
- Seized a record 355,000 pounds of cocaine, 12,000 pounds of marijuana, and 350 pounds of heroin from the global narcotics stream, including a 33,359 pound cocaine seizure from the Panama flagged motor vessel GATUN -- the largest cocaine seizure in Coast Guard history.

USCG HH-65 crew rescues survivors from a recent tropical storm.

- Responded to over 27,000 Search and Rescue cases and saved over 5,000 lives bringing the total to over a million lives saved.
- Supported the Global War on Terror through both Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom with over 800 active and reserve personnel deployed around the world.
- Interdicted over 6,000 migrants attempting to gain illegal entry to the United States.
- Interdicted and seized six Chinese High Seas Drift Net (HSDN) vessels during the 2007 multi-national High Seas Drift Net (HSDN) enforcement campaign, Operation North Pacific Watch.
- Conducted 44,896 domestic commercial vessel certification or general compliance inspections, 38,837 of which were on commercial vessels requiring a Certificate of Inspection (COI) for operation. Each COI included several comprehensive safety and operational tests conducted both pier-side and underway. The remaining inspection activities (6,059) were conducted on barges, towing vessels and passenger vessels carrying six or less passengers.

A Coast Guard Patrol Boat leads a multi-agency effort to evacuate over 200 passengers from an a ground cruise ship in Alaska.

- Completed 8,840 Port State Control (PSC) safety and environmental examinations and 8,814 International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) examinations of foreign vessels arriving at U.S. ports. Every PSC and ISPS examination includes a comprehensive evaluation of vessel compliance with international safety, security and environmental conventions and regulations.

- Collected biometric information from over 1,100 migrants in the Mona Pass using state-of-the-art handheld scanners. As a result of integration with the US-VISIT database, 257 migrants with criminal records were identified and 72 were brought ashore for prosecution under U.S. laws. Under this program, migrants with criminal and recidivist histories were detained and prosecuted instead of repeatedly repatriated.

- Completed 47 International Ship and Port Facility Security Code Foreign Port Assessments. Following these assessments, the Coast Guard placed conditions of entry on vessels arriving from five countries found deficient in anti-terrorism measures. To date, the Coast Guard has completed assessments for 120 of our 145 trading partners. These 120 countries are responsible for over 85 percent of the vessel arrivals into the United States and represent 83 percent of our trading partners.

- Asserted U.S. rights of sovereignty, facilitated maritime commerce and supported Operation Deep Freeze (a 40-nation collaborative research project) in the Polar Regions. The Coast Guard executed bathymetric mapping in support of the U. N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and played a significant role in advancing global knowledge of Antarctic hydrographical and weather systems.

Preventing and responding to oil spills remains a staple of Coast Guard stewardship

- Protected and safely escorted 75 military sealift movements carrying over 6,000,000 square feet of indispensable military cargo in support of ongoing Global War on Terror operations.

- Executed 74,928 law enforcement and recreational boating safety boardings.

- Partnered with FEMA, other DHS components and other agencies to revise and improve the National Response Plan, now referred to as the National Response Framework. The new National Response Framework incorporates lessons-learned from Hurricane Katrina

and the Spills of National Significance (SONS) 2007 exercise to provide greater clarity of agency roles and responsibilities and improve national preparedness and disaster response capabilities.

USCG Deployable Operations Group (DOG) personnel train Iraqi security forces as part of ongoing Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) support.

Established the Deployable Operations Group (DOG)

- Aligned all Coast Guard deployable, specialized forces under a single, unified command, providing "one-stop shopping" for Coast Guard and interagency partners seeking adaptive, tailored force packages for rapid response to worldwide threats. The DOG encompasses 3,000 Coast Guard personnel from 12 Maritime Safety and Security Teams, one Maritime Security Response Team, two Tactical Law Enforcement Teams, eight Port Security Units, and the National Strike Force.

Conducted a Major National Environmental Stewardship Exercise

- Co-sponsored with EPA a Spill of National Significance (SONS) exercise to focus on a multi-state catastrophic oil and hazardous substance releases triggered by natural disasters. SONS 2007 was the largest exercise of its type to date, involving 11 states, 14 federal agencies, two Coast Guard Districts, four Coast Guard Sectors, 15 industry partners, and over 5,000 emergency management personnel. Participants learned critical lessons about using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) across a wide geographic area.

Created the Centralized Acquisition Directorate

- Created a centralized acquisition directorate to be responsible for the Coast Guard's major acquisition projects. As part of this reorganization, the Coast Guard implemented the *Blueprint for Acquisition Reform* to enhance mission execution, creating a more responsive, competent and efficient acquisition organization. Since inception, program execution, contracting practices, research and development, and industry oversight have significantly improved.

- Commenced an Alternatives Analysis for major Integrated Deepwater Systems (IDS) assets, designated technical authorities for Hull, Mechanical, Engineering and C4ISR design review, and resolved many outstanding contractual issues on the National Security Cutter through an acquisition and academic best-practice known as a Consolidated Contracting Action (CCA).

Recapitalized Aging Assets, Maintaining & Improving Capability

- The first next-generation Trailerable Aids-to-Navigation Boat (TANB) was delivered to Coast Guard Sector Baltimore. In addition to Aids-to-Navigation (ATON) operations, these assets offer significantly enhanced multi-mission capability over legacy TANBs, able to serve as multi-mission platforms for safety, security and law enforcement missions. These boats will replace an aging fleet of 80 non-standard boats.

- Improved Search and Rescue capability by establishing state of the art Rescue 21 VHF-FM communications systems in three additional major coastal areas. Rescue 21 is now operating and saving lives along 10,042 miles of U.S. coastline. Rescue 21 enhances the clarity of distress calls, provides modernized Direction Finding capability, allows for simultaneous channel monitoring, and improves coastal communications coverage offshore.

- Achieved Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) "receive" capability in 55 ports and nine coastal waterways. The NAIS system substantially enhances Maritime Domain Awareness by providing the ability to continuously track the movement of AIS-equipped vessels both within and in the approaches to major ports.

- Oversaw the construction of the Cutters BERTHOLF (WMSL 750), and WAESCHE (WMSL 751), the first two National Security Cutters of the IDS acquisition program and the first new high endurance Coast Guard cutters in more than 35 years. These cutters will meet the Coast Guard's multi-mission responsibilities in homeland security, national defense, marine safety and environmental protection, and will strengthen operational readiness, capacity and effectiveness.

- Leveraged existing in-house maintenance capability to complete successful Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEPs) on four 210-foot/270-foot Medium Endurance Cutters (MECs) and one 110-foot Patrol Boat. MEP replaces obsolete, unsupportable and maintenance-intensive systems allowing for the continued operation of the current MEC and WPB fleets in a more economical manner until they are replaced by more capable IDS assets. Post-MEP MECs have shown a 22 percent improvement in Percent of Time Free of major casualties.

- Completed replacement of engines on 95 HH-65 helicopters on budget and ahead of schedule. This replacement increased aircraft power by 40 percent, significantly increasing aircraft capability and operating safety margins.

A Coast Guard HH-65 helicopter provides security support for the movement of critical energy supplies in Alaska..

- Established an organic maintenance capability to overhaul HC-130s at the Aircraft Repair and Supply Center in Elizabeth City, NC. In 2007, the Coast Guard achieved the best C-130 quality and schedule for Progressive Structural Inspections (PSI) in agency history. This directly resulted in higher availability rates, fewer operational gaps, and the ability to respond quickly to mandated inspections of an aging aircraft.

Budget Request [1,2,3,4,5,6]

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Search & Rescue	5,004	928,782	4,893	889,849	4,826	923,680	-67	33,831
Marine Safety	4,109	755,280	3,814	749,186	3,809	753,546	-5	4,360
Aids to Navigation	8,550	1,321,449	7,330	1,265,595	7,269	1,189,133	-61	-76,462
Ice Operations	854	132,157	810	148,034	791	133,117	-19	-14,917
Marine Environmental	1,222	298,329	1,174	371,668	1,138	359,283	-36	-12,385
Living Marine Resources	4,849	972,050	3,955	770,925	3,841	833,227	-114	62,302
Drug Interdiction	6,159	1,280,433	6,006	1,199,560	5,798	1,275,705	-208	76,145
Migrant Interdiction	4,350	873,692	2,460	506,822	2,375	514,620	-85	7,798
Other Law Enforcement	800	160,423	608	104,550	595	136,323	-13	31,773
Port Waterways & Coastal Security	7,710	1,362,220	13,578	1,974,028	15,066	2,593,223	1,498	619,195
Defense Readiness	4,039	691,435	3,644	760,836	3,422	634,165	-222	-126,671
Total	**47,646**	**$8,776,250**	**48,272**	**$8,741,053**	**48,930**	**9,346,022**	**658**	**604,969**
Adjustments	-	($429,308)	-	$27,264	-	-	-	($27,264)
Emergency Funding	-	-	286	$166,100		-	(286)	($166,100)
Adjusted Budget Authority	**47,646**	**$8,346,942**	**48,558**	**$8,934,417**	**48,930**	**$9,346,022**	**372**	**$411,605**

[1] The USCG develops estimates of mission-specific spending using a sophisticated activity-based costing model (the model). Data presented in the "FY 2007 Revised Enacted" "FY 2008 Enacted" and "FY 2009 Request" columns are based on the model's most current performance assumptions. The FY 2007 and FY 2008 funding amounts are revised from the estimates reported in the FY 2008 President's Budget submission.

[2] Figures do not include mandatory fee funded activity from the Miscellaneous Trust Revolving Funds account. Fee accounts reflect actual collections for FY 2007.

[3] FTE figures include service members and civilian employees. Military service members are measured in end strength vice FTE.

[4] FY 2007 adjustments include: Department of Defense Transfer (P.L. 109-148, P.L. 110-161) (Function 054) – ($90.000M), DHS Transfer - NCR Air Defense and AC&I Emergency Supplemental (P.L. 109-90) – ($175.800M), – ($30.000M), Sale of Lighthouse – ($682,000), ONDCP transfer to cover USCG HIDTA activities, P.L. 110-05 – ($32,000), Fast Response Cutter (FRC) rescission (P.L. 109-295) – ($78.694M), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) rescission (P.L. 109-90, P.L. 110-05) – ($20.000M), NAIS rescission (P.L. 109-90) – ($4.100M), Unobligated Balances rescission (P.L. 109-90) –[-$25.596M], Reapportionment of Retired Pay unobligated balances (P.L. 110-28) – ($30.000M).

[5] FY 2008 adjustments include: Department of Defense Transfer (P.L. 109-148, P.L. 110-16) (Function 054) – ($110.000M), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) rescission (P.L. 109-90, P.L. 110-05) – $98.627M, VUAV funding rescission (P.L. 110-05) – $33.822M, rescission of prior year funding (P.L. 110-161) – [$9.584M], rescission of 2003 DHS start-up funds – $4.815M.

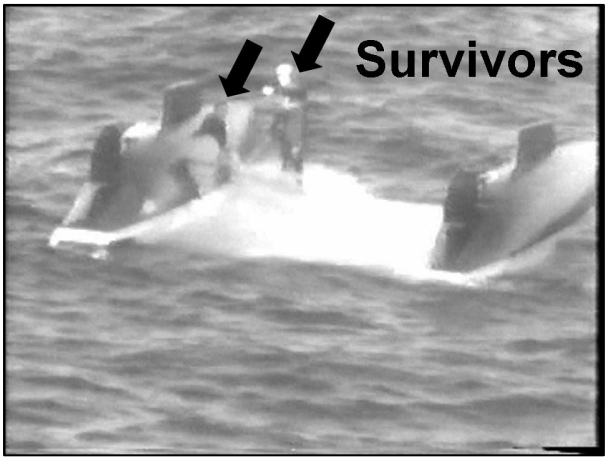
[6] FY 2008 Emergency Funding (P.L. 110-161) for Port and Maritime Security Enhancements - $70.300M , Inter-Agency Operations Centers - $50.900M, Command 21 - $9.100M and Response Boat-Mediums - $35.800M.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

Recapitalizing Aging Vessels, Aircraft and Shore Infrastructure

- **Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) Surface Assets..... $540.7M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests $540.7 million for the following IDS surface asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives: completion of National Security Cutter #4; completion of analysis and Concept Design phase for the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC); production of Fast Response Cutters (FRC-Bs) #2-#4; production of IDS Cutter Small Boats - Long Range Interceptor #4 and Short Range prosecutors #17-#18; and crucial operational enhancement of five Medium Endurance Cutters and four 110-foot Patrol Boats at the Coast Guard Yard through the Mission Effectiveness Program.

- **Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) Air Assets……...$231.3M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests $231.3 million for the following IDS surface asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives: delivery of HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft #13-#14; HH-60 engine sustainment and avionics, wiring and sensor upgrades for eight aircraft; HH-65 conversion to modernized components, cockpit and enhanced interoperability for 22 aircraft; and HC-130H avionics and sensor upgrades for nine aircraft, as well as five center wing box replacements.



Capsized catamaran with two survivors aboard located by C-130 equipped with modernized sensor package.

- **Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) Other ..... $218.4M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests $218.4 million for the following IDS equipment and services: Government Program Management funds for critical oversight and support of IDS contract management; Systems Engineering and Integration funds for continued integration of complex and diverse technical configurations for all IDS projects; continued development of logistics capability and facility upgrades at shore sites where new IDS assets will be homeported; upgrades to IDS C4ISR for command, control, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance items; and prevention of IDS asset obsolescence by replacing aging technology.

- **Inland River Assets ..... $9.0 M (2 FTE)**
  The budget requests $4.0 million in critical maintenance and renovation funding to address emergency safety and habitability needs of 25 aging Aids to Navigation (ATON)

cutters. The $5M AC&I request will be for survey and design funding to chart a suitable course of action which may include additional sustainment and/or a multi-mission replacement for these outdated assets. Although originally designed specifically to meet ATON work, many of these vessels serve as a critical federal presence on the inland waterways

- **Response Boat Medium (RBM)….$64.0M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests $64.0 million to order 14 boats to replace the aging 41-foot utility boat and other non-standard boats with an asset more capable of meeting the USCG's multi-mission requirements.

The USCG Response Boat Medium (RBM) will replace a fleet of 41-foot utility boats (UTBs) that average over 30-years of service.

- **Shore Facilities and ATON Recap Projects …….$50.0M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests a total of $50 million, an increase of $9 million over FY 2008. The Coast Guard occupies more than 22,000 shore facilities with a replacement value of approximately $7.4 billion. The FY 2009 funding is crucial to maintaining safe, functional and modern shore facilities that efficiently and effectively support USCG assets and personnel. FY 2009 projects include:
  - Survey and Design – Planning and engineering of outyear shore projects ($2.1M)
  - TISCOM - Construct a 5,000 sqft addition ($2.5M)
  - AIRSTA Cape Cod - Replace runway lighting ($5M)
  - Sector Delaware Bay – Construct new consolidated facilities; upgrade work spaces and living quarters ($13M)
  - CG Housing Cordova, AK - Construct 6 duplex units ($11.6M)
  - CGA Chase Hall - Renovate cadet barracks ($10.3M)
  - Station Montauk - Purchase three housing units ($1.6M)
  - Waterways ATON Infrastructure ($4M)

- **Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Surface and Air Assets ..... $40.2M (93 FTE)**
  The budget requests a total of $40.2 million to fund O&M of cutters, boats, aircraft and associated subsystems delivered through the IDS acquisition project. O&M funding is requested for the following assets: 1) four HC-144A aircraft; 2) Airborne Use of Force (AUF) aircraft; 3) the first, second, and third National Security Cutters; 4) the first Fast Response Cutter (FRC-B); and, 4) C4ISR upgrades installed in legacy cutters, boats, aircraft and operations centers.

Enhancing Marine Safety

- **Marine Inspection Program ..... $20.0M (139 FTE)**
  The budget requests $20 million for 276 additional Marine Inspectors to address growth in maritime commerce and the Nation's regulated vessel fleet, including the inspection of

approximately 5,200 towing vessels mandated by the FY 2004 Coast Guard Authorization Act. Inspection and investigation demand is expected to increase as a result of additional Liquefied Natural Gas ships and facilities, towing vessel examinations, non-tank vessel response plan reviews, ballast water management oversight, and regulatory development. This initiative is critical to maintaining the safety and efficiency of the Nation's Marine Transportation System.

- **DHS Regulatory Program ..... $2.6M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests $2.6 million to fund 25 rulemaking projects. Additional rulemaking capacity is critical to the development of safety, security and environmental protection regulatory regimes in the maritime environment.

Improving Command and Control

- **Rescue 21 ..... $87.6M (49 FTE)**
  The budget requests $87.6 million to continue full rate production of towers and equipment for sectors including Great Lakes, Inland Rivers, and OCONUS; this request also includes funding for one additional watch section (five persons) at 15 of the busiest Sector Command Centers (SCCs). Rescue 21 replaces the existing National Distress and Response System (NDRS) and enhances the Coast Guard's ability to execute all of its missions through improved communications and command and control capabilities in the coastal zone. The additional watchstanders included in this request support the increased capability provided by Rescue 21 and ensure proper monitoring of the additional communications circuits and coordination of response operations.

- **Situation Unit Watchstanders….$6.3M (51 FTE)**
  The budget requests $6.3 million for additional watchstanders at Sectors, Districts, Area and Headquarters Command Centers to meet increasing operational demands and support the additional vessel monitoring, information collection and interagency coordination capability provided by the Command 21 initiative. The additional watchstanders are responsible for fusing intelligence and information with vessel movements and other port activities to increase Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and maintain a thorough, integrated local tactical picture.

A Coast Guard response boat patrols New York Harbor, home to one of the nation's largest ferry systems.

- **Acquisitions Directorate Personnel Increase…….$9.0M (65 FTE)**
  The budget requests $9.0 million to complete consolidation of the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS), the existing Acquisition Directorate, the Head Contracting Authority (HCA), and the procurement policy staff into a combined Acquisition Directorate (CG-9). This request provides funding for personnel to perform the system integrator role for both the IDS Program and traditional acquisition projects.

Establishing Comprehensive Intelligence and Awareness Regimes

- **Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)... ..... $25.5 (5 FTE)**
  This budget requests $14.6 million to provide Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for Increment Two of NAIS, providing receive coverage out to 50 nautical miles and transmit coverage out to 24 nautical miles for CG Sectors Hampton Roads, Delaware Bay and Seattle. This request also includes $10.9 million for network operating and maintenance requirements for Increment One of NAIS already installed in 55 ports and nine coastal areas.

- **MAGNet 2.0 ..... $12.3M (9 FTE)**
  The budget requests $12.3 million for Maritime Awareness Global Network (MAGNet) 2.0. MAGNet 2.0 provides the intelligence information technology capability that serves as a data repository, fusion platform and enterprise sharing device to consolidate information from 20 separate national level sources and provide timely intelligence and maritime related information to operational commanders, interagency and port partners. MAGNET is a proven robust intelligence sharing architecture.

USCG helicopter fires warning shots to stop a smuggler. Intelligence & awareness regimes will enhance the Coast Guard's ability to protect our borders.

- **Command 21 ……$1.0M (0 FTE)**

  The budget requests $1.0 million for Command 21 to continue survey and design, software development and project management. Command 21 provides an integrated system of "surveillance and notice" to meet Maritime Transportation Security Act and SAFE Port Act requirements. Command 21 provides the Coast Guard with the information sharing and situational awareness tools to support interagency operations and close the gap between current port and coastal surveillance capabilities and the need for greater Maritime Domain Awareness in an all-hazards, all-threats operating environment.

- **Cryptologic Service Group & Direct Support ..... $3.3M (23 FTE)**
  The budget requests $3.3 million to establish three Coast Guard Cryptologic Service Groups and five Direct Support Teams for deployment on legacy cutters. Cryptologic capabilities greatly contribute to the number of successful security and intelligence related missions at-sea, including security and law enforcement interceptions, vessel boardings, and drug and migrant interdictions. Currently, DOD provides personnel to support the Coast Guard's needs; however, those positions are scheduled to terminate in FY 2009.

- **Counter-Intelligence (CI) Service Initiative ..... $2.0M (15 FTE)**
  The budget requests $2.0 million to bring the Coast Guard's Counter-intelligence Service (CGCIS) to a minimum staffing level necessary to execute counter-intelligence activities. A functional counter-intelligence service will preserve the operational integrity of the Coast Guard by shielding its operations, personnel, systems, facilities, and information from the intelligence activities of foreign powers, terrorist groups and criminal organizations.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Description:

The United States Secret Service is mandated to carry out a unique dual mission of protection and investigation. The Secret Service protects the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries and designated individuals; enforces laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States; investigates financial and electronic crimes; and protects the White House and other buildings within the Washington, D.C. area.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Mark J. Sullivan, Director

Established: 1865

Major Divisions: Office of Protective Operations, Office of Investigations, Office of Protective Research, Office of Human Resources and Training, and Office of Administration

Budget Request:	***$1,639,346,000***
Gross Discretionary	*$1,414,346,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds	*$ 225,000,000*
Employees (FTE):	*6,732*

Responsibilities:

The primary responsibility of the Secret Service is the protection of the President, Vice President, immediate family members, the President-elect, Vice President-elect, or other officers next in the order of succession to the Office of the President and members of their immediate families, visiting heads of state/government and accompanying spouses, former Presidents, their spouses and minor children and, at the discretion of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States, performing special missions abroad. The Secret Service also protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia, buildings in which White House offices are located, the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in D.C., foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area, and other designated buildings within the Washington D.C. area; and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events.

The Secret Service is also responsible for the investigation of counterfeiting of currency and securities, forgery and alterations of government checks and bonds, thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic funds transfers, financial access device fraud, telecommunications fraud, computer and telemarketing fraud, fraud relative to Federally-insured financial institutions, and other criminal and non-criminal cases.

