

Congressional Budget Justification

FY 2012



Homeland
Security

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2011					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
¹ Office of the Chief Information Officer	140	349,680	217	338,393	291	277,972	74	(60,421)	4	32,253	70	(92,674)
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	641	146,435	645	147,818	709	142,533	64	(5,285)	4	1,071	60	(6,356)
DHS HQ Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	215,273	-	215,273	-	-	-	215,273
Under Secretary for Management	741	255,501	847	254,190	941	249,058	94	(5,132)	30	16,004	64	(21,136)
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	173	49,481	173	\$60,530	232	\$62,395	59	1,865	3	640	56	1,225
² Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding	-	1,047	---	---	---	---						
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,695	802,144	1,882	\$800,931	2,173	947,231	291	\$146,300	41	\$49,968	250	\$96,332
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources :												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,695	\$802,144	1,882	\$800,931	2,173	\$947,231	291	\$146,300	41	\$49,968	250	\$96,332

Note:

¹The FY 2010 Enacted Level is 94FTP/FTE, but is revised based on the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy for FY 2010 and FY 2011 to 203FTP/FTE

²OFGCR closed March 31, 2010

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
St. Elizabeths ¹	---	312	---	---								
Total	0	\$312	0	\$0								

¹ The FY 2009 ARRA supplemental was appropriated in the amount of \$200M.

¹The FY 2010 Enacted Level is 94FTP/FTE, but is revised based on the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy for FY 2010 and FY 2011 to 203FTP/FTE