Service to the Public:

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

Air Force One or the Presidential Limousine essentially becomes the Oval Office when the President is traveling beyond the perimeter of the White House Complex.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Salaries & Expenses	--	--	6,700	$1,381,771	6,732	$1,410,621	32	$28,850
Protection, Administration, and Training	4,614	$967,257	--	--	--	--	--	--
Investigations and Field Operations	2,035	$314,635	--	--	--	--	--	--
Acquisition, Construction, Improvement and Related Expenses	--	$3,725	--	$3,725	--	$3,725	--	--
DC Annuity	--	$200,000	--	$210,000	--	$225,000	--	$15,000
Gross Discretionary	**6,649**	**$1,485,617**	**6,700**	**$1,595,496**	**6,732**	**$1,639,346**	**32**	**$43,850**
Total	**6,649**	**$1,485,617**	**6,700**	**$1,595,496**	**6,732**	**$1,639,346**	**32**	**$43,850**

[1] In FY 2007, Congress separated the Service's previous Salaries and Expenses appropriation into two appropriations – Protection, Administration, and Training and Investigations and Field Operations. For FY 2008, the dual appropriation structure from FY 2007 ended and funding is again provided as one Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- Protected 109 foreign heads-of-state and 56 spouses at the 62nd United Nations General Assembly meeting.
- Provided over 7,200,000 hours of protection for 55 protectees, facilities, and foreign heads-of-state/government visiting the United States.
- Purchased equipment for candidate/nominee Protective details for the 2008 Presidential Campaign. Candidate/nominee protection began earlier than for any presidential campaign in history.
- Investigated a massive compromise of debit card and Personal Identification Number (PIN) numbers which resulted in the unauthorized withdrawal of large amounts of cash from ATM machines in the United States and abroad. The unauthorized withdrawals exceeded approximately $10 million and impacted approximately 150 financial institutions.
- Mail destined for the White House was screened and analyzed for chemical, biological, radiological contaminations or explosive materials.
- Provided a "surge capacity" of protective support during protectees' travel. Field offices provided direct support for protective visits within their district while also conducting criminal investigations involving counterfeiting, financial, and cyber crime.
- The Secret Service planned security designs for National Special Security Events (NSSEs), designated and potential, to ensure the physical protection of the President, the public, and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

- **Protective Terrorist Countermeasures…….....…….$17.0 M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests funding to support initiatives and studies that will detail procedures, responsibilities, requirements, and plans that could be utilized in the event of an explosive, chemical, biological, and or radiological attack at a secured site; identify additional countermeasures that could be deployed to address specific emerging threats; allow the acquisition and deployment of advanced electronic countermeasures; re-keying of the White House Complex and other Secret Service facilities; and to purchase additional primary Presidential limousines.

- **White House Mail Facility Equipment……$14.5 M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests funding for specialized equipment necessary to operate the new White House mail facility. Specialized equipment includes unique laboratory systems, specialized ventilation and filtering systems, radioactive detection systems/x-ray equipment, decontamination equipment, and laboratory analysis equipment.

- **White House Mail Facility Rent….……..…….....$6.0 M (0 FTE)**
  The budget requests funding for rental payments to the General Services Administration for the completed White House mail facility.

- **Enhance Protection Services for White House Protectees…….…...$ 4.7 M (14 FTE)**
  The budget requests funding to enhance protective services for White House protectees.

- **President Bush Post-Presidency Detail…….…….....…$ 4.5 M (18 FTE)**
  The President Bush Post-Presidency detail will provide protection for President Bush after he leaves office. In FY 2007, 103 positions were hired to support the President Bush Post-Presidency detail. The budget requests funding for additional resources for staffing requirements of the detail. These resources will ensure the Secret Service effectively anticipates threats and provides the appropriate level of protection for President Bush. The Secret Service will dedicate human and technical resources to ensure security for the former President. This will create greater demands upon field agents, as they investigate and assess threats, perform protective advances and support assignments, and supplement the protective detail staffing as necessary.

- **Joint Operations Center (JOC) Relocation……...…….$ 2.0 M (0 FTE)**
  The Joint Operations Center (JOC) monitors all sensors, alarms, gates, and communications systems in support of the protection of the President and the White House Complex (24 hours a day / 7 days a week). The budget requests funding to cover the costs of utilities, for out-year support service of proprietary systems, and for the establishment of a four (4) year IT equipment replacement cycle in support of critical protective communications.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Description:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) leads the Federal Government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from domestic disasters and emergencies, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has ten regional offices, two area offices, five recovery offices, and various disaster-related sites that carry out the agency's operations throughout the United States and its territories.

The FY 2009 President's Budget request reflects the actions required by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-295). The Post-Katrina Act established new leadership positions and brought additional functions into FEMA. The new FEMA structure will bolster the Department's emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation capabilities and facilitate a robust coordinated response to all hazards.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
R. David Paulison, Administrator

Established: 1979; transferred to DHS in 2003

Major Divisions: National Preparedness, Grant Programs, Disaster Operations, Disaster Assistance, Mitigation, Logistics Management, National Continuity Programs, United States Fire Administration, 10 Operational Regions

Budget Request:	***$8,766,794,000***
Gross Discretionary	*$5,729,794,000*
Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Funds	*$3,037,000,000*
Employees (FTE):	***6,917***
Disaster Relief Fund	*2,555*
Other Appropriations	*4,362*

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 ensures the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government in responding to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Through the Disaster Relief Fund, FEMA provides individual and public assistance to help families and communities impacted by declared disasters rebuild and recover. FEMA is also the principal component for preparing state and local governments to prevent or respond to threats or incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events, through their State and Local programs. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs to prevent or to reduce the risk to life and property from floods and other hazards.

(Top): Residents of Greensburg, KS, which was destroyed by a tornado, put this American flag on one of the few remaining trees. FEMA is in Greensburg assisting with the rebuilding.
(Bottom): FEMA public affairs officer, assists the first people to apply for state and federal assistance at the Disaster Assistance Center set up at the courthouse in the Greensburg.

Service to the Public:

FEMA is at the forefront of public service in times of need. FEMA stands ready to provide rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations when state and local responders are overwhelmed or unavailable. At a disaster location, FEMA leads the recovery effort by providing expertise and coordinating resources from across the country. In addition, FEMA provides financial assistance to state and local governments as well as to citizens directly to support immediate emergency needs such as shelter for disaster victims and post-disaster support for recovery and rebuilding efforts. FEMA ensures that federal agencies are fully prepared and that a national plan exists to coordinate a single, comprehensive disaster response.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- **Implementing a New FEMA**: FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security established new capabilities, improved business processes, strengthened the workforce and instituted a culture of "leaning forward" that now defines FEMA. The agency conducted 17 assessments of current business systems and instituted improvements in procurement, security, information technology, financial management and human resource management systems. For the first time in a decade, FEMA attained a 95% staffing level that strengthened the size, composition, and diversity of its workforce. In addition, FEMA strengthened regional capability through the creation of over 100 new positions in the agency's ten regional offices focusing on areas such as operational planning, preparedness, and logistics.

- **Strengthening FEMA's Response Capability:** In FY 2007, 68 major disasters and 11 emergencies were declared in 36 states. Fifty-four Fire Management Assistance Grants were approved for award in 17 states during fiscal year 2007. FEMA's Regional Offices have deployed assets to states and territories affected by emergencies to provide overall coordination of the federal response and to support emergency management program implementation. In addition, FEMA has significantly upgraded its operational and catastrophic disaster response planning.

- **National Response Framework (NRF)**: Improved planning and communications efforts throughout FEMA culminated in the January 2008 release of the new National Response Framework (NRF). This document and its annexes incorporate many of the elements of the previous National Response Plan as well as the lessons learned since 2005 and replaces them with a usable system that is easier to understand and scaled toward specific events. The NRF is the culmination of more than five years work and input from hundreds of individuals, organizations and governmental partners.

- **Advancing Logistics Management Capabilities:** FEMA implemented the Total Asset Visibility (TAV) program to provide enhanced visibility, awareness, and accountability over disaster relief supplies and resources. The TAV program assists in both resource flow and supply chain management. FEMA implemented Phase One of TAV as the lead federal agency for incident management, preparedness, and response was expanded to include the administration of the Department of Homeland Security's Grant Program and the United States Fire Administration. The inclusion of these programs within FEMA reinforces the Department's focus to provide the Nation with unified, coordinated, and

robust all-hazards preparedness and response capability at all levels of government including federal, state, tribal, and local government personnel, agencies, and regional authorities.

- **Logistics Management:** FEMA implemented TAV in hurricane-prone Gulf Coast states for the 2006 hurricane season and plans to expand it to all of FEMA's ten regions in FY 2008. Interagency Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, and private sector contracts were also developed to strengthen disaster logistics capabilities. FEMA elevated the logistics branch within the former Response Division to a directorate level organization and appointed a Chief Logistics Officer. The Logistics Directorate has begun developing the structures needed to redefine disaster logistics and move beyond simply providing commodities such as ice, water, tarps, and MREs to a more cross-cutting approach for managing resource needs and distribution.

- **Continuity of Operations (COOP):** FEMA's Office of National Security Coordination (ONSC) conducted "Quiet Sentinel 07" to review essential functions and COOP relocation site plans to determine secondary COOP site locations should the need arise for the dispersion of emergency relocation members. In addition, 50 COOP tabletop exercises were conducted, 44 of which were designed to assist federal COOP program managers with preparing for COOP in the case of a pandemic influenza outbreak. FEMA delivered over 15 COOP manager train-the-trainers courses, resulting in an additional 452 individuals trained and certified and reaching all 30 major departments and agencies. By the end of FY 2007, 100 percent of federal departments and agencies had fully Operational Continuity of Operations programs in place.

- **Assisting Disaster Victims:** FEMA continues to work on Hurricane Katrina-related activities, as well as new disasters. In FY 2007, 68 major disasters and 11 emergencies were declared in 36 states. For Katrina alone, $607 million has been provided for housing and other needs assistance in FY 2007, and $2.6 billion has been obligated to continue to provide reimbursement to clear debris and rebuild roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities. The agency is working aggressively to be more responsive to disaster victims. In FY 2007, new software was introduced to track and manage applicant data on disaster victims that are displaced to mobile homes. This information was communicated real-time data to caseworkers. This software helps prevent duplicate or overlapping housing payments to applicants receiving direct housing. Address checks were also implemented to flag "high risk" addresses such as check cashing stores, mail drops, cemeteries, and jails. Measures have also been implemented to require applications with "high risk" addresses to require a more extensive review prior to the delivery of assistance to prevent fraud on the part of disaster applicants.

FEMA Disaster Assistance staff process applications for assistance from residents of Greensburg, KS at a Mobile Disaster Recovery Center after a tornado flattened the Kansas town of 1600.

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program:** In FY 2007, $100 million was available to communities nationwide through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program, which provides funding to state, tribal, U.S. territory, and local governments for implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation planning and projects before disasters occur. FEMA received 470 mitigation applications for a total requested funding of $302 million. Eligible applications are awarded on a nationally competitive basis and include a range of activities that will reduce the overall risk to people and property from future disasters, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from disaster declarations.

- **Incident Management Systems Division (IMSD):** The IMSD is the executive agent for the National Response Framework, coordinating and brokering agency and interagency planning initiatives in support of the NRF and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). IMSD continues to facilitate nationwide adoption and implementation of NIMS, including working with all 32 federal agencies identified in the National Response Framework to develop NIMS implementation activities. In FY 2007, IMSD issued criteria for 99 NIMS credentialed positions for interstate mutual aid being issued, along with Core Competencies for 62 incident command system positions and the criteria to type resources for interstate mutual aid. IMDS also conducted NIMS-related table-top and full-scale exercises. To date, 279,334 state students and 1,222,726 local students have been trained in IS700 NIMS, an introductory independent study course.

- **Grant Programs Directorate (GPD):** The Grant Programs Directorate awarded $2.3 billion in homeland security grants including approximately $450 million in grant funding 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. As part of this process, GPD:

    - Established a national homeland security planning process that links strategic objectives, multi-year program priorities, and investment proposals for a single grant cycle with national priorities and critical capabilities.

    - Brought together more than 100 state and local homeland security experts to evaluate state and urban area applications.

    - Developed and implemented a funding allocation methodology based on an analysis of relative risk and anticipated effectiveness of proposed investments.

    - Provided feedback to state and local partners on the outcome of that analysis through customized risk and effectiveness profiles.

  The Grant Programs Directorate also received approximately 23,000 applications and issued approximately 5,000 grant awards to fire department throughout the U.S. through the Assistance to Firefighter Grants program. These grants to fire departments and EMS organizations enhance their capabilities to respond to emergencies and to protect the health and safety of the public and emergency response personnel.

- In FY 2007, the following grants were made within the State Preparedness Grants Program:
  - 56 State Formula grant awards, totaling $509M
  - 56 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program awards, totaling $364M
  - 41 Metropolitan Medical Response System grant awards, totaling $32M
  - 55 Citizen Corps Program grant awards, totaling $15M
  - 4 Stonegarden grant awards, totaling $3M

- In FY 2007, the following number of grants were made within the Targeted Infrastructure Capability Grants:
  - 29 UASI grant awards, totaling $747 M
  - 258 Port Security grant awards, totaling $202M
  - 35 Rail/Transit Security grant awards, totaling $171M
  - 39 Inner-city Bus Security grant awards, totaling $12M
  - 46 Bufferzone Protection grant awards, totaling $49M
  - 1 Trucking Industry Security grant award, totaling $12M

- **United States Fire Administration (USFA):** USFA delivered 3,010 National Fire Academy (NFA) training programs to 75,675 fire and emergency response personnel, both on and off campus, through its diverse delivery system and network of national training partners. In addition, USFA:

  - Enhanced the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data collection and analysis with a revised output tool and framework for reporting as well as geocoding the database to integrate location-based methodologies into NFIRS analysis.

  - Launched NFA Online, USFA's new web-based learning management system for distance learning training.

  - Continued comprehensive training to support the nationwide implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

  - Deployed USFA staff to support rebuilding the New Orleans Fire Department post- Hurricane Katrina.

October 26, 2007--Northern California fire crews set fire back burn to stop the Poomacha fire from advancing westward.

Budget Request

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007[1] Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Revised Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Operations, Management, and Administration (OMA)[2]	2,365	$532,341	2,464	$724,000[3]	3,458	$957,405	994	$233,405
Public Health[4]	40	$33,885	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disaster Relief Fund	3,243	$1,486,500[5]	3,243	$1,324,000[6]	2,555	$1,900,000	(688)	$576,000
Disaster Readiness and Support Activities	--	--	--	--	--	$200,000	--	$200,000
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	3	$569	3	$875	--	$295	(3)	(580) [7]
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	15	$100,000	15	$114,000	15	$75,000	--	($39,000)
Emergency Food and Shelter	--	$151,470	--	$153,000	--	$100,000	--	($53,000)
National Flood Insurance Fund – Discretionary	270	$97,588	300	$111,000	330	$156,599	30	$45,599
National Flood Mitigation Fund	--	$31,000	--	$34,000	--	--	--	($34,000)
Flood Map Modernization Fund	33	$198,980	43	$220,000	43	$150,000	--	($70,000)
State and Local Programs[8]	203	$2,724,500	278	$3,367,800	278	$1,900,000	--	($1,467,800)
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	33	$662,000	54	$750,000	54	$300,000	--	($450,000)
Cerro Grande Fire Claims	--	--	--	--	--	($9,000)	--	($9,000)
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP)	130	($6,477)	170	($997)	170	($505)	--	$492
United States Fire Administration (USFA)	114	$41,349	115	$43,300	--	--	(115)	($43,300)[9]
Gross Discretionary	**6,449**	**$6,053,705**	**6,685**	**$6,840,978**	**6,903**	**$5,729,794**	**218**	**($1,111,184)**
National Flood Insurance Fund – Mandatory	--	$2,631,396	7	$2,833,000	14	$3,037,000	7	$204,000
Emergency/ Supplemental	--	**$4,567,000[10]**	--	**$3,030,000[11]**	--	--	--	**($3,030,000)**
Rescissions[12]	--	--	--	($37,177)	--	--	--	$37,177
Total Budget Authority	**6,449**	**$13,252,101**	**6,692**	**$12,666,801**	**6,917**	**$8,766,794**	**225**	**($3,900,007)**

[1] The FY 2008 Enacted reflects the transfer of State and Local Programs, Assistance to Firefighter Grants, REPP, and USFA from the Preparedness Directorate in FY 2007 pursuant to the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-295). The funding for these programs in FY 2007 was provided under the Department's Preparedness Directorate. In order to provide a thorough comparison of funding changes from FY 2007 to FY 2008, the funding levels for these programs are included in both FY 2007 and FY 2008.
[2] The Operations, Management, and Administration (OMA) appropriation represents the combined funding totals from the *Administrative and Regional Operations (ARO)* appropriation and the *Readiness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery (RMRR)* appropriation in FY 2007. The FY 2008 budget combined ARO and RMRR into a single OPS appropriation. The FY 2009 budget combined OPS with USFA and proposed a name change to OMA.
[3] FY 2008 funding includes $60M transfer from DRF pursuant to P.L. 110-161
[4] The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), funded through the Public Health appropriation, was transferred out of FEMA to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2007 pursuant to P.L. 109-295.
[5] FY 2007 funding includes the FY 2007 annual appropriation of $1.5 B transfer and $13.5M to the Office of Inspector General. Pursuant to P.L. 110-28; $4.110B supplemental funding and transfer of $4M to the Office of Inspector General).
[6] FY 2008 funding includes a transfer of $60M from DRF to OMA, $16M transfer to OIG for disaster related audits pursuant to P.L110-161.
[7] FY 2009 admin expenses will be paid out of OMA.
[8] FY 2007 enacted funding reflects a transfer out of $5.5M for the Noble Training Center to State and Local Programs pursuant to P.L. 109-295. This transfer is also reflected in the FY 2007 enacted funding level for State and Local Programs.
[9] USFA FY 2009 is included within OMA appropriations.
[10] Pursuant to P.L. 110-116: $14 million for OMA, $297 million for State and Local Programs and $4.256 billion DRF supplemental funding (includes $150 million from Small Business Administration and $4 million transfer to the Office of the Inspector General).
[11] Pursuant to P.L. 110-116: $2.9 billion for the DRF and pursuant to P.L. 110-161 $130 million for State and Local emergency supplemental funding.
[12] Pursuant to P.L. 110-161: $2.919 million from FY 2007 unobligated balances, $14.258 million from unobligated "start-up" funds balances transferred to the Department of Homeland Security and $20 million from DRF are rescinded.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

- **FEMA Vision Phase II……..$213.5M (357 FTE)**
  For FEMA to meet the needs of the future and successfully achieve its all-hazards mission, the agency's programs and approach to business must evolve. Increased funding will target resources to develop core competencies, integrate preparedness, and support a new business approach in managing for results. Activities include:

  - **Modernize and Integrate FEMA IT Systems ..... $20.7M (0 FTE)**
    FEMA requests $20.7 million to develop and implement a multi-year Information Technology Plan that will guide the agency's capital IT investments and the requirements needed to sustain IT at all levels of FEMA. Employing technology as a strategic tool is crucial to FEMA's success in meeting the challenge of becoming the preeminent emergency management agency. In FY 2009, FEMA requests resources to make investments in four major areas: Enhancement of current mission systems; Enhancement of current business systems; IT infrastructure and cyber security; and systems engineering and applications development. Requested funding increases reflect implementation of FEMA's Five-Year IT Master Plan and maximizing the efficacy of each investment dollar.

- **Critical Infrastructure Improvements..... $10.0M (0 FTE)**
  FEMA requests $10.0 million for infrastructure improvements (capital, repairs and maintenance); from space requirements on expiring leases to the expansion of new and current facilities. Funding will also be used to address FEMA-wide health and safety improvements.

- **Shape the Work Force-Operating Activities..... $25.7M (41 FTE)**
  FEMA requests $25.7 million to strengthen core capabilities, competencies, and capacities; building strong regions; strengthening our partnerships with states; and professionalizing the national emergency management system through the following activities:
  - **Disaster Operations** $10.4 million (20 FTE). To increase the ability to marshal an effective response to disasters based on a professional, national network of emergency managers skilled in incident management, operational planning, and emergency communications.
  - **Logistics Management** $10.3 million (15 FTE). To provide further resources to fully constitute the Logistics Management Directorate and institute an efficient and effective regional and state partnership to facilitate a seamless end-to-end logistics system. FEMA is first and foremost the national leader for coordinating and activating the all-source availability, arrival, deployment and mobilization of assets, teams and other federal capabilities in support of state requirements. FEMA is also a recognized direct provider to states of core logistics support, including disaster commodities. To meet its dual responsibility as both national coordinator and direct provider, FEMA adopted a new approach to disaster logistics management that required an innovative balance of manpower, processes, strategic partnerships, and technology.
  - **Disaster Assistance** $1.0 million (5 FTE). To deliver high-impact individual and public assistance programs in the aftermath of a Presidentially-declared major disaster or emergency.
  - **Mitigation** $4.0 million (2 FTE). The requested increase will support enhancements to the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) and Building Science programs and implementation of "Ramp-Up Initiatives."

- **Shape the Workforce- Management and Administration..... $8.0M (18 FTE)**
  FEMA requests $8.0 million for building management capacity, administrative processes, and staff levels necessary to manage and support changes to FEMA's programs. Stronger business processes will ensure that FEMA's emergency preparedness and response programs can focus on their core missions rather than completing administrative tasks and various ancillary challenges.

- **Fixed Disaster Support Costs.. ……..$149.0M (298 FTE)**
  FEMA requests $149.0 million to complete the conversion of 4-year CORE employees to permanent positions for Operations Management and Administration activities to provide critical support infrastructure and operations resources for activities that are not disaster-specific or disaster readiness and support activities.

- **Mt. Weather Capital Improvement Plan..... ……..$10.4M (0 FTE)**
  FEMA requests $10.4 million to continue upgrading the Mt. Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC) critical and essential infrastructure. These upgrades include mechanical infrastructure improvements, safety enhancements, information technology site improvements, and utility distribution systems. Increased funding will also ensure FEMA compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

- **Disaster Readiness and Support Activities.. ……$200.0M (0 FTE)**
  FEMA requests a total of $200.0 million to fund advanced readiness contracts and disaster-related support functions. This funding will provide for advanced readiness initiatives that prepare and allow FEMA to perform critical administrative functions that support the timely delivery of services during disasters.

- **State and Local Programs, Assistance to Firefighters Grants…$2,200.0M (279 FTE)**
  A total of $2,200 million is requested for state and local preparedness as well as assistance to firefighters in FY 2009. Of this amount, $145M is requested to fund grant, training and exercise programs. The State Preparedness Grants, Infrastructure Protection, Assistance to Firefighters, State & Local Training Programs and National Exercise Program will fund activities necessary to support the National Preparedness Guidelines. Funds requested for these programs will (1) provide critical assistance to state and local homeland security efforts, (2) support resources available through other federal assistance programs that center on first responder terrorism preparedness activities, and (3) deliver ample support to all state and local first responder organizations to obtain the equipment, training, and other resources required to protect the public in the event of a terrorist attack or other major incident.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Description:

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will secure 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. The July 30, 2007, implementation of the new USCIS application and petition fee schedule, covering fiscal years 2008 – 2009, represented a decisive turning point in our effort to modernize USCIS, improve services and security, and ensure fiscal stability.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Emilio T. Gonzalez, Director

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Immigration Security and Integrity; Adjudication Services; Information and Customer Services; Citizenship; Immigration Status Verification

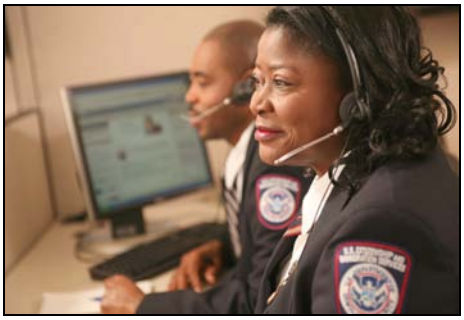
Budget Request:	***$2,689,726,000***
Gross Discretionary	*$150,540,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds	*$2,539,186,000*
Employees (FTE):	*10,620*

Responsibilities:

USCIS is the federal agency responsible for granting or denying immigration benefits to individuals seeking to reside or work in the United States, and processing millions of immigration benefit applications and petitions annually. USCIS also works in coordination with other bureaus of DHS, and with agencies such as the Departments of Labor, State, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct background checks. USCIS prevents adverse impacts on our immigration system and economy by screening thoroughly, making timely adjudication decisions, and giving accurate immigration information.

Service to the Public:

USCIS is ranked as the largest immigration service in the world. Through a network of 250 field offices, Application Support Centers, Service Centers, Asylum offices, National Customer Service Call (NCSC) Centers, Forms Centers, and the Internet, USCIS works with applicants to collect, process, and grant benefits including: employment authorization documents, asylee and refugee status, classification as an immediate relative for the purpose of immigration to the United States, and U.S. citizenship.



Information Officers from DHS Call Center

July 2007 Naturalization Ceremony – Miami Beach

2007 Accomplishments:

- Conducted over 40 million national security background checks, including 2.9 million FBI fingerprint checks, 2.1 million FBI name checks, and 35 million Integrated Border Inspection System (IBIS) checks on immigration applicants, and an additional 7,500 background investigations on job applicants, employees, and contractors.

- Participation in the E-Verify program doubled from nearly 12,000 employer participants at the end of FY 2006, to nearly 25,000 employer participants at the end of FY 2007. More than 3 million new hires were checked using the E-Verify program. The program piloted and successfully launched the Photo Screening Tool to all users in September, allowing employers to visually compare the photo presented to them on USCIS issued documents as part of the Form I-9 process to the images on those documents located in USCIS databases.

- The USCIS Office of Citizenship led the initiative to redesign the Naturalization test, which was publicly introduced on September 27, 2007. The revised test, with an emphasis on the fundamental concepts of American democracy and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, will help encourage citizenship applicants to learn and identify with the basic values we all share as Americans and serve as an important instrument to encourage civic learning and patriotism among prospective citizens. Naturalization applicants will begin taking the revised test on October 1, 2008.

- The Transformation Program Office (TPO) implemented three pilot projects and one proof-of-concept to demonstrate the viability of information technology services to support transformed business processes:

    - The pilots, implemented in FY 2007, include: identity management to uniquely associate an individual with biometrics; enhanced biometrics management to improve national security by sharing information with partners; and, digitization of our legacy files, which is an essential element of a paper-less transformed business process.

    - The proof-of-concept project encompasses the inter-country adoptions business activity. The project uses a biometric identifier together with case management tools to foster person-centric information management. Under this transformative concept, a unique biometric enumerator would permanently link an individual's electronic record across the immigration benefits lifecycle. This proof-of-concept was deployed last summer to two domestic and three international offices for inter-country adoption activities.

- USCIS introduced a model office concept to transform our district and field offices into standard full-service, community-based customer processing facilities. The new customer-centric buildings will contain all the resources necessary to efficiently process the full range of immigration benefits. It will greatly enhance the level and efficiency of services USCIS provides by increasing opportunities to conduct interviews, answer customer questions, and conduct on-site naturalization ceremonies, all in one location. Over the next three years, we will renovate or replace about 39 facilities.

- Redesigned the Basic Training curriculum, which underscores the importance of ethics and national security, equips new immigration officers with effective interviewing techniques, and incorporates a hands-on training for them to practice adjudicating cases in a simulated learning environment. This new curriculum was introduced September 2007. The redesigned program provides our officers a clear understanding of the dovetailing responsibilities between DHS components, the functionally integrated relationships among USCIS components, and promotes cross-training in a wide range of disciplines and competencies.

- The Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate successfully extended citizenship and immigration benefits to eligible individuals around the world by naturalizing 1,354 men and women of the U.S. military; uniting 7,117 prospective adoptive parents with children in need of a loving home; processing approximately 50,000 refugees, including 4,500 displaced by the Iraq war; reuniting 10,655 individuals with their refugee and asylee family members in the U.S.; granting asylum to 12,423 applicants and 12,051 Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central Americans Relief Act (NACARA) applicants; and enabling 12,451 U.S. citizens to sponsor eligible family members to become lawful U.S. permanent residents.

- USCIS' NCSC Centers received more than 16 million immigration-related inquiries from the public, while at the same time, making significant improvements in overall performance. The 1-800 number service levels reached a high of 86 percent overall satisfaction; the average speed of answer for live assistance went from 30 minutes to as low as 30 seconds; and inquiry abandonment rates fell dramatically to a low of less than 1 percent.

BUDGET REQUEST
Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted [1]		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Immigration Security and Integrity	1,188	$403,483	1,356	$510,755	1,418	$510,755	62	--
Adjudication Services	7,695	$1,485,272	7,746	$1,780,769	7,951	$1,780,336	205	($433)
Information and Customer Services	1,139	$193,780	782	$222,021	803	$222,021	21	--
Citizenship	21	$6,715	21	$7,796	21	$7,796	0	--
Immigration Status Verification	365	$134,990	359	$18,504	427	$168,818	68	$150,314
Gross Discretionary	**10,408**	**$2,216,240**	**10,264**	**$2,539,845**	**10,620**	**$2,689,726**	**356**	**$149,881**
Emergency	**--**	**$8,000**	**--**	**$80,000**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**($80,000)**
Less Prior Year Rescission	--	--	--	($672)		--	--	$672
Total	**10,408**	**$2,224,240**	**10,264**	**$2,619,173**	**10,620**	**$2,689,726**	**356**	**$70,553**

[1] FY 2007 Revised Enacted reflects $92.2M and $138M and 286 FTE from approved reprogrammings to increase spending authority.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

- **REAL ID..... $50.0 M (5 FTE)**
  USCIS requests a total of $50 million to support implementation of the REAL ID Act to develop an information sharing and verification "hub" capability. This "hub" will allow states to quickly and electronically verify document information with the source agency (both federal and state). In addition, the hub will facilitate state-to-state exchanges of driver's license information. Grant funding to assist states with implementing requirements of the Act has been requested under the State and Local Grant Program within the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- **E-Verify ..... $17.2 M (0 FTE)**
  USCIS requests a total of $100 million to expand services to meet rising demand. E-Verify is a voluntary program whereby employers verify the name, DOB, and SSN, along with immigration information for non-citizens, against federal databases in order to verify the employment eligibility of both citizen and non-citizen new hires. The Department is leading efforts to promote utilization of this program to strengthen immigration enforcement and help secure our borders. Employer use of E-Verify is anticipated to grow significantly and it is critical that the program expand its capacity to meet demand.

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

Description:

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

AT A GLANCE

Senior Leadership:
Robert Jamison, Under Secretary

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: Infrastructure Protection; Cyber Security and Communications; US-VISIT, Risk Management and Analysis; and Office of Intergovernmental Programs.

Budget Request: $1,286,041,000

Employees (FTE): 849

Responsibilities:

To reduce risk to the Nation from physical and manmade disasters, NPPD engages in a variety of activities. One of the Directorate's primary roles is to coordinate the national risk-reduction efforts for the Nation's physical and virtual critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. NPPD also serves to enhance the security of our citizens and visitors and facilitate legitimate travel and trade through the utilization of biometric technology. Additionally, NPPD manages the Department's collaborative approach to quantify risk. Critical to the success of all these activities is continued collaboration and information sharing with our federal, state, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners. NPPD's responsibilities include:

- Promoting an integrated national approach to homeland security protection activities, and verifying improvement and via program metrics that assess performance and outcomes against mission goals.
- Enhancing the security of citizens and people traveling to the United States using biometric capabilities.
- Protecting the Nation's critical infrastructure, both physical and virtual.
- Ensuring operable and interoperable systems and networks to support emergency communications through the full spectrum of conditions at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels.

Standardizing risk management approaches applied across the Department to ensure that polices, programs, and resources are driven by a consistent methodology.

Service to the Public:

NPPD serves the public through these major program activities:

Infrastructure Protection (IP) – Leads the coordinated effort to reduce risk to the Nation's physical critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other devastating emergencies by integrating and disseminating CIKR threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing risk mitigation strategies; and overseeing the national plan for protecting the Nation's infrastructure (National Infrastructure Protection Plan). These efforts help ensure that essential government missions, public services, and economic functions are maintained, and that CIKR elements are not exploited for use as weapons of mass destruction against people or institutions.

Cyber Security and Communications (CS&C) – Leads the Federal Government's collaboration 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 and national disasters. Additionally, CS&C 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.

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) – Leads the collection, maintenance, and sharing of information, including biometric identifiers, on foreign visitors to assist in determining whether an individual should be prohibited from entering the United States; can receive, extend, change, or adjust immigration status; has overstayed or otherwise violated the terms of admission; should be apprehended or detained for law enforcement action; or needs special protection or attention (e.g., refugees). US-VISIT provides identity management and screening services, offering diverse capabilities, including timely biometric and biographic matching functions to other Departmental stakeholders for immigration and border management as well as other, federal, state, local, and international stakeholders. In addition, US-VISIT is charged with developing a comprehensive biometric exit solution that will capture biometric information from travelers as they exit the United States.

Verification of foreign visitor's identity through biometrics facilitates travel

Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) – Leads the Department of Homeland Security's effort to establish a common framework to address the overall management and analysis of homeland security risk. RMA seeks to institutionalize the use of risk-informed decision-making and ensure that leaders and managers apply shared risk management practices as they make decisions at the strategic, operational and tactical levels – an Integrative Risk Management (IRM) framework. RMA will work collaboratively to ensure that risk programs are synchronized and integrate sound, systematic principles, utilizing a common approach and lexicon. By leveraging and integrating IRM across the Department's components and external stakeholders, RMA will

establish a common framework to address the overall analysis and management of homeland security risk.

Intergovernmental Programs (IGP) – Coordinates Department-wide plans and activities with those of state, local and tribal government partners and serves as a liaison with the Department for those partners. IGP engages with public and private sector partners to ensure effective information exchange, collaboration, and supervises the development of synchronized doctrines at the national and regional levels.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

Infrastructure Protection

- Completed and released 17 sector-specific infrastructure protection plans, which identify requirements and processes that guide the 17 CIKR sectors' protection efforts across the Nation as they look at their own unique risk landscapes.

- Established a coordinating council for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and formed 17 critical infrastructure government and sector coordinating councils to increase collaboration and coordination among stakeholders.

- Developed national standards for chemical facility security through a comprehensive set of regulations to improve security at high-risk chemical facilities nationwide.

- In cooperation with the Department's Office of Health Affairs, completed a study of the impacts of pandemic influenza on the Nation's critical infrastructure, economy, and population, providing policy recommendations and risk mitigation strategies.

New regulatory standards improve security at high-risk chemical facilities nationwide

- Deployed eight additional critical infrastructure security specialists, for a total of 78 specialists, serving 60 metropolitan areas designated as Protective Security Advisor districts across the United States and territories.

- Based on the lessons learned from the 2005 Hurricane Season, Infrastructure Protection built additional incident coordination capabilities and integrated its operations more closely with those of the Department to enhance protection of CIKR through close collaboration with state and local partners.

Cyber Security and Communications

- Responded to 37,213 cyber security incidents, an increase of more than 50 percent over the previous year. The increase is due not only to more attacks on public and private networks but also to increased situational awareness levels and reporting rates.

- Increased cyber security situational awareness by deploying the Einstein Program at an additional three federal agencies, increasing overall deployment to twelve federal agencies. Einstein is a collection of hardware and software that supports an automated process to collect, correlate, analyze, and share cyber security information in defense of Federal Government networks.

- Identified a significant control system vulnerability referred to as "Aurora." The Department and its federal agency partners worked with industry technical experts to assess the vulnerability and to develop sector-specific mitigation plans, for example in the nuclear and electric sectors. The jointly-developed mitigation guidance allowed owners and operators within the affected sectors to take deliberate and decisive actions to reduce significantly the risk associated with this vulnerability.

- Developed and exercised Emergency Communications Teams that deploy to an incident and coordinate with the communications industry, federal, state, and local partners to restore national security and emergency preparedness communications, first responder communications, and the communications infrastructure.

A full scale exercise of the Emergency Communications Teams

- Performed detailed analysis of telecommunications infrastructure in support of emergency response operations, national and regional exercises, and preparedness and contingency planning. Assessments supported preparations and response operations for 21 natural and man-made incidents, two National Security and Special Events (NSSE), and four major national and regional exercises. Completed in-depth regional characterizations of telecommunications infrastructure for seven high priority metropolitan areas.

- Achieved greater than 98% call completion rate for the priority telecommunications service during periods of network congestion.

US-VISIT

- Identified suspected individuals through biometric matching capabilities and supported crime solving through latent print identification. During FY 2007, more than 160,000 individuals were biometrically matched against the US-VISIT watch list. Latent print identification capability identified 129 previously unidentified individuals.

- Increased overstay identification. US-VISIT more than doubled its production of validated in-country overstay records. The figures increased from approximately 4,000 in FY 2006 to more than 11,600 in FY 2007. At the same time, US-VISIT increased its production of validated out-of-country lookouts from approximately 450 in FY 2006 to

almost 7,355 in FY 2007. Over 720 enforcement actions were taken in FY 2007 based on overstay validation work.

- Ensured the US-VISIT biometric watch list is accurate and actionable. US-VISIT reviewed approximately 450 biometric watch list encounters each week. Additionally, US-VISIT made more than 5,300 watch list demotions in FY 2007 that enabled the Department, Department of State, intelligence, and law enforcement officers to focus on more records that are actionable, and promoted approximately 4,100 records, which resulted in 153 encounters.

- Initiated the transition to 10-Print for enrollment and began Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IDENT/IAFIS) Interoperability.

- Developed unique identifier for database records. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) Adoption Pilot demonstrated capabilities to create a unique identifier ("enumerator"). The unique identifier links all biometric records associated with an individual and is established when a person's biometrics are enrolled in IDENT.

- Enhanced remote biometric identity verification. Working with the U.S. Coast Guard, US-VISIT enhanced security by effectively extending biometric identity verification to remote locations where no traditional fixed information technology infrastructure existed or was cost-effective to establish.

Risk Management and Analysis

- Established a Department Risk Steering Committee (RSC) to assist in the framing of processes and procedures for the Department risk management architecture. The committee membership includes component principals, sub-component principals, and action officers. The RSC process will be the framework for enabling collaboration and Department-wide integration and agreement on risk management efforts.

- Established the process for development of a Department-wide risk comparison tool to help inform the Departmental resource allocation process – currently, this ongoing effort is known as Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-making (RAPID). The RAPID effort has resulted in a broader understanding of the complexities of assessing risk across multiple, unrelated, and interrelated areas spanning the breadth of the Department's mission space.

- Refined and improved the risk methodology for analyzing non-National Special Security Events (NSSE). The risk methodology informs the process for building the Special Events Awareness Report (SEAR), a comprehensive awareness tool utilized by the Department, FBI and other inter-agency partners.

- Collaborated with the Office of National Capital Region, and the state and local members of that region to assist in the development of a regional risk assessment tool.

Intergovernmental Programs

- Participated in local field conferences in an effort to discuss and address state and local issues and concerns with the Southwest Border Fence project.

- Guided the establishment of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office's External Programs Office which has become a model of how to work with state, local, tribal and territorial governments.

- Worked with the Department of Commerce to rollout the $1 billion Public Safety Interoperability Communication Grant Program (PSIC).

- Worked in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) when the President directed pandemic influenza summits be hosted in all states and territories. IGP liaised with HSS to ensure proper representation at each summit.

- Chaired a comprehensive briefing for the Mayors of Denver, Minneapolis and St. Paul regarding the role the Department plays in a National Special Security Event (NSSE).

Budget Request

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Management and Administration	54	$16,154	65	$47,346	94	$54,600	29	$7,254
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security [1]	447	$563,788	497	$654,730	636	$841,200	139	$186,470
US-VISIT	102	$362,494	102	$200,000	119	$390,300	17	$190,300
Gross Discretionary	**602**	**$942,436**	**664**	**$902,076**	**849**	**$1,286,100**	**185**	**$384,024**
Emergency [2]	--	$24,000	--	$275,000	--	--	--	($275,000)
Total	**602**	**966,436**	**664**	**$1,177,076**	**849**	**$1,286,100**	**185**	**$109,024**

[1] FY 2007 revised enacted reflects funds after the DHS 872 reorganization effective April 1, 2007. Pursuant to P.L. 110-28- $24 million is considered supplemental funding for the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veternans Care, Katrina Recovery and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007.12 million was for Chemical Site Security and $12 million for the Office of Emergency Communications.

[2] Pursuant to P.L. 110-161- $275 million is considered emergency supplemental funding

FY 2009 Initiatives

- **Chemical Site Security..... $13.0M (9 FTE)**
  This enhancement permits continued implementation and execution of this congressionally mandated program. This funding will provide for a properly sized and trained DHS inspection cadre and ongoing operation and maintenance of the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) system. This enhancement will provide 26 additional inspection personnel to drive compliance efforts at high-risk facilities.

- **Protective Security Advisors..... $1.7M (5 FTE)**
  This enhancement will place Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) in the 10 states that currently do not have PSAs. Additional PSAs will coordinate service and resource requests from state, local, and private owners and operators in the states to include training, scheduling of Site Assistance Visits (SAVs), Buffer Zone Protection Plans (BZPs), Comprehensive Reviews (CRs), and verification and technical assistance visits.

- **United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team..... $83.1M (23 FTE)**
  This enhancement will enable United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) to continue its mission to protect our Nation's internet infrastructure by coordinating defense against and response to cyber attacks, enhancing US-CERT's ability to analyze and reduce cyber threats and vulnerabilities, to disseminate cyber threat warning information, and to coordinate incident response activities. Additionally, these funds will allow US-CERT to maintain optimal performance, and to expand its cyber security activities so that it keeps pace with an increasingly threatening environment.

- **Control Systems Security Program..... $6.0M (1 FTE)**
  This enhancement will permit the Control Systems Security Program (CSSP) to fully meet the Department's goal to protect critical infrastructure and key resources by securing control systems. The increase supports implementing the national strategy for securing control systems, collaborating with international stakeholders, raising awareness of control systems issues, providing training, and reducing risk by widely distributing the cross-sector, self-assessment tool. Additionally, the program will use the funds for discovering and identifying control systems specific vulnerabilities and developing corresponding mitigation plans, analyzing malicious software, developing incident response capabilities, and providing security recommendations for next generation system.

- **Next Generation Networks..... $34.9M (0 FTE)**
  This enhancement will continue the development and deployment of Next Generation Network (NGN) to support Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), Wireless Priority Service (WPS), and Special Routing and Arrangement Service (SRAS). This funding will support the vendor design, development, and testing of NGN NS/EP priority capabilities across multiple vendors and acquire service within the core Internet Protocol (IP) networks. Funding will also support vendor development and testing of NGN NS/EP wireless priority broadband services across multiple wireless vendors and wireless service providers accessing the core IP networks.

- **National Command and Control Capability ..... $57.0M (7 FTE)**
  This enhancement will permit the development, implementation, and operation of the National Command and Control Capability (NCCC). The NCCC will deploy multi-security level connectivity for voice, video and data to priority state and DHS sites for improved collaboration and coordination capability. In addition the NCC will field a suite of secure/non-secure mobile communication services equipment to key leadership.

- **e-LOng RAnge Navigation (e-LORAN)..... $34.5M (0 FTE)**
  The FY 2009 budget transfers the budget authority for the LORAN C system from the United Sates Coast Guard to the NPPD. The Department, acting as Executive Agent, will begin development of enhanced eLORAN as a backup for the Global Positioning System (GPS) in the homeland.

- **US-VISIT Comprehensive Biometric Exit ..... $42.6M (17 FTE)**
  The requested funds will address problems proposed by the limitations of matching biographic exit records to the associated entry records. This includes development and delivery of a comprehensive exit solution that will increase exit compliance and enable an improved matching of exit records to entry records using biometric data, as compared to the existing biographic system. This exit solution will provide a system to determine which travelers have left the country and which travelers have not. US-VISIT will begin the planning and analysis phase for the land environment portion of the Comprehensive Biometric Exit Solution. This will encompass an alternatives analysis to evaluate technologies, process changes, and data sharing in conjunction with other border management initiatives.