²OFGCR closed March 31, 2010

³OFGCR rescission of \$700,000

ii: Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Informatin Officer	93	\$279,590	47	\$70,090	140	349,680	146	\$273,209	71	\$65,184	217	\$338,393	218	\$198,789	73	\$79,183	291	\$277,972
Salaries and Expenses	73	23,363	37	70,090	110	93,453	93	21,728	47	65,184	140	86,912	218	26,395	73	79,183	291	105,578
Information Technology Services	20	49,669	10	---	30	49,669	48	51,417	24	---	72	51,417	---	38,800	---	---	---	38,800
Infrastructure and Security Activities	---	158,199	---	---	---	158,199	---	152,403	---	---	---	152,403	---	89,525	---	---	---	89,525
Wireless Activities	---	221	---	---	---	221	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Homeland Secure Activities	---	48,138	---	---	---	48,138	5	47,661	---	---	5	47,661	---	44,069	---	---	---	44,069
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	395	\$102,505	192	\$43,930	641	\$146,435	452	\$103,473	194	\$44,345	645	\$147,818	364	\$73,191	345	\$69,342	709	\$142,533
Immediate Office of the Secretary	5	3,475	2	1,489	7	4,964	8	3,543	4	1,518	12	5,061	6	2,652	6	2,512	12	5,164
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	4	1,434	2	614	6	2,048	4	1,267	2	543	6	1,810	3	985	3	933	6	1,918
Office of the Chief of Staff	12	1,713	5	734	17	2,447	11	1,817	5	779	15	2,595	8	1,439	7	1,363	15	2,802
Office of the Executive Secretary	34	5,365	14	2,299	48	7,664	41	5,460	17	2,340	58	7,800	32	4,314	30	4,088	62	8,402
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	9	1,786	4	765	13	2,551	19	1,960	8	840	27	2,800	14	1,493	13	1,415	27	2,908
Office of Policy	143	35,706	61	15,302	204	51,008	131	36,095	56	15,469	187	51,564	106	21,784	101	20,639	207	42,423
Office of Public Affairs	22	4,294	9	1,840	31	6,134	27	4,194	11	1,797	38	5,991	15	3,296	15	3,123	30	6,419
Office of Legislative Affairs	23	4,721	10	2,023	33	6,744	22	4,758	9	2,039	31	6,797	16	3,256	15	3,085	31	6,341
Office of the General Counsel	87	16,589	37	7,110	124	23,699	60	16,820	26	7,208	86	24,028	56	11,514	54	10,908	110	22,422
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	---	14,482	23	6,207	77	20,689	70	14,773	30	6,331	100	21,104	56	12,639	54	11,974	110	24,613
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	20	4,629	8	1,984	28	6,613	25	4,680	11	2,006	36	6,685	21	3,254	20	3,082	41	6,336
Privacy Office	26	5,699	11	2,443	37	8,142	24	5,580	10	2,391	34	7,971	22	4,607	21	4,364	43	8,971
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	11	2,613	5	1,120	16	3,732	11	2,528	5	1,084	15	3,612	8	1,958	7	1,856	15	3,814
DHS HQ Consolidation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$215,273	---	\$0	---	\$215,273
DHS HQ Consolidation - Mission Support	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,630	---	---	---	55,630
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	159,643	---	---	---	159,643
Under Secretary for Management	527	\$192,591	214	\$62,910	741	\$255,501	612	\$190,791	235	\$63,399	847	\$254,190	609	\$165,174	332	\$83,884	941	\$249,058
Immediate Office of the USM	8	1,706	5	1,138	13	2,844	8	1,718	6	1,146	14	2,864	8	3,881	7	3,677	15	7,558
Office of Administration	52	26,629	35	17,752	87	44,381	52	26,695	35	17,796	87	44,491	72	21,181	68	20,067	140	41,248
DHS HQ NAC Project	---	8,341	---	---	---	8,341	---	5,500	---	---	---	5,500	---	5,398	---	---	---	5,398
Office of Human Capital	55	15,210	37	10,140	92	25,350	65	15,284	43	10,189	108	25,473	67	14,461	63	13,700	130	28,161
Office of Human Capital - Human Resources Information Technology	1	10,021	1	6,680	2	16,701	15	10,279	10	6,852	25	17,131	17	8,568	16	8,118	33	16,686
Office of Procurement	204	40,799	136	27,199	340	67,998	212	41,123	142	27,415	354	68,538	187	40,449	178	38,322	365	78,771
Office of Security	207	89,886	---	---	207	89,886	259	90,193	---	---	259	90,193	258	71,236	---	---	258	71,236
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	104	\$29,689	69	\$19,792	173	\$49,481	104	\$36,318	69	\$24,212	173	\$60,530	\$119	\$32,040	113	\$30,355	232	\$62,395
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding	---	\$1,047	---	\$0	---	\$1,047	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,119	\$605,422	522	\$196,722	1,695	\$802,144	1,313	\$603,791	569	\$197,140	1,882	\$800,931	1,310	\$684,466	863	\$262,765	2,173	\$947,231

Footnotes:

The \$89.525M reflects the amount required for Infrastructure and Security Activities for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M above stated in the Budget Appendix.
 The \$44.069M reflects the amount required for Homeland Secure Data Network for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M below stated in the Budget Appendix.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2010	9/30/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 55 House Report 111-157 pp. 19-20	OCAO FY10 2nd Greenhouse Gas Report: The Committee still expects the Secretary to provide Congress, by September 30, 2009, with a detailed inventory of the Department's greenhouse gas emissions, and a plan for how the Department will reduce these emissions. The Committee expects a report every six months thereafter on the progress the Department has made in emission reductions.	Pending clearance.
2010	11/15/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 55	OCFO FY10 Q4 User Fees: The conferees direct the Secretary to report on actual fiscal year 2009 user fee collections and updated projections for fiscal year 2010 fee collections across all relevant DHS components. In addition, the Secretary shall provide a contingency plan for making up any shortfall between expected collections and budgeted amounts, by DHS component, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter.	Pending clearance.
2010	11/15/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 55	OCFO FY10 Q4 DHS Reception and Representation Expenses: see above	Pending clearance.
2010	1/15/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 59 House Report 111-157 p. 26	OCFO FY10 Guam and CNMI: The Committee therefore directs the Secretary to report to the Committee not later than January 15, 2010, on fiscal year 2010 resource requirements for carrying out the changes mandated in Public Law 110-229, including any required reprogramming or transfer of funds; acquisition or leasing of property; and relocation or hiring of additional personnel.	Pending clearance.
2010	1/5/2011	P.L. 111-83, Sec. 554 House Report 111-298 p. 39	OCFO FY10 Collections and Expenditures: That the Secretary shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 5, 2011, providing the level of collections and a summary by agency of the purposes and levels of expenditures for the prior fiscal year, and shall report annually thereafter.	Pending clearance.
2010	4/6/2010	House Rpt. 111-157 p. 28	OCIO FY10 IT Acquisitions Report: The Committee continues an existing requirement that the CIO report on all IT acquisitions financed directly or managed by the CIO.	Pending clearance.