- **US-VISIT Identity Management and Screening Services..... $4.2M (0 FTE)**
  The requested funds will support the completion of biometric interoperability between the US-VISIT IDENT system and the FBI IAFIS system. IDENT will return a biometrically confirmed set of information comprised of limited biographic information and a biometric record identifier to an expanded set of CJIS law enforcement users. Additionally, the funds will increase US-VISIT's ability to research identities of subjects of interests derived from or linking to a biometric record and to provide a robust dossier to both law enforcement and intelligence analysts to better support investigation, missions, and threat analysis.

- **US-VISIT Operations and Maintenance ..... $25.3M (0 FTE)**
  The requested funds will support acquisitions for the required infrastructure components (networking, data communications, servers, data storage devices, along with required software licenses) to complete data center migration phase and subsequent disaster recovery phase at a second Department-mandated data center. Additionally, in order for US-VISIT to continue supporting enterprise shared services and customers, including the U.S. Coast Guard Mona Pass and TSA TWIC programs, additional data storage, hardware, and data center services will be acquired for these additional users, transaction volumes, data storage in order to meet the Service Level Agreements.

- **US-VISIT Program Management ..... $4.3M (17 FTE)**
  The requested funds will support 17 additional FTEs to be spread across the US-VISIT organization to support the continued increase in program services and mission support functions, including strategic planning, policy, and privacy; program monitoring and control; public education; human capital management and stakeholder training; and program office logistics.

- **NPPD Directorate Administration ..... $4.8M (12 FTE)**
  The requested positions will allow NPPD and the Directorate Administration to build institutional knowledge and expertise. In many critical business operations, information technology, and information management areas, the staff consists of one federal government employee supported by contractors. Additional federal staff will provide a knowledgeable federal workforce that will support the growth of the Department, ensure accurate and coordinated responses to key stakeholders, oversight agencies and Congress, and provide continuity of services, skills, and accountability.

- **Intergovernmental Programs ..... $2.0M (17 FTE)**
  Intergovernmental Programs acts as an advocate for state, local, tribal, and territorial officials within the Department, and operates as the primary liaison between those officials and Departmental leadership. The Office facilitates an integrated national approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing federal interaction with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. Intergovernmental Program funds were in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in FY 2007 and FY 2008, and executed by NPPD through a memorandum of agreement.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Description:

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as the Department of Homeland Security's principal agent for all medical and health preparedness matters. Working throughout all levels of government and the private sector, OHA leads the Department's role in developing and supporting a scientifically rigorous, intelligence-based biodefense and health preparedness programs to ensure the security of our Nation in the face of all hazards.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Jeffrey W. Runge, MD, Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs & Chief Medical Officer

Established: FY 2007

Major Divisions: Office of WMD & Biodefense; Office of Medical Readiness; Office of Component Services

Budget Request: ***$161,339,000***

Employees (FTE): *80*

Responsibilities:

The Office of Health Affairs serves as the principal medical advisor for the Secretary and FEMA Administrator by providing timely incident-specific management guidance related to the medical consequences of disasters. OHA leads the Department's biodefense activities and coordinates these efforts with other Departments and agencies across the Federal Government. OHA leads the Department's health preparedness and response efforts, ensuring integration across all levels of government and the private sector. OHA leads the Department's efforts in employee health and safety standards and policies and provides medical oversight for health delivery throughout the Department.

Service to the Public:

OHA plays a crucial role in the Department's mission to secure the homeland. In leading the Department's biodefense activities, OHA is responsible for operating the biological monitoring and early detection systems that are deployed in the nation's major cities and for managing the National Biosurveillance Integration Center. Together, these programs play a vital role in ensuring that relevant human, plant, animal and environmental health information is consolidated, analyzed, and shared with interagency partners and better coordinating the nation's biodefense activities. OHA's role will not be limited solely to working within the Federal Government. By engaging fully with state, local, tribal and territorial

authorities, associations of medical professionals and other private sector stakeholders, OHA provides a single point of entry for key stakeholders on all medical and public health matters involving DHS.

Specifically, OHA serves the public in the following ways:

Serves as Principle Medical Advisor to DHS Leadership
Ensure that the Department's leaders have relevant intelligence and science-based health and medical information to guide policy decisions. OHA also provides DHS leaders with real-time health and medical expertise to support catastrophic incident management requirements and decisions.

Leads DHS bio-defense programs
Manage a biological threat awareness system to enhance detection and characterization of biological events. In particular, OHA will lead the development of a coordinated architecture for bio-monitoring among executive branch departments that includes biosurveillance, aerosol detection, clinical syndrome detection, mail room observation, and suspicious substance management. The FY 2009 request encompasses funding for several biodefense programs including the operational components of BioWatch and the integration of several biodefense programs including integration of the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS) and Biowatch provide a more seamless integration of early warning and biosurveillance information. In addition, OHA will continue to lead the Department's role in Project BioShield, a program for bringing threat-based pharmaceutical countermeasures to bear for the mitigation of biological, chemical, and nuclear incidents, in partnership with the Departments of Health and Human Services and Defense an additional $2.1 billion be made available in FY 2009 from the Special Reserve Fund for biodefense countermeasures.

Leads DHS Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense
Manage the Department's duties under Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 9: *Defense of United States Agriculture and Food Supply*. OHA leads the Department's veterinary and agro-defense activities covering animal and zoonotic diseases and agricultural security issues related to livestock, food, and water.

Coordinates medical readiness activities
Ensure consistency in planning, resource requirements, medical first responder readiness, consequence management for all hazards. OHA will ensure that DHS has a well-informed strategic plan for managing the biological threats included in the National Planning Scenarios. In addition, OHA will assist FEMA, DHS Operations, and the National Protection Programs Directorate in the enhancement of incident management capabilities of states, communities and the private sector. OHA will work with FEMA so that DHS grant programs are aimed at improving medical readiness and are informed by requirements based on plausible threats and target capabilities for community prevention, protection, response and recovery.

Integrates the preparedness and response initiatives of interagency partners
Ensure that the efforts of all agencies and professionals with responsibility for animal and human health, medical assets, food security, and environmental safety are fully integrated in preparing for and responding to catastrophic incidents.

Improves occupational health and safety for DHS workforce Develop strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. In addition, it would ensure that occupational medicine principles are incorporated into the traditional occupational safety, health and wellness programs throughout DHS. OHA will seek to provide consultation and medical oversight for all DHS components, whether the needs are in the National Capital Region, in the field or overseas.

FY 2007 Accomplishments

- BioWatch provides capability for early detection and warning against biological attacks in over 30 of our Nation's highest-risk urban areas through placement of a series of biological pathogen detectors. Detection of a biological pathogen at the earliest stages is the key to successful treatment of the populations affected by acts of bioterrorism. BioWatch has formed vital partnerships with state and local public health agencies and laboratories and has conducted over 3 million air samples to date without a false alarm. An indoor monitoring program for key transportation facilities was developed and critical updates were made to outdoor monitoring guidance documents. A pilot study was initiated in New York City to test and evaluate the Automated Pathogen Detection System (APDS), a system that will reduce the detection time and ultimately the response time for medical countermeasures to reach the population during an emergency.

- NBIC was placed under the authority of OHA at the beginning of FY 2007, and was reestablished as the place where Departments and agencies come together to monitor and analyze potential biological threats to the homeland. Mutual agreements with six interagency partners were established to allow an integration of intelligence from various federal resources into NBIC. Five additional informal agreements were made with federal partners as a second phase of federal coordination. NBIC also led in the formation of the Interagency Analysis Group (IAG) for characterization of HHS Fusion Cell inputs, which is a part of the Food Contamination Event National Interagency Situation Report.

- The Office of Food, Agriculture and Veterinary Defense led the Department's incident management efforts during the pet food contamination recall and the recent Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) scare involving imported swine. The Office is also leading the Department's eleven components involved in the President's Executive Order 13439 on Import Safety. Interagency and intra-agency coordination channels for food, agriculture and veterinary defense have been established through the leadership of the Office.

- The primary accomplishments of the Office of Medical Readiness includes completing the pandemic influenza planning and implementation guidance for the Department, providing the medical guidance to the Department during catastrophic event exercises, and developing top level plans for the five bio-medical incident scenarios.

- The Office of Component Services led efforts to establish reviews of the Department's occupational medicine services and health and safety programs for the Department's workforce. The office led the Department's interactions with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and its Division of Global Migration and Quarantine

involving TB cases at the border, and developed interagency coordination policies to facilitate responses to similar events in the future. The Office has also led the Department's interaction with CDC in supporting the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on actions and policies involving formaldehyde in emergency temporary housing units in the Gulf Coast region.

- Project BioShield: The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) assumed responsibility for DHS' role in Project BioShield, in coordination with Science and Technology Directorate, for determination of material threats.

- Project BioShield: The CMO assumed responsibility for the Department's role in Project BioShield, in coordination with the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), for determination of material threats. The Department plays an instrumental role in the very first stage of the Bioshield acquisition process by establishing a relative hierarchy of CBRN threat classes, which serves to guide the identification and prioritization of medical countermeasure activities. S&T, in conjunction with OHA, has the lead in considering the best available intelligence, law-enforcement, scientific, and public-health information to identify and prioritize CBRN threats. Project BioShield material threat determinations (MTDs) and population (material) threat assessments (PTAs) for all traditional biological agents posing a threat sufficient to affect national security were completed in FY 2007. The MTDs and results of the PTAs were completed for these threat agents, and were subsequently provided to HHS to inform medical and public health consequence assessments.

- Medical Incident Management Support: The CMO facilitated the transition of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) to the Department of Health and Human Services as recommended by the Homeland Security Council's report *Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned*. OHA continues to support FEMA and the Emergency Support Function process by facilitating collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on all issues involving medical response to catastrophic incidents. The CMO assumed pre-deployment medical oversight for the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), and facilitated the transition of the NDMS to the Department of Health and Human Services as recommended by the Homeland Security Council's report *Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned*.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Office of Health Affairs	15	$17,917	49	$116,500	80	$161,339	31	$44,839
Bio Defense Countermeasures	--	--	--	--	--	$2,175,000	--	$2,175,000
Total	**15**	**$17,917**	**49**	**$116,500**	**80**	**$2,336,339**	**31**	**$2,219,839**

[1] 2009 Biodefense Countermeasures was appropriated in FY 2004, but $2.175B was not made available until FY 2009.

Key Strategic Issues
OHA faces four key strategic issues and major challenges in FY 2009.

Coordination and integration of our Nation's biodefense activities
A comprehensive understanding of how biodefense initiatives are coordinated at various levels of government and the private sector does not exist. The mission of OHA is to establish a robust and interoperable National Biodefense Architecture to create a seamless integration of federal, state, local and private sector capabilities to defend against biological threats.

Enhancing security of our nation's food and agriculture supply
Department's role in food, agriculture and veterinary defense will require a high level of planning and coordination among components of the Department, as well as other federal, state and local entities involved in working with the Office of Food, Agriculture and Veterinary Defense to protect the Nation's food and agriculture supply. Improving import safety is a particular challenge as highlighted by recent events; and implementing the actions in the *Action Plan for Import Safety: A Roadmap for Continued Improvement* is a priority for the Department and its components.

Improving DHS occupational health and safety
Department's occupational health and safety programs and "best practices" guidelines will account for the unique nature and scope of each Department component function, including protecting our borders, airports, and ports. These programs and guidelines must be robust and fluid to enhance the health, safety and morale of the Department's workforce dedicated to the mission of protecting the security of the Nation.

Integrating all-hazards medical readiness for first-responders
In light of new and emerging natural and man-made biological threats, the Office of Medical Readiness will undertake intensive efforts to integrate all-hazards medical readiness standards and guidelines for the Nation's first responders. These efforts will require developing a robust system of planning and guidance at the state and local levels. The Office will lead the Department's efforts to align Department and HHS emergency preparedness grants for the medical first-responder community to enhance the coordination of state and local response standards and resources.

<u>FY 2009 Initiatives</u>:

- **Biowatch Next Generation Procurement ..... $34.5M (0 FTE)**
  This procurement is critical to the Nation's capability to rapidly and reliably detect the presence of dangerous biological agents. Incorporating this autonomous detection capability into the National Biowatch network will reduce the time between release and detection, so that available countermeasures can be deployed at the earliest time possible, potentially saving thousands of lives. This initiative will fund operational testing activities for Generation 3 BioWatch prototypes as well as the procurement and fielding of 150 Generation 2.5 automated detection sensors.

- **National BioDefense Architecture ..... $2.0M (0 FTE)**
  This initiative will define and communicate to all public and private stakeholders the common elements, framework, and connectivity necessary for the integrated biodefense system called for by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)–10, BioDefense for the 21st Century. This framework is necessary to provide for identification and standardization of the components and their interaction for the planning, protocols and platforms associated with the four pillars of HSPD 10: threat awareness, prevention and protection, surveillance and detection, and response and recovery. Development of the definition of this architecture will lead to improved coordination of efforts toward overall biological preparedness.

- **BioDefense Countermeasures (Project BioShield)..... $2,175.0 M (0 FTE)**
  This funding was appropriated in FY 2004, but not made available until FY 2009. The Bioshield program procures medical countermeasures to strengthen the Nation's preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks, including promoting the removal of barriers to development and production processes that the Government undergoes to pre-purchase critically needed vaccines or medication for CBRN defense. The Biodefense Countermeasures funding will continue to support coordinated efforts to remove barriers to development and production processes and will enable the government to pre-purchase critically needed vaccines and other medical countermeasures for the biodefense production of licensable products to be placed in the Strategic National Stockpile. HHS is the procuring authority with DHS providing MTD and SRF oversight.

- **Medical Readiness Modeling and Simulation ..... $0.5M (0 FTE)**
  This new program will explore innovative methods of planning as well as the use of innovative methods of simulation to test draft plans, particularly those related to biological hazards. Traditional planning results in static documents that do not lend themselves to vertical or horizontal integration. New methodologies utilizing massive multiplayer gaming and other technologies will facilitate improved biological planning coordination. These new methods can support exercising in a real time environment that allows for planning to accommodate realities identified within the exercise

- **Knowledge Development and Dissemination ..... $1.5M (0 FTE)**
  This initiative is to further the application of knowledge developed by interagency science and technology development programs and to support the application and communication of response and recovery concepts.

- **Biodefense Response and Recovery Demonstration Project..... $1.1M (0 FTE)**
  The demonstration project will specifically establish a framework for the response and recovery pillar of the National Biodefense Architecture as required in HSPD-10. Private organizations, local emergency management, and the public health and medical communities are poorly integrated for responses to complex biological incidents. Enhancements to the integration of these communities will be accomplished through an emergency management and medical response integration framework that will support efforts by state, local and private sector entities to leverage resources and capabilities for effective all-hazards preparedness and response. Specifically, a set of jurisdictions within

a region will examine their common goals and objectives for biological response, then identify best practices through a facilitated collaborative planning effort. This results of this initiative will be disseminated through multiple forums to improve overall biological response. This initiative will be consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and other national emergency planning documents.

- **Medical First Responder all Hazards Best Practices Program ..... $0.3M (0 FTE)**
  The incorporation of best practices and standards into medical first responder planning will ensure that the medical consequences of all hazards will be mitigated**.** Through this initiative, the medical first responder community will achieve improved coordination into the homeland security planning and response enterprise.

- **Administrative Personnel..... $0.6M (4 FTE)**
  This funding will provide four additional FTE for budgetary and financial support, internal controls, program management, and records management.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Description:

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate's mission is to protect the homeland by providing federal, state, local, tribal and territorial officials with state-of-the-art technology and other resources.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Under Secretary Jay M. Cohen

Established: FY 2003

Major Divisions: Borders and Maritime; Chemical and Biological; Command, Control, and Interoperability; Explosives; Human Factors; and Infrastructure and Geophysical.

Budget Request: ***$868,837***

Employees (FTE): *381*

Responsibilities:

The S&T Directorate works to ensure that DHS and the homeland security community have the science, technical information and capabilities they need to more effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards or homeland security threats. A key focus is on developing state-of-the-art systems to protect the Nation's people and critical infrastructure from chemical, biological, and explosive attacks.

The S&T Directorate accomplishes its mission through customer-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 address cross-cutting areas such as standards and interoperability. This work is deliverable-focused and driven by the requirements of the S&T Directorate's customers, who play an integral role in identifying mission-capability relevant technologies that are needed to support the Department's acquisition programs. Through customer-led Integrated Product Teams (IPTs), the S&T Directorate builds a mutual understanding of what capabilities the Nation's border guards, first responders, transportation security screeners, intelligence analysts and other key customers need, and works hand-in-hand with its customers to develop those capabilities and seamlessly

S&T's Counter-IED research includes biometric identification and hostile intent detection (top left), blast protection (bottom left) and liquid identification technologies for explosive detection at airports (right).

transition them into the field through federal, state, local, tribal, territorial and private partners.

The Directorate is comprised of six divisions and four key offices, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These divisions are: Borders and Maritime; Chemical and Biological; Command, Control, and Interoperability; Explosives; Human Factors; and Infrastructure and Geophysical. Crosscutting the six divisions are four key offices: Innovation; Test & Evaluation and Standards; Transition; and Research which includes Laboratory Facilities and University Programs.

Borders and Maritime Division
The Borders and Maritime Security Division develops and transitions tools and technologies that improve the security of our Nation's borders and waterways without impeding the flow of commerce and travelers.

Chemical and Biological Division
The Chemical and Biological Countermeasure Division works to increase the Nation's preparedness against chemical and biological threats through improved threat awareness, advanced surveillance and detection, and protective countermeasures.

Command, Control and Interoperability Division
The Command, Control, and Interoperability Division focuses on operable and interoperable communications for emergency responders, security and integrity of the Internet, and development of automated capabilities to recognize potential threats.

Explosives Division
The Explosives Division develops the technical capabilities to detect, interdict, and lessen the impacts of non-nuclear explosives used in terrorist attacks against mass transit, civil aviation and critical infrastructure.

Human Factors Division
The Human Factors Division applies the social and behavioral sciences to improve detection, analysis, and understanding of the threats posed by individuals, groups, and radical movements. This division supports the preparedness, response, and recovery of communities impacted by catastrophic events and it advances homeland security by integrating human factors into homeland security technologies.

Infrastructure and Geophysical Division
The Infrastructure and Geophysical Division's develops capabilities to increase the Nation's preparedness for and response to natural and man-made threats through superior situational awareness, emergency response capabilities, and critical infrastructure protection.

Crosscutting Offices:

Innovation
The activities within Innovation focus on homeland security R&D that could lead to significant technology breakthroughs that would greatly enhance DHS operations. The Office of the Director of Innovation oversees the Homeland Security Advanced Research Project Agency (HSARPA). HSARPA funds R&D of homeland security technologies to "support basic and

applied homeland security research to promote revolutionary changes in technologies that would promote homeland security; advance the development, testing and evaluation, and deployment of critical homeland security technologies; and accelerate the prototyping and deployment of technologies that would address homeland security vulnerabilities."

Test & Evaluation and Standards
The Test & Evaluation and Standards programs provide technical support and coordination to assist the Nation's emergency responders in the acquisition of equipment, procedures, and mitigation processes that are safe, reliable, and effective.

Transition
The Transition Office focuses on delivering near-term products and technology enhancements by working with the Department's components to expedite the technology transition process.

Research – Laboratory Facilities
Laboratory Facilities programs are executed through the Office of National Laboratories (ONL). 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.

Research – University Programs
University Programs engages the academic community to conduct research and analyses and provides education and training programs to support DHS priorities and enhance homeland security capabilities.

The six technical Divisions and additional offices are linked to three research and development investment portfolio directors in a "matrix management" structure. These three portfolio directors – Director of Research, Director of Transition, and Director of Innovation – who provide cross-cutting coordination of their respective elements (or thrusts) of the investment strategy within the technical Divisions. The matrix structure allows the S&T Directorate to provide more comprehensive and integrated technology solutions to its customers by appropriately bringing all of the disciplines together in developing solutions.

Service to the Public:

The S&T Directorate is centrally important to securing the homeland, providing leadership of a national research effort to harness science and technology, in coordination and partnership with universities, research institutes and laboratories, and private sector companies, to counter high-consequence threats. Science and technology improvements helped the Nation in many ways to defeat the enemies it faced in the last half-century; advancements in science and technology can now be deployed against those who would seek to attack our homeland and disrupt our way of life.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- Tested Marine Asset Tag Tracking System (MATTS) in an International Supply Chain – The S&T Directorate completed an international supply chain test of MATTS in cooperation with the Government of Japan. MATTS is a remote and adaptive multi-modal global communications and tracking tag for transmitting security alert information

from International Organization for Standardization (ISO) shipping containers. When fielded, MATTS will provide the ability to track shipping containers in near-real time from their origin to final destination using a remote global communications and tracking device interfaced with sensors that detect container breaching.

- Completed Development, Prototype Delivery and Testing of the Hybrid Composite *Container* – The S&T Directorate developed a lightweight shipping container with embedded security features within its walls, doors and floor to detect intrusions and tested it at a certified ISO container test facility. The Hybrid Composite Container met all of the ISO structural acceptance criteria while demonstrating that the sensors embedded in the composite panels remained intact. These containers will allow shippers to benefit from weight savings by allowing them to load more goods per container, thus encouraging the use of these more secure containers.

- Transitioned the Gen 1 and Gen 2 BioWatch System - S&T transitioned the operations of the BioWatch System to the DHS Office of Health Affairs. BioWatch is an early warning system that can rapidly detect trace amounts of biological materials in the air whether they are due to intentional release or due to minute quantities that may occur naturally in the environment. The system provides public health experts an early warning indication for the possible presence of a biological agent release, allowing federal, state, and local officials to more quickly determine emergency response, medical care and consequence management needs. At the time of transition, the BioWatch system operated in more than 30 U.S. cities in partnership with the federal, state and locals partners.

- Piloted the Biological Warning and Incident Characterization (BWIC) –S&T piloted the BWIC system in three BioWatch cities. BWIC is a set of software integration tools to help local public health and emergency management officials more rapidly and effectively assess the public health significance of BioWatch positive detections. Local governments had strong input into the design, which has consequently been very well received.

- Completed the Project BioShield Material Threat Determinations (MTD) for all traditional biothreat agents of significant public health concern –S&T conducted Population Threat Assessments (PTAs) to estimate the exposed population as function of dose for a plausible high consequence scenario for each of the designated MTD agents. The MTDs and PTAs were delivered to Congress, and HHS used them to inform their medical countermeasure requirements-generation process and implementation plan.

- Developed secure Universal Serial Bus (USB) drive that delivers “always-on” protection and ensures end-point security –S&T used a team of world renowned encryption, authentication, and Internet security experts to design IronKey devices and online services to withstand both simple and sophisticated attacks, including USB sniffing, physical disassembly, differential power analysis, and chip inspection. IronKey provides secure web browsing, cryptographic authentication, end-point security, self-service password recovery, and secure password management.

- Completed Globalization of Biotechnology Assessment –S&T conducted a comprehensive study that enumerates the necessary scientific skills, technologies, and

costs to conduct bioterrorism. The study mapped and analyzed the geographical distribution of existing molecular biology skills; developed and analyzed adversary technical profiles in order to forecast possible terrorist acts in seven-country case studies.

- Conducted Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) for a Portable D*etection System for Home Made Explosives (HME)* –S&T, in conjunction with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), conducted OT&E of a portable detection system that has been enhanced to detect liquid explosive components and deployed units at multiple airports in the United States. TSA will use the detector to counter the growing threat liquid explosives pose to transit security.

- Evaluated Counter-MANPADS Technologies –S&T Directorate procured and installed counter-MANPADS prototypes on eleven FedEx cargo aircraft operating in revenue service and collected data from over 7,900 operating hours and over 2,600 flight hours of service. In addition to migrating military countermeasures technology to commercial aircraft to protect against shoulder-fired, anti-aircraft missiles the Directorate is assessing three emerging methods to counter the MANPADS threat, and evaluated advanced, long-range launch detection technologies under Project CHLOE where a novel high-altitude countermeasure concept is being examined.

- Developed Hostile Intent behavioral indicators – The S&T Directorate developed a baseline set of behavioral indicators yielding an accuracy rate of 87 percent for the detection of future hostile intentions. This technology will be transitioned to the TSA and will drive the development of a fully automated prototype to conduct real-time screening at air, land, and sea portals. The S&T Directorate additionally, developed a set of behavioral indicators yielding an accuracy rate of 86 percent for deception detection, which will be transitioned into existing interview techniques used across the DHS operational community.

- Transitioned the Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIPDSS) – The S&T Directorate finalized development and transitioned the CIPDSS to the Office of Infrastructure Protection for inclusion in the suite of operational tools at the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC). The CIPDSS answers questions regarding the consequences of attacks on infrastructure in terms of national security, economic impact, public health, and conduct of government.

- Modeled impact of significant hurricane striking New York City – The S&T Directorate developed models for estimated debris, ice and water, temporary roofing, and temporary housing quantities needed based on the expected extent of damage from a hurricane or other triggering event in New York City while working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the New York City Office of Emergency Management. The effort modeled seven different potential hurricane scenarios with intensities ranging from a Category 1 to Category 4 drawn from historical hurricane tracks from 1893, 1938, and 1985.

- Developed device named as one of Time Magazines “Best Inventions” – The S&T Directorate’s Small Business Innovation Research office funded the light-emitting diode (LED) Incapacitator, a novel non-lethal technology device that was named one of the best inventions of 2007 by Time Magazine. When officers shine the flashlight-like device in

a person's eyes, high-intensity LEDs, pulsating at varying rates, make the suspect temporarily blind and dizzy. This allows apprehension and reduces risk of injury to both officers and suspects.

- Conducted demonstration of the detection capability to differentiate between safe and hazardous materials – The S&T Directorate conducted a laboratory demonstration of the ability to differentiate between dozens of safe and hazardous materials using ultra-low-field Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology. This will eliminate the need to restrict liquids on-board passenger aircraft as dangerous substances can be detected while in the presence of items considered safe for carrying onto an aircraft (e.g., mouthwash, toothpaste, etc.).

- National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) Construction – Preparations for the NBACC building site foundations began at the start of FY 2007. By the end of the fiscal year, the structure had been topped out (95 feet) and all major concrete pours have been completed. Installation of mechanical, electrical and plumbing equipment is well underway. The construction is scheduled for completion in 2008 to support the commissioning of the facility in FY 2009.

- Selected six sites (including Plum Island Animal Disease Center) for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Acquisition – The S&T Directorate conducted a national competitive site selection process for National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Acquisition and completed the non site-specific feasibility study, conceptual design for NBAF and launched the Environmental Impact Statement process. The feasibility study and conceptual design validated the research and program requirements for the infrastructure of the laboratory facility which is being proposed to replace the Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

- Developed a suite of explosive particle standards – The S&T Directorate developed a suite of explosive particle standards containing several different types of high explosives and explosive simulants for testing both aerodynamic portal and swipe-based explosive trace detection instruments.

- Delivered models and databases for homeland security – The S&T Directorate's COE Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) developed models to randomize patrols to avoid detection by terrorists by evaluating the risks, costs, and consequences of patterns associated with Federal Law Enforcement agencies to include TSA, United States Secret Service, Customs and Border Patrol, and Coast Guard. The Study of Terrorism & Responses to Terrorism (START) COE released the Global Terrorism Database (GTB) for public use, allowing users, including researchers, intelligence analysts, and policy makers, to access detailed information regarding more than 80,000 terrorist incidents that have occurred around the world between 1970 and 2004. As a result, the DHS and its stakeholders can begin to understand factors that influence the likelihood of terrorist attacks (or why terrorism occurs) and when and how groups decide to attack the United States.

BUDGET REQUEST
Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget[1]		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Management and Administration[1]	257	$135,000	350	$138,600	257	$132,100	(93)	($6,500)
Borders and Maritime	--	$33,436	--	$25,479	--	$35,300	--	$9,821
Chemical and Biological	--	$313,553	--	$208,020	--	$200,408	--	($7,612)
Command, Control and Interoperability[2]	--	$57,634	--	$56,980	--	$62,390	--	$5,410
Explosives	--	$105,231	--	$77,654	--	$96,149	--	$18,495
Human Factors	--	$6,800	--	$14,206	--	$12,460	--	$(1,746)
Infrastructure and Geophysical	--	$74,781	--	$64,500	--	$37,816	--	($26,684)
Innovation	--	$38,000	--	$33,000	--	$45,000	--	$12,000
Laboratory Facilities[1]	--	$105,649	--	$103,814	124	$146,940	124	$43,126
Test and Evaluations, Standards	--	$25,432	--	$28,520	--	$24,674	--	($3,846)
Transition	--	$24,040	--	$30,265	--	$31,830	--	$1,565
University Programs	--	$48,575	--	$49,297	--	$43,770	--	($5,527)
Gross Discretionary	**257**	**$968,131**	**350**	**$830,335**	**381**	**$868,837**	**31**	**$38,502**
Supplemental Appropriation[3]	--	$5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less Prior Year Rescission of RDA&O[4]	--	($125,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less Prior Year Rescission of Lapsed M&A Balances[5]	--	(1,215)	--	($217)	--	--	--	$217
Total	**257**	**$846,916**	**350**	**$830,118**	**381**	**$868,837**	**31**	**$38,719**

[1] S&T realigned $14.0 million and 124 FTE to the to the Laboratory Facilities PPA within the Research and Development Appropriation
[2] S&T transferred $4,978 to the Office of Emergency Communications in FY 2007 in accordance with Public Law 109-295.
[3] Air Cargo Security Research funding Public Law 110-28
[4] Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Law 109-295.
[5] Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Laws 110-161.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

- **Borders and Maritime ..... $9.8M (0 FTE)**
  An increase of $5.0 million is proposed for Borders and Maritime to fund programs identified in the Maritime Security IPT that will provide technologies to the United States Coast Guard (USCG), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other components operating in the Maritime environment. An additional increase of $4.8 million is proposed to provide technologies to fill capability gaps identified in the DHS customer-led Border Security and Cargo Security IPTs.

- **Explosives..... $18.4M (0 FTE)**
  An increase of $18.4 million is proposed for Explosives to build on the FY 2008 program that addresses Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 19 to counter Suicide Bomber and Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (SB/VBIED) threats. This effort will coordinate R&D across the Federal Government to counter terrorist use of explosives. This program will focus on the phenomenology (basic scientific principals) for developing enabling technologies for future SB/VBIED Stand-off Detection and Response systems, including the aggressive pursuit of game-changing and leap-ahead capabilities across the areas of predicting, preventing, detecting, defeating, and mitigating threats.

- **Laboratory Facilities ..... $43.1 (124 FTE)**
  An increase of $16.2 million is proposed to begin operations of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC). NBACC will provide the nation with essential biocontainment laboratory space for biological threat characterization and bioforensic research. The programs conducted at NBACC will provide knowledge of infectious properties of biological agents, effectiveness of countermeasures, decontamination procedures, and forensics analyses to support policy makers and responders' development of policies, programs, and technologies. An additional $12.9 million is proposed for construction preparation for the National Bio-and Agro Defense Facility, one time facility. Additionally, an increase of $14.0 million and 124 FTE is proposed to realign the funding for the salaries and benefits of the non-headquarters S&T federal employees that are located at the DHS organic laboratories including Plum Island Animal Disease Center, the Environmental Measurements Laboratory, the Transportation Security Laboratory and the Chemical Security Analysis Center. The funds and FTE will be transferred from the Management and Administration account to Laboratory Facilities which results in no net increase in FTE within S&T.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

Description:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Vayl S. Oxford, Director

Established: April 15, 2005

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

Budget Request ***$563,800,000***

Employees (FTE): *137*

Responsibilities:

DNDO coordinates federal efforts to detect and protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism against the United States. DNDO, utilizing its interagency staff, is responsible for the development of the global nuclear detection architecture, the underlying strategy that guides the U.S. Government's nuclear detection efforts. DNDO conducts its own research, development, test, and evaluation of nuclear and radiological detection technologies, and is responsible for acquiring the technology systems necessary to implement the domestic portions of the global nuclear detection architecture. DNDO also provides standardized threat assessments, technical support, training, and response protocols for federal and non-federal partners.

Service to the Public:

DNDO works to protect the U.S. from radiological and nuclear terrorism by continuing to advance the state-of-the-art in nuclear detection technologies, and to bring these technical solutions to bear in the Nation's homeland security and law enforcement efforts. 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 and local partners, to ensure that these capabilities provide the greatest level of protection possible, and that these capabilities are continually improved.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- Systems Engineering and Architecture: DNDO developed two new major initiatives focused on improving detection in non-ports of entry: the West Coast Maritime Pilot in the Puget Sound and San Diego regions and a program to scan general aviation aircraft for radiological or nuclear threats upon arrival to the U.S.

- Systems Development: DNDO completed performance and field validation testing and data collection of Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) cargo units at the Nevada Test

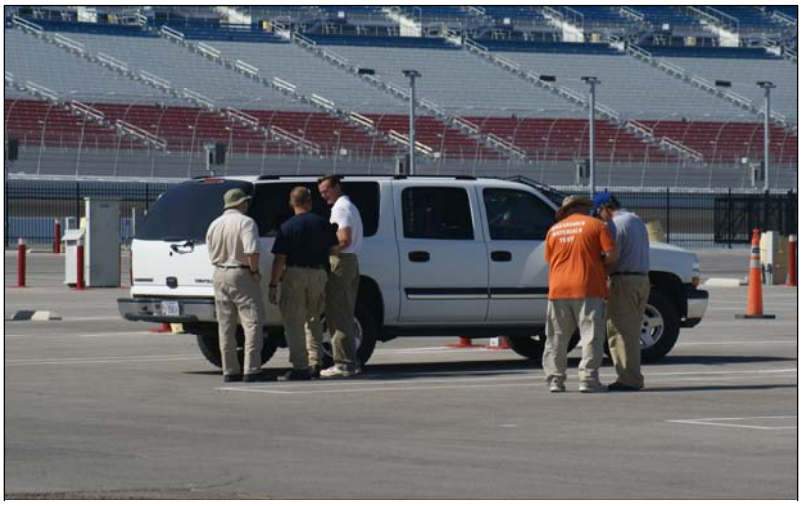
- Site, New York Container Terminal, and several operational ports of entry, including the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

- Assessments: DNDO established a robust red teaming capability that, working with CBP Internal Affairs, began conducting red teaming assessments of radiological and nuclear scanning operations at each of the Nation's 22 busiest seaports.

- Transformational Research and Development: DNDO, in partnership with the National Science Foundation, announced approximately $8 million in grant awards to academic institutions for the new Academic Research Initiative (ARI). The ARI program will foster frontier research in radiological and nuclear detection at academic institutions and build the nation's intellectual capital in nuclear sciences and engineering. Twenty-three academic institutions were awarded ARI grants for FY 2007.

- Operations Support: DNDO is responsible for providing radiological and nuclear detection training to state and local law enforcement personnel along with first responders. In FY 2007, DNDO launched the new Advanced Radiation Detection training course. The five-day course focuses on the homeland security radiological and nuclear prevention mission and provides participants from state, local, and municipal jurisdictions with the skills needed to detect and investigate the potential malicious use of radioactive and/or nuclear material. Between this and other courses, DNDO trained over 1,400 state and local operators in basic, intermediate, and advanced preventive radiological and nuclear detection courses.

- National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center: DNDO established the NTNFC as a national-level interagency centralized planning and integration office for the Nation's nuclear forensic capabilities. In addition, the NTNFC is the principal capabilities provider for pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics. In FY 2007, DNDO evaluated and developed several new isotopic, chemical, and physical forensic signatures to enhance this capability.



DNDO launched the new Advanced Radiation Detection training course at the Las Vegas Motor Speedway in August 2007.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted[1]		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE[2]	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Management and Administration	112	$30,468	121	$31,500	137	$38,900	16	$7,400
Research, Development, and Operations	---	$272,500	---	$323,500	---	$334,200	---	$10,700
Systems Acquisition	---	$178,000	---	$129,750	---	$190,700	---	$60,950
Gross Discretionary	**112**	**$480,968**	**121**	**$484,750**	**137**	**$563,800**	**16**	**$79,050**
Fee Accounts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency	**--**	**135,000**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Less Prior Year Rescission[3]		--	--	($368)	--	--	--	$368
Total	**112**	**$615,968**	**121**	**$484,382**	**137**	**$563,800**	**16**	**$79,418**

[1] The Revised Enacted Total budget authority contains FY 2007 Supplemental Funding (PL 110-28): $35 million for Research, Development, and Operations and $100 million for Systems Acquisition.

[2] FTE estimates include personnel detailed from other organizations.

[3] Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Law 109-295.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

- **Program Management Support..... $1.4M (7 FTE)**
  The Program Management Support increase provides for 14 additional positions and 7 FTE are needed to address critical DNDO staffing requirements. By FY 2009, DNDO will have well-established research, development, testing, and deployment programs to address the broad challenges of detecting radiological or nuclear threats in containerized cargo. Therefore, throughout FY 2008 and into FY 2009, DNDO will be placing an increasing emphasis on non-containerized cargo security. As DNDO matures to meet its full mission requirement of supporting all domestic deployments of rad/nuc detection equipment, beyond current deployments to Ports of Entry (POEs) to scan cargo containers additional skill-sets will be required to support the unique aspects of each of these deployment vectors, such as: general aviation, small maritime craft, and land borders.

Additional positions requested in FY 2009 are principally associated with the new missions outlined above, as well as a need for more rigorous program management oversight of DNDO's large scale development and acquisition programs. As DNDO continues to mature research and development programs into acquisition programs, additional staff is required to ensure proper test and evaluation, program and contracts management, and deployment support.

- **Transformational Research and Development ..... $10.0M (0 FTE)**
  Exploratory efforts in radiation detection materials research and development over the last several years have yielded several very promising materials, which would be significant improvements over the state of the art materials with respect to sensitivity, energy resolution, manufacturability, and cost. The current pace of development indicates that additional resources in FY 2009 could result in some significant breakthroughs.

  The thrust of this effort will be to provide additional funds for the development efforts in both labor and equipment to support optimization of these materials. Much of the preliminary groundwork has been established for these promising materials, but the optimization is labor intensive. Some additional equipment expenses will further improve the efficiency of optimization.

- **Radiation Portal Monitor Program ..... $67.7M (0 FTE)**
  The Advanced Spectroscopic Portal program increase provides for the procurement and deployment of an additional 90 ASP fixed cargo portals. DNDO will procure and begin deploying the first full rate production allotment of 120 ASP fixed cargo portal units in FY 2009.

  By FY 2009, DNDO projects to have completed a Secretarial certification of ASP systems for use in secondary scanning operations. It is expected that ASP systems will provide significant improvements in the ability to resolve alarms generated by polyvinyl toluene based RPMs in primary scanning and detection compared to handheld detection systems currently being used. The current DNDO-CBP Joint Deployment Strategy calls for the eventually deployment of ASP systems to all secondary scanning locations.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Description:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the Office of Operations Coordination.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Charles E. Allen, Under Secretary for Office of Intelligence and Analysis

Roger T. Rufe, Jr.,
Vice Admiral, USCG, (Ret.)
Director,
Office of Operations Coordination

Established: FY 2006

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

Budget Request: ***$333,521,000***

Employees (FTE): *594*

Responsibilities:

The two offices supported by this appropriation, however different and distinct in their mission, collaborate together with other DHS components in an effort to support the DHS mission of protecting the homeland.

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)
I&A is responsible for the Department's intelligence and information gathering and sharing capabilities for and among all components of DHS. As a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC), I&A is the nexus between the nation's intelligence apparatus and DHS components. I&A ensures that information is gathered from all relevant DHS field operations and that this information is shared with the IC to produce accurate, timely and actionable analytical intelligence products and services for DHS stakeholders. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (USIA) leads I&A, and is also the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise.

Office of Operations Coordination (OPS)
The mission of the Office of Operations Coordination is to integrate DHS and interagency operations and planning to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from terrorist threats attacks or threats from other man-made/natural disasters. OPS disseminates threat information, maintains and disseminates domestic situational awareness, performs incident management and operational coordination among all DHS components, federal, state, local, tribal, private sector and international partners' to facilitate a coordinated and efficient effort to secure the Homeland against all threats and hazards. OPS works with component leadership and other federal partners to translate intelligence data and policy into action, and to ensure that those actions are joint, well-coordinated and executed in a timely fashion.

Service to the Public:

Analysis and Operations provides the 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 warnings and advisories concerning threats to the homeland.

I&A's fortifies our national security by carrying out their homeland security analysis and warning mission while serving as a nexus for integration and coordination of actionable intelligence from both domestic and foreign sources. I&A's mission is to ensure that homeland security intelligence-related information is gathered, analyzed, reported, archived, and disseminated to DHS and IC stakeholders. DHS' unique functional expertise resides with data rich operational intelligence organizations at the component-level where information is gathered and synthesized for dissemination to state, local and private partners. The blending of actionable intelligence, coupled with access to component and stakeholder source data, allows for unique analytical mission support and the subsequent development of high quality intelligence related products. In partnership and collaboration with the Office of Operations Coordination, these unique analysis products are rapidly shared with other DHS components as well as with our state, local, tribal, and territorial partners and the private sector.

OPS supports the DHS mission to lead the national unified effort to secure America by maintaining the National Operations Center (NOC) and by providing 365/24/7 incident management capability to ensure a seamless integration of threat monitoring and information flow. The NOC is the primary national-level hub for domestic incident management, operations coordination and situational awareness standing as a 365/24/7 multi-agency organization, fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response and private sector reporting. The information flow is with other federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector entities, as well as domestic situational awareness to senior DHS and White House leadership.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- OPS completed a Mission Blueprint Study that identified and recommended operational, procedural, organizational, and technological improvements for OPS to better meet its complex, integrated and evolving mission to support DHS and the larger homeland security community.

- I&A deployed 19 intelligence officers (18 FTE and 1 IPA) to State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFC) in Washington, DC, Los Angeles, CA, Atlanta, GA (2), Baltimore, MD, Richmond, VA, Albany, NY, Baton Rouge, LA, Sacramento, CA, Tallahassee, FL, McKinney, TX, Columbus, OH, New Haven, CT, Seattle, WA, Maynard, MA, Trenton, NJ, Springfield, IL, Phoenix, AZ, and New York City in order to better provide DHS intelligence support to and harvest the wealth of information of intelligence value from our state and local partners.

- OPS established the Homeland Security Information Network Mission Coordination Committee to improve external Partner, Communities of Interest, and user baseline requirements to meet DHS Component missions.

- I&A completed 17 intelligence assessments enabling private sector partners to better understand – and thus prepare for – key threats to the U.S. critical infrastructure sectors.

- OPS developed concept plans that address the 15 National Planning Scenarios.
- I&A established an information technology (IT) governance structure creating disciplined IT investment processes across the DHS intelligence enterprise.
- OPS developed and implemented a DHS Crisis Action Process and integrated the DHS Senior Leadership Group as a key partner in the process.
- I&A produced 2 Visa Waiver Program (VWP) threat assessments as part of a statutory bi-annual VWP review process to evaluate new candidate countries for inclusion in the VWP.
- OPS implemented an operational Satellite Communications Network to support disaster response and recovery efforts.

National Operations Center

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Analysis and Operations	475	$307,663	518	$306,000	594	$333,521	76	$27,521

FY 2009 Initiatives:[1]

- **Mission Blueprint Study Implementation (OPS)……..…..…$4.2M (16 FTE)**
  The Mission Blueprint identified process improvements and the need for additional staff to provide an increased level of mission critical support in the following areas: Secretary's Briefing Staff, Senior Action Officers, Current Operations, Joint Program Management and Technical Support Division, and Senior Executive Leadership. The additional FTE will assist OPS in meeting its objective to become the Department leader for information sharing and collaboration for homeland security operations across all levels of government, for all partners, and for all customers.

- **NOC IT Enhancements (OPS)…….……..….$3.1M (0 FTE)**
  It is vital that the technological capabilities of the NOC keep pace with its growing mission responsibilities. In order to bridge the technology gap, OPS is requesting additional funding to improve the NOC through the following initiatives: Improving the Senior Watch Officer Data Infusion Capability, Streamlining the Auto-Ingestion of Data from Multiple Sources, and Creating a Consolidated, Centralized Data Repository.

- **Principal Federal Official (PFO) Support…….…..$1.8M (0 FTE)**
  The PFO, as appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security, serves as the principal federal official to coordinate federal operations in order to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks or manmade or natural disasters. Funding is needed to ensure that selected PFOs are properly trained and equipped to discharge their duties, as well as have access to a small cadre of support personnel. This funding will be utilized to develop a standing organizational structure to plan, train, exercise, deploy and sustain a professional core of personnel that will serve as the PFO Support team.

[1] Funding and personnel for specific I&A initiatives are classified, and can be found in the FY2009 Congressional Budget Justification Book.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

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 (US/M); the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO); and the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR).

OSEM provides resources for 12 separate offices that individually report to the Secretary. These offices include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Deputy Secretary, the Office of the Chief of Staff, the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement, the Office of the Executive Secretary, the Office of Policy, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman, and the Office of the Privacy Officer.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Michael Chertoff, Secretary
Paul A. Schneider, Acting Deputy Secretary
Elaine C. Duke, Deputy Under Secretary for Management
David L. Norquist, Chief Financial Officer
Scott Charbo, Chief Information Officer
Donald Powell, Federal Coordinator for the Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office

Established: 2003 under the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2002

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; Federal Coordinator for the Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office

Budget Request: ***$752,593,000***

Employees (FTE): *1,307*

US/M appropriation within Departmental Management and Operations is comprised of 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, Program Analysis and Evaluation Division, Financial Management and Policy Division, Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICOFR) Program Office, Resource Management Transformation Office (Financial Systems Division), Grants Management Division, and the Departmental Government Accountability Office (GAO)/ Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Audit Liaison Office.

OCIO has oversight of all Information Technology (IT) projects in the Department. The OCIO provides IT leadership and products and services to ensure the effective and appropriate use of information technology. It coordinates acquisition strategies to minimize cost and improve consistency. The OCIO enhances mission success by partnering with other core DHS business components; and by leveraging the best available information technologies and management practices.

OFCGCR was created by the President to provide federal support for the recovery and rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region by Executive Order 13390 on November 1, 2005. This Office was established for a period of three years, and will end on October 31, 2008.

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, the Congress, and the general public.

US/M 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 US/M implements the mission structure for the Department to deliver customer services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs. In this effort, the US/M 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, 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 assuring a global DHS environment that enables the sharing of essential homeland security information to ensure that *the right people have the right information, at the right time…every time!* The Department is a technology dependent and information driven organization that must employ the best information technology in order to execute its mission. In addition, the OCIO provides the capability for DHS to partner in information sharing among governments, private industry, and citizens. Finally, the OCIO ensures an information management infrastructure that provides timely and useful information to all individuals who require it. OCIO plays a crucial role in protecting the American Public. It delineates a roadmap for using IT to meet current and future needs to ultimately assure the delivery the most effective capabilities for protecting the homeland. OCIO is proactive in overseeing the development of technologies so that operational enhancements are maximized and risks to the homeland are minimized.

OFCGCR is responsible for working with state and local officials to identify the priority needs for long-term rebuilding; communicating those needs to the decision makers in Washington, DC; and advising the President on the most effective, integrated and fiscally responsible federal strategies for support of Gulf Coast recovery.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

- Visa Waiver Program (VWP) - The Office of Policy led an interagency initiative to achieve one of the President's critical foreign-policy goals: obtaining legislation to modernize the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). The modernized VWP features a number of new security measures that enhance the Department's ability to identify potential terrorists who may be traveling to the United States.

- Passenger Name Records (PNR) – The Office of Policy led the effort to finalize an agreement for the exchange of Passenger Name Records with the European Union. PNR is a critical aspect of the Department of Homeland Security's risk-based approach to securing the U.S. border against terrorists and criminals. The new agreement marks a first step in closing the lingering divide between the United States and Europe on the protection of civil liberties while combating terrorism.

- Policy Honors Fellowship Program – The Office of Policy welcomed the first class of fellows to the DHS Policy Honors Fellowship program, which provides fellows with a broad view of the Office of Policy through rotational assignments over the course of two years. The 2007 class of Policy Fellows, made up of seven individuals, is actively engaged in high visibility initiatives, including the REAL ID program office, immigration reform, emergency preparedness and response, and Canadian affairs.

- The Office of the Executive Secretary continued to develop and implement efficient and effective business processes throughout DHS, with noteworthy increases in responsiveness regarding Congressional correspondence, Authorization Questions for the Records, and White House Referrals.

- The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) worked with the National Joint Terrorism Task Force and members of the Intel and law enforcement communities to gather and disseminate information which identifies drug-terror linkages.

- CNE co-chaired an interagency team that created the National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and Implementation Plan. The 235-page document identifies major goals, objectives, and resource requirements for closing gaps in U.S. and Mexico counternarcotics capabilities along the Southwest Border.

- CNE reported counternarcotics performance measures for the Department for the first time in its 2007 Annual Report. This information, required by statute, will help the Department respond to drug threats and to allow the Department to better articulate its counter drug accomplishments.

- The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) led the development of a reference guide entitled Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities in the Provision of Disaster Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services. The guidelines are required by Section 689 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act.

- CRCL hosted a "Roundtable on Security and Liberty: Perspectives of Young Leaders Post-9/11" at George Washington University with forty representatives from the Arab, Muslim, Sikh, South Asian and Middle Eastern American communities.

- The CRCL Equal Employment Opportunity Program continued to implement process improvements for complaint adjudication including issuing Department of Homeland Security final actions on complaints of discrimination. In FY 2007, CRCL received 1,063 requests for final action and issued 847 decisions. The number of average processing days decreased by 11 percent.

Under Secretary for Management

- Improved hiring by providing timely, direct interaction with applicants. The Department's average time to hire was 41 days (versus the OPM target of 45 days).

- Increased collaboration with components to establish Department-wide training, education and professional development opportunities for DHS employees.

- Sixty-six percent of DHS employees are on multi-level, results based performance management plans and we continue to move to a paperless environment.

- Since FY 2004, the DHS injury rate has been nearly halved to a rate of 9.3 per 100 employees.

- Received the President's award for Leadership in Federal Energy Management. The Department has reduced energy usage by 18 percent, or 1.7 trillion BTU.

- Worked closely with GSA on the preparation of a Draft Master Plan for the redevelopment of St. Elizabeths West Campus as the DHS Consolidated Headquarters, and played an integral role in the development of the St. Elizabeths' Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

- Made significant progress in the recruitment and development of the acquisition workforce, which provides critical support to the DHS mission.

- Recognized by the Small Business Administration with a score of "green" on its first ever Small Business Scorecard.

- Currently engaged in an initiative to integrate all security disciplines and create a Department-wide structure to safeguard DHS personnel, information, and resources.

- Established a strategic planning framework to map personnel security objectives, measures, and initiatives to the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) mission.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

- Launched human capital initiatives such as the DHS CFO New Hire Orientation Program and the CFO Mentorship Program to develop our most important resource – our people.
- Developed and published many new DHS-wide financial polices and developed a plan for a DHS financial management policy manual.
- Developed and published the DHS Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICOFR) Playbook identifying tasks and milestones to remediate financial management weaknesses and created a program management office to track progress.
- Achieved significant audit success
    - Reduced from seven to four the number of DHS components that contribute to DHS material weakness conditions.
    - Reduced from 25 to 16 the number of component conditions that contributed to those material weaknesses.
    - Reduced Department-wide audit disclaimer conditions by 40 percent.
    - Under the Chief Information Officer's leadership reduced the number of components contributing to Department-level information systems security material weaknesses from six to three.
- Established an assurance team to conduct internal audits of key financial management processes.
- Continued to oversee the migration of DHS components to a shared baseline of resource management systems model.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- 88 percent of FISMA systems have a valid Authority to Operate.
- Successfully closed 363 "Core Financial Systems" audit findings by means of system enchancements.
- Implemented Department Wide Security Ops Capability; enabling DHS to respond to 731 potential security events.
- Established Single Sign On (SSO) project under ICE stewardship to provide DHS users ease of authentication for access to multiple DHS online environments.
- Upgraded, configured and shipped 65 KG-175 TACLANES to all state Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and Fusion centers to exponentially meet new NSA High Assurance Internet Protocol Encryptor (HAIPE) requirements.
- Implemented an IT Acquisition Request process allowing $3.2 billion worth of acquisition requests to be reviewed. This process has provided a 72 percent improvement in the alignment of mandated requirements.

- Improved operational data sharing effectiveness within the Department by increasing to eight the number of components to eight that use the National Information Exchange Model, including NPPD, CBP, US-VISIT, S&T (DM) and GMO.
- Enterprise Architecture completed 14 out of 22 critical target areas designated by DHS CIO, in all 169 TRM categories had target standards or products set during FY 2007.
- The Enterprise Architecture COE completed 18 program alignments, including seven level one investments (USCIS Transformation, US-Visit, HSDN, ATLAS, SBInet, Secure Flight, and ACE).
- Converted 58 percent of the Department's networks to DHS standard technology and fully migrated 53 percent to DHS OneNet; including the full transition of 317 sites for ICE, 129 sites for CIS, and 1,330 sites for CBP.
- Installed and configured the Stennis Internet/Extranet Gateway.
- Completed construction of Stennis Phase II space comprising approximately 40,000 square feet of additional raised floor space, including an area designed to physical security standards required for classified processing.
- Achieved all goals for consolidation of e-mail operations.
- Achieved migration of CBP ACE SR/SAT, TSA applications and CBP Disaster Recovery systems into 24,000 sq ft of the Stennis Data Center.
- Implemented a solution to bridge both HSIN-S and HSDN networks together for IP secure video teleconferencing purposes.
- Finalized the Homeland Security Data Center Services Migration Strategy and migrated one HSDN Data Center to the Stennis Data Center.
- Transitioned 7 HSDN sites to OneNet.
- Established the Fair Lakes Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) as the first Trust Zone customer.

Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding

- Since the 2005 hurricanes, Louisiana has stressed that its top priority is rebuilding and strengthening its hurricane protection system. The Office of the Federal Coordinator (OFC) has worked with all partners, including the Corps of Engineers, to ensure that this is accomplished. To date, the President has worked with Congress to secure more than $7.0 billion for repair and restoration of floodwalls and levees and has committed to seeking up to $5.8 billion in additional funding in the FY 2009 President's Budget for greater New Orleans hurricane protection. In addition, OFC worked with the Louisiana delegation and other members of Congress, consistent with Administration policy priorities, to ensure that Louisiana and other Gulf States received a share of oil and gas drilling royalties, which are, in Louisiana, dedicated to hurricane protection.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)	469	$95,336	542	$97,353	599	$127,229	57	$29,876
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)[1,2]	283	$149,540	352	$145,238	473	$321,469	121	$176,231
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	97	$26,000	120	$31,300	139	$56,235	19	$24,935
Office of the Chief Information Officer	87	$330,549	91	$295,200	94	$247,369	3	($47,831)
Office of the Federal Coordinator for the Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office	14	$3,000	14	$2,700	2	$291	(12)	($2,409)
Total	**950**	**$604,425**	**1,119**	**$571,791**	**1,307**	**$752,593**	**188**	**$180,802**

[1] The FY 2007 Revised Enacted reflects a transfer of $5,000,000 to Transportation Security Administration (P.L. 109-383); and $900,000 was provided for an independent study to compare the senior career and political staffing levels and senior career training programs with those of similarly structured cabinet-level agencies (FY 2007 Supplemental Bill, HR 2206 / P.L. 110-28).

[2] Section 538 of Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161) rescinds $5,000,000 from the cumulative amount appropriated for OSEM and USM. The Department has reflected this reduction in the USM appropriation.

FY 2009 Initiatives:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:

- **Office of Policy – Quadrennial Homeland Security Review ..... $1.5M (0 FTE)**
  The Office of Policy is requesting $1.5 million for the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). This additional funding will allow the Office of Policy to complete the first QHSR report and provide to Congress at the end of calendar year 2009.

- **Office of Policy – Other ..... $1.6M (9 FTE)**
  The Office of Policy is requesting $1.6 million and 9 FTE for the Screening Coordination Office, the Office of International Affairs, the Office of Strategic Plans, and the Office of Policy Development. This additional funding will allow the Office of Policy to develop the DHS Vetting and Screening Roadmap, send two additional international attachés to Beijing and Berlin, enhance departmental strategic planning, enhance policy development for priority mission areas, and support Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States (CFIUS).

- **Office of Public Affairs ..... $0.5M (0 FTE)**
  The Office of Public Affairs is requesting an increase of $0.5 million to support the continuance of the Ready Campaign and to expand its delivery of emergency preparedness messages to all Americans.

- **Office of the General Counsel ..... $2.5M (10 FTE)**
  The Office of the General Counsel is requesting $2.5 million for 10 FTE to effectively assist the Department in meeting the growing need for legal services across numerous mission areas. The Department has ever-increasing responsibilities related to immigration and border security, emergency preparedness and response, chemical security, port security, cyber security, and many other mission-critical programs that are stretching currently available legal resources to the limit. Additional headquarters attorney support is required to provide efficient and effective oversight and response to legal needs arising in the context of these existing and newly-mandated DHS programs and initiatives.

- **Office for Civil Rights and Liberties ..... $0.7M (5 FTE)**
  The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties is requesting an increase of $0.7 million for 5 FTE to support critical program activities.

- **Privacy Officer ..... $0.5M (2 FTE)**
  The Privacy Officer is requesting an increase of $0.5 million for 2 FTE to handle the increasing requirements of processing privacy documentation for the Department, including Privacy Impact Assessments, System Records Notices, and OMB privacy reporting. Increased staffing will identify programs early in the development process to ensure that privacy is incorporated into the programs at the beginning and throughout the lifecycle of the program.

Office of the Under Secretary for Management:

- **US/M Support Services ..... $0.3M (1 FTE)**
  The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management is requesting an increase of $0.30 million and 1 FTE. The increase sustains the position of the (career) Deputy Under Secretary for Management that provides continuity throughout the transition process.

- **DHS Headquarters Project ..... $120.0M (11 FTE)**
  To strengthen and unify DHS operations and management, $120.0 million and 11 FTE is requested to consolidate the USCG Headquarters, DHS Headquarters and Component mission execution functions that are dispersed in about 40 locations and 70 buildings throughout the National Capital Region (NCR) to the St. Elizabeth's West Campus. This consolidation will foster a "one-DHS" culture and optimize our prevention and response capabilities across the spectrum of operations.

- **Learning and Development Initiatives ..... $5.5M (3 FTE)**
  The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer is requesting $5.5 million and 3 FTE to support the DHS headquarters learning and development initiatives that relate to Departmental legislative mandatory training, the DHS fellows program, Scholarship and Internship Program, and Instructional Technical Management.

- **Operational Initiatives & HR Management System..... $5.0M (0 FTE)**
  The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer is requesting $5.0 million to improve DHS's Federal Human Capital Survey results by continuing to support DHS' transparent performance management system; monitor and evaluate the implementation of the performance system to ensure that components are in compliance with guiding directives and employees are well informed on the progress being made; and closely monitor progression in closing the competency gaps in mission critical occupations. Furthermore, DHS will continue to invest in diversity initiatives by leading efforts to finalize and implement the diversity strategy, conduct outreach in colleges and universities and minority serving organizations, and increase diversity awareness. Veteran's outreach programs will be enhanced to improve communications with the Veteran community regarding career opportunities at DHS.

- **Program Management Teams ..... $3.6M (9 FTE)**
  The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer is requesting $3.6 million and 9 FTE to establish Department Management Teams to establish an acquisition system that supports program offices in delivering timely and effective acquisitions. Program Management Teams are essential to establish an acquisition system where each requirement has a well-defined mission and management team staffed by professionals with the necessary skills to achieve mission results.

- **DHS-Wide Acquisition Workforce Intern Program ..... $3.1M (17 FTE)**
  The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer is requesting $3.1 million and 17 FTE for recruiting, training, certifying, and retaining an appropriate workforce of acquisition professionals. To address the shortage of contracting professionals, DHS is expanding the Acquisition Intern Program and adding the Student Career Experience Program positions to form the core of the procurement workforce.

- **Counterintelligence Expansion Program..... $1.3M (6 FTE)**
  The Office of the Chief Security Officer is requesting $1.3 million and 6 FTE to better defend the Department, its personnel, information, and property, from foreign and domestic threats and to ensure a secure workplace environment. These individuals are needed to assist in the continuing effort of identifying, analyzing, deterring, exploiting, and defending against espionage, foreign intelligence, and terrorist activities directed against the DHS. The individuals will work to deter crimes against the Department or its employees.

<u>Office of the Chief Financial Officer</u>:

- **Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC)..... $15.5M (4 FTE)**
  Funding of $15.5 million and 4 FTE is required to continue implementing the TASC project. The TASC project improves Department-wide financial management information through consolidation of the multiple, legacy, obsolete and expensive financial systems to modern, integrated, and proven resource management systems. FY 2009 migration activities include the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

- **Grants Management ..... $3.4M (10 FTE)**
  Funding of $3.4 million and 10 FTE is required to create a robust oversight organization for the DHS grants and assistance awards, which to date totals approximately $20 billion. The new Grants Management Division will assure that the award and expenditure of grant funds is administered under standard business practices and fiscal stewardship in compliance with statutory, regulatory, and Executive Order requirements. Also, the Grants Management Division will be responsible to track and process the thousands of grant audits required under the Single Audit Act and ensure audits are resolved, and that negative findings are remediated to reduce the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse of DHS grant and assistance funds.

- **Quadrennial Homeland Security Review ..... $0.15M (1 FTE)**
  Funding of $0.15 million and 1 FTE is required for two positions to support the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53)* directs the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive review of the homeland security of the Nation every four years. To produce the QHSR, DHS must examine the homeland security strategy and priorities and provide guidance on the programs, assets, capabilities, resources, budget, policies, and authorities of the Department. Recognizing the importance of the review and the need to explicitly ensure resource plans are part of the QHSR, the OCFO, through its Program Analysis and Evaluation Division will provide analytical support for and closely coordinate with the DHS Office of Policy in conducting the QHSR. Additional staff is required to meet the demands of conducting and coordinating the analysis and ensuring the results are fully integrated into the Future Years' Homeland Security Program (FYHSP).

Office of the Chief Information Officer:

- **Information Security Office ..... $3.1M (0 FTE)**
  This initiative supports the development of DHS financial system security capabilities in support of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA). FFMIA identifies IT general controls as outlined in OMB Circular A-123 Appendix A. The mandate to become fully compliant with Financial Systems IT General Controls has continued to identify additional program requirements for the Information Security Office and the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) including the need for increased support to address and validate the FY09-FY13 Financial Audit Assurance Statement. This initiative also serves to support the implementation of DHS NOC/SOC security architecture to provide continuous monitoring and managed services for components, to ensure operational security compliance for DHS network and managed systems.

- **Homeland Secure Data Network ..... $14.0M (0 FTE)**
  This initiative supports the deferred costs of system-wide core infrastructure, site specific equipment refreshment, and software refreshment of one third of the baseline capabilities established in FY06 (first Data Center and 60 baseline HSDN sites).

- **Enterprise Architecture..... $0.5M (0 FTE)**
  This initiative supports the congressionally mandated review of all IT procurements over $2.5M. Additional technological support is required to review IT projects at the critical

design and readiness points to ensure they align with the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture.

- **Enterprise Data Management..... $2.0M (0 FTE)**
  The Enterprise Data Management program initiative will provide the Enterprise Architecture a Data Reference Model for defining the data assets, specifically,

  - Complete of the as-is data asset inventory baseline (minimum of 90% of all DHS Enterprise assets contained in EA)

  - Develop the to-be target data architecture (development of 2-3 Mission based Logical Data Models from the EA transition strategy)

  - Identification and adoption of international or industry data standards into EA (Insertion of 20 data standards as part of target data architecture)

  - Provide technical support for adoption and implementation of NIEM (20 - high priority info exchanges documented and implemented using NIEM)

  - Review IT Investments, IT Portfolio, and participating in program reviews. (300 (same number as EA) investment reviews)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Description:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Richard L. Skinner, Inspector General

Established: *2003*

Major Divisions: Audit; Emergency Management Oversight; Information Technology Audit; Inspections; Investigations

Budget Request: ***$101,023,000***

Employees (FTE): *577*

Responsibilities:

The Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to DHS' 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.

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

Service to the Public:

OIG safeguards the public's tax dollars by preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in the Department's programs and operations.

FY 2007 Accomplishments:

- The OIG issued 79 management reports (audits and inspections), 22 financial assistance grant audit reports, and processed 206 reports on DHS programs that were issued by other organizations. As a result of these efforts, $86 million of questioned costs were identified, of which $18 million were determined to be unsupported. In addition, $28

million of funds that could be put to better use were identified. DHS management concurred with 94% of OIG recommendations.

- OIG investigations resulted in 1,006 reports issued, 598 arrests, 596 indictments, and 393 convictions. OIG investigators closed 1,052 investigations and 14,161 complaints.

- Additionally, investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions and administrative cost savings totaled $45 million.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2007 Revised Enacted[1]		FY 2008 Enacted[2]		FY 2009 Pres. Budget		FY 2009 +/- FY 2008	
	FTE	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**	**FTE**	**$000**
Audit, Inspections and Investigations	545	$102,685	551	$108,711	577	$101,023	26	(7,688)
Less Prior Year Rescission	--	--	--	($32)	--	--	--	$32
Total	**--**	**$102,685**	**--**	**$108,679**	**577**	**$101,023**	**--**	**($7,656)**

[1] Includes a $13.5 million transfer from the Disaster Relief Fund (P.L. 109-295) and a $4.0 million supplemental transfer from the Disaster Relief Fund (P.L. 110-028).
[2] Includes a $16.0 million transfer from the Disaster Relief Fund.

FY 2009 Initiative:

- **Personnel and Contract Support..... $6.4 M (25 FTE)**
  The OIG focus initially shifted from the disaster programs to other priority areas when DHS was created. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, and other subsequent natural disasters, the OIG redirected resources from the Office of Audit to create an Office of Emergency Management Oversight. The requested resources (i.e., 50 positions, 25 FTE and $6.4 million) will provide additional OIG audit staff: to increase OIG oversight of DHS preparedness programs through audits of preparedness grant programs, science and technology programs, and department-wide programs that establish the Department's baseline preparedness efforts. The funding will also strengthen OIG oversight of DHS border security and enforcement programs through a proactive program of audits and on-going oversight of the policies, and initiatives and funds to secure the nation's borders.

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RESOURCE TABLES

Department of Homeland Security

FY 2007-2009 Enacted Budget Authority Crosswalk

February 4, 2009 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 President's Budget	
Component	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
Office of the Secretary & Executive Management	**469**	**$95,336**	**542**	**$97,353**	**599**	**$127,229**
Discretionary Resources	469	95,336	542	97,353	599	127,229
Enacted Level	469	94,470	542	97,353	599	127,229
Transfer to TSA Aviation Security prior year obligations	-	-300	-	-	-	-
Transfer from PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	-	1,629	-	-	-	-
Transfer to NPPD Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	-	-463				
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[1,201]	-	-[16,295]		
Under Secretary for Management	**283**	**149,540**	**352**	**145,238**	**473**	**321,469**
Discretionary Resources	283	149,540	352	145,238	473	321,469
Enacted Level	283	153,640	352	150,238	462	201,469
Rescission (P.L. 110-161)				-5,000		
St. Elizabeth's Project	-	-	-	-	11	120,000
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28)	-	900	-	-	-	-
Transfer to TSA Aviation Security prior year obligations	-	-5,000	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[513]	-	-[444]		
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	**97**	**26,000**	**120**	**31,300**	**139**	**56,235**
Discretionary Resources	97	26,000	120	31,300	139	56,235
Enacted Level	97	26,000	120	31,300	139	56,235
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[45]	-	-[380]		
Office of the Chief Information Officer	**87**	**330,549**	**91**	**295,200**	**94**	**247,369**
Discretionary Resources	87	330,549	91	295,200	94	247,369
Enacted Level	87	349,013	91	295,200	94	247,369
Transfer to NPPD Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	-	-18,464	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[461]	-	-[493]		
Working Capital Fund						
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-	-	-[2,509]	-	-
Counter-Terrorism Fund						
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add P.L. 110-161	-	-[16,000]	-	-[8,480]	-	-
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding	**14**	**3,000**	**14**	**2,700**	**2**	**291**
Discretionary Resources	14	3,000	14	2,700	2	291
Enacted Level	14	3,000	14	2,700	2	291
Analysis and Operations	**475**	**307,663**	**518**	**306,000**	**594**	**333,521**
Discretionary Resources	475	307,663	518	306,000	594	333,521
Enacted Level	475	299,663	518	306,000	594	333,521
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28)	-	8,000	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add				-[8,700]		
Inspector General	**545**	**102,685**	**551**	**108,711**	**577**	**101,023**
Discretionary Resources	545	102,685	551	108,711	577	101,023
Enacted Level	545	85,185	551	92,711	577	101,023
Transfer from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund	-	13,500	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28)	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add			-	-[32]		
U.S.-VISIT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enacted Level	102	362,494	-	-	-	-
Emergency Funding 110-161			-	-	-	-
Transfer to NPPD Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	(102)	(362,494)	-	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security
FY 2007-2009 Enacted Budget Authority Crosswalk
February 4, 2009 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 President's Budget	
Component	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**FTE**	**Dollars**
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	**44,414**	**9,497,459**	**50,417**	**10,837,725**	**54,868**	**10,941,231**
Discretionary Resources	36,129	8,196,214	40,931	9,429,636	45,328	9,494,246
Enacted Level	35,998	6,435,156	40,877	7,891,579	45,274	9,487,189
Emergency Funding 110-161	-	-	-	1,531,000		
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Small Airports from fees	51	7,180	54	7,057	54	7,057
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Salaries & Expenses	-	100,000				
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, Technology	80	1,159,200				
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Air & Marine Interdiction	-	232,000				
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Construction	-	110,000				
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28): Salaries & Expenses	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28): Air & Marine Interdiction	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: realignment of FY 2006 balances to Salaries & Expenses	-	2,678				
Fee Accounts	8,285	1,295,348	9,486	1,402,192	9,540	1,441,088
Estimates at Enacted Level	8,249	1,265,231	9,540	1,384,925	9,540	1,448,145
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Small Airports to discretionary	-51	-7,180	-54	-7,057	0	-7,057
Technical Adjustment: revised Small Airports fee estimate	6	950	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised COBRA fee estimate	-	-20,808	-	(34)	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Land Border Inspection fee estimate	-5	891	-	(3,612)	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Immigration User fee estimate	-105	-17,122	-	26,663	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Enforcement Fines fee estimate	71	1,567	-	(156)	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised APHIS fee estimate	293	58,320	-	20,987	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Puerto Rico fee estimate	-173	13,499	-	(19,524)	-	-
Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	5,897
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: presentation of estimates for Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	5,897
Technical Adjustment: revised Customs Unclaimed Goods fee estimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-	-	-[27,625]	-	-
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	**16,854**	**4,732,641**	**17,938**	**5,581,217**	**18,965**	**5,676,085**
Discretionary Resources	16,394	4,480,292	17,464	5,347,717	18,365	5,363,905
Enacted Level	16,394	4,444,292	17,464	4,820,817	18,365	5,363,905
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Salaries and Expenses	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28): Salaries and Expenses	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Funding 110-161: Salaries and Expenses				516,400		
Emergency Funding 110-162: Construction				10,500		
Discretionary Offset: Non-add	-	-[516,011]	[0]	-[613,000]	[0]	-[613,000]
Fee Accounts	460	252,349	474	233,500	600	312,180
Estimates at Enacted Level	460	252,349	474	233,500	600	312,180
Technical Adjustment: revised Breached Bond fee estimate (P.L. 109-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Immigration User fee estimate (P.L. 109-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Breached Bond Detention Fund fee estimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	[0]	[0]	[0]	-[5,137]	[0]	[0]
Transportation Security Administration	**49,195**	**6,724,291**	**50,871**	**6,819,859**	**51,448**	**7,101,828**
Discretionary Resources	49,189	6,472,291	50,865	6,316,859	51,442	6,422,828
Enacted Level	49,195	6,124,392	50,865	6,311,510	51,442	6,422,828
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Alien Flight School to fees	-6	-2,000				
Technical Adjustment: revise Credentialing fee estimates	-	-45,101	-	5,349	-	-
Supplementals (P.L. 110-28): Aviation Security	-	390,000				
Supplementals (P.L. 110-28): Federal Air Marshalls	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Offset: Non-add	-	-[2,331,770]	-	-[2,199,150]	-	-[2,368,942]
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	-2,496,101	-	-2,210,225	-	-2,328,942
Technical Adjustment: revised TSA passenger fee offset	-	117,230	-	96,975	-	
Technical Adjustment: revised Credentialing fee offset	-	45,101	-	-88,900	-	-37,000
Technical Adjustment: scoring Alien Flight School as mandatory	-	2,000		3000	6	-3,000
Fee Accounts	6	252,000	6	503,000	-	679,000
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	250,000	-	500,000	-	676,000
Technical Adjustment: revised Alien Flight School fee				1,000		
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Alien Flight School from discretionary	6	2,000	6	2,000	6	3,000
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[66,712]	-	-[4,500]	-	-
Office of Health Affairs [1/2]	**15**	**17,917**	**49**	**116,500**	**80**	**161,339**
Discretionary Resources	-	17,917	49	116,500	80	161,339
Enacted Level	-	0	49	116,500	80	161,339
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28)	-	8,000				
Transfer from PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	15	4,980	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Prior year unobligated balances from FLETC ($.420M); USCG ($4.1M); TSA ($.38	0	4,937				
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add				-[45]		

Department of Homeland Security

FY 2007-2009 Enacted Budget Authority Crosswalk

February 4, 2009 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 President's Budget	
Component	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**FTE**	**Dollars**
National Protection & Programs Directorate	**602**	**966,436**	**664**	**1,177,076**	**849**	**1,286,100**
Discretionary Resources	602	966,436	664	1,177,076	849	1,286,100
Enacted Level	-	-	664	902,076	849	1,286,100
Technical Adjustment: realignment of legacy Preparedness Funds into Management and Admin	-	16,154	-	0	-	0
Technical Adjustment: realignment of legacy Preparedness Funds into IPIS - Management and A	-	563,788				
Technical Adjustment: realignment of legacy US Visit into NPPD	102	362,494				
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) Funds provided to IPIS	0	24,000				
Emergency Funding 110-161	-	0	-	275,000		
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[968]	-	-[1,994]	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	**6,409**	**13,187,216**	**6,689**	**12,669,978**	**6,917**	**8,766,794**
Discretionary Resources	6,409	10,555,820	6,682	9,836,978	6,903	5,729,794
Enacted Level	5,930	2,639,492	6,682	6,823,470	6,903	5,729,794
Transfer (P.L. 109-295): Disaster Relief to OIG	-	-13,500	0	-16,000	0	0
Transfer (P.L. 109-295): Public Health to HHS	-40	-33,885	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Operations, Planning, & Support to USSS	-	-6,459	0	0	0	0
Transfer to State & Local from PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	235	3,386,500	0	0	0	0
Transfer to Operations, Planning, & Support from PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizati	42	12,800	0	0	0	0
Transfer to US Fire Administration from PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	112	41,349	0	0	0	0
Transfer to REPP from PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations	130	-477				
Technical adjustment: revised fee estimates for REPP	-	-6,000				
Technical adjustment: scoring of the NFIF transfer	-	-31,000				
Supplemental (P.L. 110:28): Operations, Planning, and Support	-	14,000	0	0	0	0
Supplemental (P.L. 110:28): Office of Grants and Training	-	297,000	0	0	0	0
Supplemental (P.L. 110:28): Disaster Relief	-	4,260,000	0	0	0	0
Supplemental (P.L. 110:28): Transfer to OIG from Disaster Relief	-	-4,000	0	0	0	0
Technical Adjustment: revised radiological emergency preparedness estimates				-492		
Emergency Funding 110-161: Disaster Relief Fund				2,900,000		
Emergency Funding 110-161: State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants				130,000		
Emergency Funding 110-161						
Discretionary Offset: Non-add	-	-[97,588]	-	-[111,000]	-	-[156,599]
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	-128,588	-	-111,000	-	156,599
Technical Adjustment: revised discretionary NFIF fee estimates	-	31,000	-	-	-	-
Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts	-	2,631,396	7	2,833,000	14	3,037,000
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect NFIF mandatory fee estimates	-	2,233,024	7	2,833,000	14	3,037,000
Technical Adjustment: revised mandatory NFIF fee estimates	-	398,372	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year supplemental unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[450]	-	-[37,176]	-	-
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	**10,122**	**2,224,240**	**10,264**	**2,619,845**	**10,623**	**2,689,726**
Discretionary Resources	365	189,990	194	80,973	265	150,540
Enacted Level	365	181,990	194	973	265	150,540
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28): Salaries & Expenses		8,000		80,000		
Emergency Funding 110-161: Salaries and Expenses						
Fee Accounts	9,757	2,034,250	10,070	2,538,872	10,358	2,539,186
Estimates at Enacted Level	9,757	1,804,000	10,070	2,538,872	10,358	2,539,186
Technical Adjustment: revised fee estimates	-	230,250	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year supplemental unobligated balances: Non-add				-[672]		
United States Secret Service	**6,649**	**1,485,617**	**6,700**	**1,595,496**	**6,732**	**1,639,346**
Discretionary Resources	6,649	1,285,617	6,700	1,385,496	6,732	1,414,346
Enacted Level	6,649	1,276,658	6,700	1,385,496	6,732	1,414,346
Technical Adjustment: reappropriated funds from rescinded unobligated balances	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Transfer from FEMA to Salaries & Expenses	-	6,459	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-234): Salaries and Expenses						
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Fund	-	200,000	-	210,000	-	225,000
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect Retirement Pay estimates	-	200,000	-	210,000	-	225,000
Technical Adjustment: revised authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[2,950]	-		-	-
United States Coast Guard	**47,798**	**8,880,160**	**48,558**	**8,907,153**	**48,930**	**9,346,022**
Discretionary Resources	47,798	7,572,635	48,550	7,442,160	48,922	7,834,641
Enacted Level	47,798	7,077,134	48,264	7,303,324	48,922	7,834,641
Technical Adjustment: netting rescission against current year appropriation (AC&I is a zero-bas	-	-	-	-137,264	0	0
Technical Adjustment: reappropriated funds from rescinded unobligated balances	-	78,693	-	-	-	-
Transfer (P.L. 109-289): DOD to Operating Expenses	-	90,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	-	175,800	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28): Operating Expenses	-	120,293	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28): Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: sale of lighthouses	-	683				
Transfer: ONDCP to Operating Expenses	-	32				
Emergency Funding 110-161: Acquisition, Construction and Improvements			-	95,800		
Emergency Funding 110-161: Operating Expenses			286	70,300		
Transfer P.L. 110-161: DOD to Operating Expenses			-	110,000		
Mandatory Appropriation	-	1,063,323	-	1,184,720	-	1,236,745

Department of Homeland Security

FY 2007-2009 Enacted Budget Authority Crosswalk

February 4, 2009 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2007 Revised Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 President's Budget	
Component	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**FTE**	**Dollars**
Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts	-	244,202	8	280,273	8	274,636
Estimates at Enacted Level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect estimated resources	-	241,980	8	280,273	8	274,636
Technical Adjustment: revised Boat Safety fee estimates	-	2,222	-	-	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[128,389]	-	-[146,847]		
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	**1,047**	**275,279**	**1,056**	**288,666**	**1,106**	**274,126**
Discretionary Resources	1,047	275,279	1,056	288,666	1,106	274,126
Enacted Level	1,047	253,279	1,056	267,666	1,106	274,126
Supplemental (P.L. 109-295): Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	-	22,000	-	17,000		
Emergency Funding 110-161: Salaries and Expenses			-	4,000		
Emergency Funding 110-161: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses						
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[128,389]	-	-[334]		
Science & Technology Directorate	**383**	**973,131**	**350**	**830,335**	**381**	**868,837**
Discretionary Resources	383	973,131	350	830,335	381	868,837
Enacted Level	383	973,109	350	830,335	381	868,837
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) RDA&O	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Transfer to PREP Post-Katrina Section 872 Reorganizations		-4,978				
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-[126,215]	-	-[217]	-	-
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	**112**	**615,968**	**121**	**484,750**	**137**	**563,800**
Discretionary Resources	112	615,968	121	484,750	137	563,800
Enacted Level	112	480,968	121	484,750	137	563,800
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) RD&O	-	35,000				
Supplemental (P.L. 110-28) Systems Acquisition	-	100,000				
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add	-	-	-	-[368]	-	-
Real ID Act	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Discretionary Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enacted Level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Real ID Act funds to Preparedness	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY: Discretionary plus Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Funds	**185,570**	**50,595,128**	**195,865**	**52,915,102**	**203,514**	**50,502,371**
Discretionary	167,062	45,561,732	175,770	46,646,798	182,658	43,890,180
Discretionary Fee Offsets	-	-2,945,369	44	-2,923,150	330	-3,138,541
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	18,508	7,978,765	20,051	9,191,454	20,526	9,750,732
Scorekeeping Adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances:		343,904		262,249		
Adjusted Total Budget Authority:	**185,570**	**50,251,224**	**195,865**	**52,652,853**	**203,514**	**50,502,371**

Department of Homeland Security
February 4, 2008 President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Budget Build									
	FY 2008 Enacted Excluding Emergency		Emergency Funds P.L. 110-161		FY 2009 Total Adjustments to Base		FY 2009 Total Program Changes		FY 2009 President's Budget	
	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$
Departmental Operations (Total Budget Authority)	**1,637**	**877,791**	-	-	**150**	**11,826**	**114**	**196,497**	**1,901**	**1,086,114**
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	**542**	**97,353**	-	-	**31**	**22,591**	**26**	**7,285**	**599**	**127,229**
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR):	**14**	**2,700**	-	-	-	-	**(12)**	**(2,409)**	**2**	**291**
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	**352**	**145,238**	-	-	**74**	**37,405**	**47**	**138,826**	**473**	**321,469**
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO):	**120**	**31,300**	-	-	**4**	**5,935**	**15**	**19,000**	**139**	**56,235**
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	**91**	**295,200**	-	-	**3**	**(60,431)**	-	**12,600**	**94**	**247,369**
Analysis and Operations:	**518**	**306,000**	-	-	**38**	**6,326**	**38**	**21,195**	**594**	**333,521**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[26,312]								
Net Discretionary	1,637	877,791	-	-	150	11,826	114	196,497	1,901	1,086,114
Office of the Inspector General	**551**	**108,711**	-	-	**1**	**(14,088)**	**25**	**6,400**	**577**	**101,023**
Customs and Border Protection	**50,417**	**9,306,725**	-	**1,531,000**	**2,768**	**(1,118,918)**	**1,683**	**1,222,424**	**54,868**	**10,941,231**
Salaries and expenses:	**40,654**	**6,479,560**	-	**323,000**	**2,758**	**(223,138)**	**1,668**	**729,932**	**45,080**	**7,309,354**
Automation modernization:	**63**	**476,609**	-		-	**(275)**	-	**35,000**	**63**	**511,334**
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	**160**	**172,000**	-	**1,053,000**	**10**	**(727,610)**	**15**	**277,610**	**185**	**775,000**
Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	**476,047**	-	**94,000**	-	**(62,416)**	-	**20,369**	-	**528,000**
Construction:	-	**287,363**	-	**61,000**	-	**(144,375)**	-	**159,513**	-	**363,501**
Fee accounts:	**9,540**	**1,409,249**	-	-	-	**38,896**	-	-	**9,540**	**1,448,145**
Trust Fund Accounts:	-	**5,897**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,897**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[27,624]								
Net Discretionary	40,931	7,898,636	-	1,531,000	2,768	(1,157,814)	1,683	1,222,424	45,382	9,494,246
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,486	1,408,089	-	-	-	38,896	-	-	9,486	1,446,985
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	**17,938**	**5,054,317**	-	**526,900**	**862**	**(68,632)**	**165**	**163,500**	**18,965**	**5,676,085**
Salaries and expenses:	**16,498**	**4,171,117**	-	**516,400**	**736**	**(103,112)**	**161**	**106,500**	**17,395**	**4,690,905**
Federal Protective Service: (Offsetting)	**950**	**613,000**	-	-	-	**3,000**	-	-	**950**	**616,000**
Automation modernization:	**7**	**30,700**	-	-	-	**(30,700)**	**4**	**57,000**	**11**	**57,000**
Construction:	**9**	**6,000**	-	**10,500**	-	**(16,500)**	-	-	**9**	-
Fee accounts:	**474**	**233,500**	-	-	**126**	**78,680**	-	-	**600**	**312,180**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[5,137]								
Net Discretionary	16,514	4,207,817	-	526,900	736	(150,312)	165	163,500	17,415	4,747,905
Discretionary Fee Funded	950	613,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	950	616,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	474	233,500	-	-	126	78,680	-	-	600	312,180
Transportation Security Administration	**50,871**	**6,819,859**	-	-	**555**	**219,969**	**22**	**62,000**	**51,448**	**7,101,828**
Aviation Security:	**48,897**	**4,808,741**	-	-	**800**	**481,069**	-	-	**49,697**	**5,289,810**
Surface Transportation Security:	**326**	**46,613**	-	-	**(96)**	**(9,613)**	-	-	**230**	**37,000**
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:	**172**	**171,490**	-	-	**(5)**	**(60,472)**	**22**	**62,000**	**189**	**173,018**
Transportation Security Support:	**1,476**	**523,515**	-	-	**(144)**	**402,485**	-	-	**1,332**	**926,000**
Aviation Security Capital Fund:	-	**250,000**	-	-	-	**426,000**	-	-	-	**676,000**
Checkpoint screening security fund:	-	**250,000**	-	-	-	**(250,000)**	-	-	-	-
Federal Air Marshals:	-	**769,500**	-	-	-	**(769,500)**	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[4,500]								
Net Discretionary	50,821	4,117,709	-	-	555	(122,823)	22	62,000	51,398	4,056,886
Discretionary Fee Funded	44	2,199,150	-	-	-	166,792	-	-	44	2,365,942
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	503,000	-	-	-	176,000	-	-	6	679,000
U.S. Coast Guard	**48,272**	**8,741,053**	**286**	**166,100**	**135**	**88,988**	**237**	**349,881**	**48,930**	**9,346,022**
Operating expenses:	**46,950**	**5,931,047**	**286**	**70,300**	**787**	**165,547**	**237**	**46,508**	**48,260**	**6,213,402**
Environmental compliance and restoration:	**24**	**13,000**	-	-	-	**(685)**	-	-	**24**	**12,315**
Reserve training:	**536**	**126,883**	-	-	-	**3,618**	-	-	**536**	**130,501**
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	**652**	**892,019**	-	**95,800**	**(652)**	**(86,074)**	-	**303,373**	-	**1,205,118**
Alteration of bridges:	-	**16,000**	-	-	-	**(16,000)**	-	-	-	-
Research, development, test, and evaluation:	**102**	**25,000**	-	-	-	**(9,000)**	-	-	**102**	**16,000**
Health Care Fund Contribution:	-	**272,111**	-	-	-	**(14,806)**	-	-	-	**257,305**
Retired pay:	-	**1,184,720**	-	-	-	**52,025**	-	-	-	**1,236,745**
Trust Fund:	**8**	**280,273**	-	-	-	**(5,637)**	-	-	**8**	**274,636**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[146,848]								
Net Discretionary	48,264	7,276,060	286	166,100	135	42,600	237	349,881	48,922	7,834,641
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	8	1,464,993	-	-	-	46,388	-	-	8	1,511,381
U.S. Secret Service	**6,700**	**1,595,496**	-	-	-	**(4,850)**	**32**	**48,700**	**6,732**	**1,639,346**
Salaries & Expenses [Protection, Administration and Training]:	**6,700**	**1,381,771**	-	-	-	**(19,850)**	**32**	**48,700**	**6,732**	**1,410,621**
Investigations and Field Operations:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	**3,725**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,725**
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	**210,000**	-	-	-	**15,000**	-	-	-	**225,000**
Net Discretionary	6,700	1,385,496	-	-	-	(19,850)	32	48,700	6,732	1,414,346
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	210,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	225,000
National Protection & Programs Directorate	**664**	**902,076**	-	**275,000**	**54**	**45,110**	**131**	**63,914**	**849**	**1,286,100**
Management and Administration:	**65**	**47,346**	-	-	-	**274**	**29**	**6,980**	**94**	**54,600**
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	**497**	**654,730**	-	-	**54**	**44,327**	**85**	**142,143**	**636**	**841,200**
U.S. VISIT	**102**	**200,000**	-	**275,000**	-	**509**	**17**	**(85,209)**	**119**	**390,300**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[1,994]								
Net Discretionary	664	902,076	-	275,000	54	45,110	131	63,914	849	1,286,100
Office of Health Affairs	**49**	**116,500**	-	-	**27**	**4,249**	**4**	**40,590**	**80**	**161,339**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[45]								
CT Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[8,480]								

Department of Homeland Security
February 4, 2008 President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

FY 2009 Budget Build

	FY 2008 Enacted Excluding Emergency		Emergency Funds P.L. 110-161		FY 2009 Total Adjustments to Base		FY 2009 Total Program Changes		FY 2009 President's Budget	
	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$	FTE	$$$
Federal Emergency Management Agency	**6,689**	**9,639,978**	**-**	**3,030,000**	**(14)**	**(2,365,906)**	**242**	**(1,537,278)**	**6,917**	**8,766,794**
Management and Administration (Operations, Planning, and Support):	**2,464**	**724,000**	-	-	**637**	**16,992**	**357**	**216,413**	**3,458**	**957,405**
State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants	**278**	**3,367,800**	-	**130,000**	-	-	-	**(1,597,800)**	**278**	**1,900,000**
Firefighter assistance grants (Assistance to Firefighter Grants)	**54**	**750,000**	-	-	-	-	-	**(450,000)**	**54**	**300,000**
U.S. Fire Administration:	**115**	**43,300**	-	-	-	-	**(115)**	**(43,300)**	-	-
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	**170**	**(997)**	-	-	-	**492**	-	-	**170**	**(505)**
Disaster relief:	**3,243**	**1,324,000**	-	**2,900,000**	**(688)**	**(2,824,000)**	-	**500,000**	**2,555**	**1,900,000**
Disaster Readiness and Support:	-	-	-	-	-	**200,000**	-	-	-	**200,000**
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:	-	**875**	-	-	-	**(580)**	-	-	-	**295**
Flood map modernization fund:	**43**	**220,000**	-	-	-	**569**	-	**(70,569)**	**43**	**150,000**
National flood insurance fund (offsetting):	**300**	**111,000**	-	-	**30**	**45,599**	-	-	**330**	**156,599**
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	**7**	**2,833,000**	-	-	**7**	**204,000**	-	-	**14**	**3,037,000**
National flood mitigation fund (by transfer):	-	**[34,000]**	-	-	-	**-[34,000]**	-	-	-	**[0]**
Cerro Grande	-	-	-	-	-	**(9,000)**	-	-	-	**(9,000)**
National pre-disaster mitigation fund:	**15**	**114,000**	-	-	-	**22**	-	**(39,022)**	**15**	**75,000**
Emergency food and shelter:	-	**153,000**	-	-	-	-	-	**(53,000)**	-	**100,000**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[37,175]								
Net Discretionary	6,382	6,695,978	-	3,030,000	(51)	(2,615,505)	242	(1,537,278)	6,573	5,573,195
Discretionary Fee Funded	300	111,000	-	-	30	45,599	-	-	330	156,599
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	7	2,833,000	-	-	7	204,000	-	-	14	3,037,000
Citizenship & Immigration Services	**10,264**	**2,539,845**	**-**	**80,000**	**354**	**2,693**	**5**	**67,188**	**10,623**	**2,689,726**
Salaries and Expenses:	**194**	**973**	-	**80,000**	**66**	**2,379**	**5**	**67,188**	**265**	**150,540**
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	**9,972**	**2,494,872**	-	-	**262**	**314**	-	-	**10,234**	**2,495,186**
H1-B Visa Fee Account:	-	**13,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13,000**
H1-B and L Fraud Prevention:	**98**	**31,000**	-	-	**26**	-	-	-	**124**	**31,000**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[672]								
Net Discretionary	194	973	-	80,000	66	2,379	5	67,188	265	150,540
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	10,070	2,538,872	-	-	288	314	-	-	10,358	2,539,186
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	**1,056**	**267,666**	**-**	**21,000**	**(5)**	**(23,012)**	**55**	**8,472**	**1,106**	**274,126**
Salaries and Expenses:	**1,056**	**221,076**	-	**17,000**	**(5)**	**(15,692)**	**55**	**8,286**	**1,106**	**230,670**
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	**46,590**	-	**4,000**	-	**(7,320)**	-	**186**	-	**43,456**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[334]								
Net Discretionary	1,056	267,666	-	21,000	(5)	(23,012)	55	8,472	1,106	274,126
Science & Technology	**350**	**830,335**	**-**	**-**	**31**	**7,500**	**-**	**31,002**	**381**	**868,837**
Management and administration:	**350**	**138,600**	-	-	**(93)**	**(6,500)**	-	-	**257**	**132,100**
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:	-	**691,735**	-	-	**124**	**14,000**	-	**31,002**	**124**	**736,737**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[217]								
Net Discretionary	350	830,335	-	-	31	7,500	-	31,002	381	868,837
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	**121**	**484,750**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**6,001**	**7**	**73,049**	**137**	**563,800**
Management and Administration:	**121**	**31,500**	-	-	**9**	**6,001**	**7**	**1,399**	**137**	**38,900**
Research, Development, and Operations:	-	**323,500**	-	-	-	-	-	**10,700**	-	**334,200**
Systems Acquisition:	-	**129,750**	-	-	-	-	-	**60,950**	-	**190,700**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-[368]								
Net Discretionary	121	484,750		-	9	6,001	7	73,049	137	563,800
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	**195,579**	**47,285,102**	**286**	**5,630,000**	**4,927**	**(3,209,070)**	**2,722**	**796,339**	**203,514**	**50,502,371**
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	-[262,249]								
Net Discretionary	174,234	35,170,498	286	5,630,000	4,476	-3,983,739	2,722	796,339	181,718	37,613,098
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,294	2,923,150	-	-	30	215,391	-	-	1,324	3,138,541
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	20,051	9,191,454	-	-	421	559,278	-	-	20,472	9,750,732

Department of Homeland Security

February 4, 2008 - President's Budget

Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Appropriation Account and Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted			FY 2008 Enacted			FY 2009 Request		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY & EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT									
SUBTOTAL, OS&EM Gross Discretionary	**59,699**	**25,585**	**85,284**	**68,147**	**29,206**	**97,353**	**89,060**	**38,169**	**127,229**
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR GULF COAST REBUILDING									
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding	1,622	695	2,317	1,890	810	2,700	204	87	291
SUBTOTAL, Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding Gross Discretionary	1,622	695	2,317	1,890	810	2,700	204	87	291
UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT									
Immediate Office US/M	1,078	719	1,797	1,207	805	2,012	1,592	1,062	2,654
Office of Administration	24,115	16,077	40,192	24,858	16,572	41,430	29,155	12,770	41,925
DHS Headquarters Project	8,206	-	8,206	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
Consolidated Headquarters Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,000	48,000	120,000
Office of Human Capital	5,797	3,864	9,661	5,287	3,524	8,811	28,870	19,247	48,117
Office of Human Capital - MaxHR	12,000	8,000	20,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	-	-	-
Office of Procurement	9,884	6,589	16,473	17,097	11,398	28,495	25,202	16,801	42,003
Office of Security	52,319	-	52,319	53,490	-	53,490	60,770	-	60,770
Office of Immigration Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL, USM Gross Discretionary	**113,399**	**35,249**	**148,648**	**113,939**	**36,299**	**150,238**	**223,589**	**97,880**	**321,469**
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER									
Salaries and Expenses	15,143	10,096	25,239	18,780	12,520	31,300	33,741	22,494	56,235
SUBTOTAL, CFO Gross Discretionary	**15,143**	**10,096**	**25,239**	**18,780**	**12,520**	**31,300**	**33,741**	**22,494**	**56,235**
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER									
OCIO Operations (Salaries and Expenses)	74,606	3,606	78,212	18,630	62,370	81,000	19,993	66,935	86,928
Information Technology Services	32,996	39,071	72,067	56,200	-	56,200	42,445	-	42,445
Security Services	69,684	-	69,684	124,900	-	124,900	70,323	-	70,323
Wireless Program	56,258	-	56,258	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeland Secure Data Network	32,681	-	32,681	33,100	-	33,100	47,673	-	47,673
SUBTOTAL, CIO Gross Discretionary	**266,225**	**42,677**	**308,902**	**232,830**	**62,370**	**295,200**	**180,434**	**66,935**	**247,369**
ANALYSIS & OPERATIONS									
Analysis & Operations	300,000	-	300,000	306	-	306	333,521	-	333,521
SUBTOTAL, A&O Gross Discretionary	**300,000**	**-**	**300,000**	**306**	**-**	**306**	**333,521**	**-**	**333,521**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL									
Office of the Inspector General	-	85,120	85,120	-	92,711	92,711	-	101,013	101,013
SUBTOTAL, OIG Gross Discretionary	**-**	**85,120**	**85,120**	**-**	**92,711**	**92,711**	**-**	**101,013**	**101,013**
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION									
Salaries and Expenses	**4,531,842**	**1,110,344**	**5,642,186**	**5,774,063**	**1,028,497**	**6,802,560**	**6,266,321**	**1,043,033**	**7,309,354**
Automation Modernization	225,720	225,720	451,440	238,305	238,305	476,609	255,667	255,667	511,334
Construction	232,978	-	232,978	348,363	-	348,363	363,501	-	363,501
Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology	1,187,565	-	1,187,565	1,225,000	-	1,225,000	775,000	-	775,000
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	450,365	221,822	672,187	381,931	188,116	570,047	353,760	174,240	528,000
Fee Accounts & Trust Funds	**1,267,350**	**8,349**	**1,275,699**	**1,409,249**	**-**	**1,409,249**	**1,448,145**	**-**	**1,448,145**
SUBTOTAL, CBP Gross Discretionary	**6,628,470**	**1,557,886**	**8,186,356**	**7,967,662**	**1,454,918**	**9,422,579**	**8,014,249**	**1,472,940**	
CBP Mandatory	**1,267,350**	**8,349**	**1,275,699**	**1,409,249**	**-**	**1,409,249**	**1,448,145**	**-**	**1,448,145**
U.S. IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT									
Salaries and Expenses	3,363,347	502,569	3,865,916	4,078,139	609,379	4,687,518	4,081,089	609,818	3,865,916
Federal Protective Service	516,011	-	516,011	613,000	-	613,000	616,000	-	616,000
Automation Modernization	56,433	-	56,433	30,700	-	30,700	57,000	-	57,000
Construction	50,173	-	50,173	16,500	-	16,500	-	-	-
Fee Accounts	223,813	-	223,813	233,500	-	233,500	223,813	-	223,813
SUBTOTAL, ICE Gross Discretionary	**3,985,964**	**502,569**	**4,488,533**	**4,738,339**	**609,379**		**4,754,089**	**609,818**	
Less Offsetting Collections for FPS	(516,011)	-	(516,011)	(613,000)	-	(613,000)	(616,000)	-	(616,000)
ICE Net Discretionary	3,469,953	502,569	3,972,522	4,125,339	609,379	(613,000)	4,138,089	609,818	(616,000)
ICE Mandatory	**223,813**	**-**	**223,813**	**233,500**	**-**	**233,500**	**223,813**	**-**	**223,813**
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION									
Aviation Security	4,826,360	-	4,826,360	4,808,741	-	4,808,741	5,289,810	-	5,289,810
Offsetting Collections: Security Fees (less Aviation Security Fund)	(2,304,703)	-	(2,304,703)	(2,199,150)	-	(2,199,150)	(2,365,942)	-	(2,365,942)
Surface Transportation Security	40,785	-	40,785	46,613	-	46,613	37,000	-	37,000
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	79,181	-	79,181	82,590	-	82,590	133,018	-	133,018
Credentialing Fee Offsets	(11,857)	-	(11,857)	85,900	-	85,900	37,000	-	37,000
Transportation Security Support	550,194	-	550,194	523,515	-	523,515	926,000	-	926,000
Federal Air Marshal Service	719,458	-	719,458	769,500	-	769,500	-	-	-
Fee Accounts - Mandatory	267,855	-	265,855	503,000	-	503,000	679,000	-	677,000
SUBTOTAL, TSA Gross Discretionary	**6,215,978**	**-**	**6,215,978**	**6,819,859**	**-**	**6,819,859**	**7,101,828**	**-**	**7,101,828**
Less Offsetting Collections for Security Fees	(2,304,703)	-	(2,304,703)	(2,199,150)	-	(2,199,150)	(2,365,942)	-	(2,365,942)
Less Offsetting Collections for Credentialing Fees	(11,857)	-	(11,857)	85,900	-	85,900	37,000	-	37,000
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(66,712)	-	(66,712)	(4,500)	-	(4,500)	-	-	-
TSA Net Discretionary	3,576,563	-	3,576,563	4,113,209	-	4,113,209	4,056,886	-	4,056,886
TSA Mandatory	**(268,000)**	**-**	**(268,000)**	**(503,000)**	**-**	**(503,000)**	**(679,000)**	**-**	**(679,000)**
TSA Mandatory Offsetting Collections for Alien Flight School	(1,839)	-	(1,839)	(3,000)	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
U.S. COAST GUARD									
Operating Expenses	1,929,657	3,763,925	5,693,582	2,362,887	3,638,460	6,001,347	2,664,861	3,548,541	6,213,402
Environment Compliance and Restoration	-	10,880	10,880	-	13,000	13,000	-	12,315	12,315
Reserve Training	41,499	80,949	122,448	48,520	78,363	126,883	55,970	74,531	130,501
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	497,118	839,027	1,336,145	374,362	613,457	987,819	394,738	810,380	1,205,118
Alteration of Bridges	-	16,000	16,000	-	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	1,839	15,161	17,000	5,413	19,587	25,000	6,480	9,520	16,000
Health Care Fund Contribution	80,611	198,093	278,704	104,058	168,053	272,111	110,355	146,950	257,305
Oil Spill Recovery	-	89,491	89,491	-	147,270	147,270	-	149,095	149,095
Retired Pay	376,130	717,193	1,093,323	462,235	722,485	1,184,720	509,570	727,175	1,236,745
Boat Safety	-	117,222	117,222	-	132,923	132,923	-	125,461	125,461
Gift Fund	493	962	1,455	30	50	80	34	46	80
SUBTOTAL, USCG Gross Discretionary	**2,550,724**	**5,013,526**	**7,564,250**	**2,895,240**	**4,694,190**	**7,442,160**	**3,232,404**	**4,602,237**	**7,834,641**
USCG Mandatory	**376,623**	**835,377**	**1,212,000**	**462,265**	**855,458**	**1,464,993**	**509,604**	**1,001,777**	**1,511,381**

Department of Homeland Security

February 4, 2008 - President's Budget

Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Appropriation Account and Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted			FY 2008 Enacted			FY 2009 Request		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
U.S. SECRET SERVICE									
Salaries and Expenses	1,194,041	78,466	1,272,507	1,299,065	82,706	1,381,771	1,318,593	92,028	1,410,621
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	3,448	229	3,677	3,514	211	3,725	3,515	210	3,725
Mandatory	-	215,000	215,000	-	210,000	210,000	-	225,000	225,000
SUBTOTAL, USSS Gross Discretionary	**1,197,489**	**78,695**	**1,276,184**	**1,302,579**	**82,917**	**1,385,496**	**1,322,108**	**92,238**	**1,414,346**
USSS Mandatory	**-**	**215,000**	**215,000**	**-**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**-**	**225,000**	**225,000**
National Protection and Programs Directorate									
Office of the Under Secretary Preparedness	15,075	-	15,075	47,346	-	47,346	54,600	-	54,600
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS)	497,278	-	497,278	654,730	-	654,730	841,200	-	841,200
US Visit and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	339,414		339,414	475,000	-	475,000	390,300	-	390,300
SUBTOTAL, National Protection and Programs Gross Discretionay	**851,767**	**-**	**851,767**	**1,177,076**	**-**	**1,177,076**	**1,286,100**	**-**	**1,286,100**
OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS									
Office of Health Affairs	24,267	-	24,267	116,500	-	116,500	161,339	-	161,339
SUBTOTAL, Office of Health Affairs Gross Discretionay	**24,267**	**-**	**24,267**	**116,500**	**-**	**116,500**	**161,339**	**-**	**161,339**
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY									
State and Local Program	-	3,031,290	3,031,290	-	3,497,800	3,497,800	1,540,000	360,000	1,900,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG)	-	212,612	212,612	750,000	-	750,000	300,000	-	300,000
United States Fire Administration (USFA)	-	45,149	45,149	-	43,300	43,300	-	-	-
Cerro Grande Fire Claims	-	205	205	-	-	-	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
Disaster Readiness and Support Activities	-	-	-		-		-	200,000	200,000
Disaster Relief	-	9,758,622	9,758,622	-	4,224,000	4,224,000	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account	-	**328,155**	**328,155**	-	**875**	**875**	-	**295**	295
Flood Map Modernization Fund	-	202,110	202,110	-	220,000	220,000	-	150,000	150,000
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	-	76,380	76,380	-	114,000	114,000	-	75,000	75,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	151,470	151,470	-	153,000	153,000	-	100,000	100,000
Management and Administration	-	**557,917**	**557,917**	**259,000**	**465,000**	**724,000**	**300,342**	**657,063**	**957,405**
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary	-	**2,834,331**	**2,834,331**	-	**2,854,000**	**2,944,000**	-	**3,001,199**	**3,091,199**
NFIF Offsetting Collections - Discretionary	-	(91,092)	(91,092)	-	(111,000)	(111,000)	-	(156,599)	(156,599)
Mandatory National Flood Insurance Fund	-	**2,233,024**	**2,233,024**	-	**2,233,024**	**2,233,024**	-	**2,233,024**	**2,233,024**
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-	(3,353)	(3,353)	-	(997)	(997)	-	(505)	(505)
SUBTOTAL, FEMA Gross Discretionary	**-**	**13,909,190**	**13,909,190**	**1,210,680**	**12,036,898**	**13,337,578**	**2,342,022**	**6,699,972**	**9,131,994**
Less Offsetting Collections for National Flood Insurance Fund	-	(91,092)	(91,092)	-	(111,000)	(111,000)	-	(156,599)	(156,599)
Less Offsetting Collections for Flood Mitigation Fund	-	30,353	30,353	-	34,000	34,000	-	-	-
FEMA Net Discretionary	-	13,848,451	13,848,451	1,210,680	11,959,898	13,260,578	2,342,022	6,543,373	8,975,395
FEMA Mandatory	**-**	**2,233,024**	**2,233,024**	**-**	**2,233,024**	**2,233,024**	**-**	**2,233,024**	**2,233,024**
CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVICES									
Salaries and Expenses	-	86,870	86,870	-	80,973	80,973	-	150,540	150,540
SUBTOTAL, UCIS Gross Discretionary	**-**	**86,870**	**86,870**	**-**	**80,973**	**80,973**	**-**	**150,540**	**150,540**
UCIS Mandatory	**-**	**1,783,428**	**1,783,428**	**-**	**2,538,872**	**2,538,872**	**-**	**2,539,186**	**2,539,186**
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER									
Salaries and Expenses	**166,594**	**64,472**	**231,066**	**187,530**	**50,546**	**238,076**	**166,050**	**64,620**	**230,670**
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	42,293	13,269	55,562	39,408	11,182	50,590	30,854	12,602	43,456
SUBTOTAL, FLETC Gross Discretionary	**208,887**	**77,741**	**286,628**	**226,938**	**61,728**	**288,666**	**196,904**	**77,222**	**274,126**
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE									
Management and Administration	-	135,000	135,000	-	138,600	138,600	-	132,100	132,100
Research & Development	838,131	-	838,131	691,735	-	691,735	736,737	-	736,737
SUBTOTAL, S&T Gross Discretionary	**838,131**	**135,000**	**973,131**	**691,735**	**138,600**	**830,335**	**736,737**	**132,100**	**868,837**
DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE									
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	398,320	-	398,320	484,750	-	484,750	563,800	-	563,800
SUBTOTAL, DNDO Gross Discretionary	**398,320**	**-**	**398,320**	**484,750**	**-**	**484,750**	**563,800**	**-**	**563,800**
TOTAL:	**23,656,085**	**23,344,327**	**47,000,412**	**28,067,250**	**21,932,391**	**44,594,652**	**30,572,129**	**16,702,831**	**47,274,960**
Gross Discret onary	**23,656,085**	**21,560,899**	**45,216,984**	**28,067,250**	**19,393,519**	**42,055,780**	**30,572,129**	**14,163,645**	**44,735,774**
Less D scretionary Offsetting Co ections	**(2,832,571)**	**(60,739)**	**(2,893,110)**	**(2,726,250)**	**(77 000)**	**(2,803,250)**	**(2,944,942)**	**(156,599)**	**(3,101,541)**
Subtota : Net Discret onary	**20,023,514**	**21,500,160**	**42,323,674**	**25,341,000**	**19,316,519**	**39,252,530**	**27,627,187**	**14,007,046**	**41,634,233**
Mandatory	**1,599,786**	**5,075,178**	**6,673,125**	**1,599,014**	**5,837,354**	**7 583,638**	**1,499,562**	**5,998,987**	**7,498,549**
Less Mandatory Offsett ng Co ect ons	**(1,839)**		**(1 839)**	**(3,000)**		**(3,000)**	**(3,000)**		**(3,000)**