2010	2/15/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 57 Senate Report 111-31 pp. 15-6	OCPO FY10 Q1 Major Acquisitions Report: In order to monitor the Department's acquisition review process, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide a quarterly status report on major acquisitions in excess of \$300,000,000. These reports shall include a description of each acquisition and whether it has been approved by the Acquisition Review Board [ARB], is currently being reviewed by the ARB, is scheduled for review or a follow-up review by the ARB, and whether the relevant DHS component has begun submitting monthly periodic reports and the results of the monthly updates. In addition, the report shall include information on acquisitions that are not meeting cost, schedule, or performance parameters, including an explanation of why, and corrective measures implemented or planned. These reports are also to address the extent to which the Department has sufficient personnel to execute the acquisition review process, and if not, its plans for fulfilling staffing requirements.	Pending clearance. OCPO is combined quarterly reports into one report.
2010	5/14/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 57 Senate Report 111-31 pp. 15-6	OCPO FY10 Q2 Major Acquisitions Report: see above	OCPO is combined quarterly reports into one report: see above.
2010	8/16/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 57 Senate Report 111-31 pp. 15-6	OCPO FY10 Q3 Major Acquisitions Report: see above	OCPO is combined quarterly reports into one report: see above.
2010	11/16/2010	House Report 111-298 p. 57 Senate Report 111-31 pp. 15-6	OCPO FY10 Q4 Major Acquisitions Report: see above	OCPO is combined quarterly reports into one report: see above.
2010 (Calendar Year)	1/31/2011	P.L. 109-90, Sec. 537 House Report 109-241, p. 37	OCSO 2010 Annual Sensitive Security Information (SSI) Report: That not later than January 31, 2006, the Secretary shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the title of all DHS documents that are designated as SSI in their entirety during the period October 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005: Provided further, That not later than January 31 of each succeeding year, starting on January 31, 2007, the Secretary shall provide annually a similar report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the titles of all DHS documents that are designated as SSI in their entirety during the period of January 1 through December 31 for the preceding year	Pending clearance.
2010	not specified	House Report 111-298 p. 56 House Report 111-157 p. 20	OCSO 2010 HSPD-12 Report: The Committee directs the Office of Security to provide a report on its progress in issuing new identity cards and remaining needs for additional infrastructure and materials needed to complete the project.	Pending clearance.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of	Authorized	Appropriation	FY 2012
	Authorization	Level	in Last Year of	Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Office of the Chief Information Officer				277,972
Salaries and Expenses				105,578
Information Technology Services				38,800
Infrastructure and Security Activities				89,525
National Security Systems				44,069
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management				142,533
Immediate Office of the Secretary				5,164
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary				1,918
Office of the Chief of Staff				2,802
Office of the Executive Secretary				8,402
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs				2,908
Office of Policy				42,423
Office of Public Affairs				6,419
Office of Legislative Affairs				6,341
Office of the General Counsel				22,422
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties				24,613
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman				6,336
Privacy Office				8,971
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement				3,814
DHS HQ Consolidation				215,273
DHS HQ Consolidation Project - Mission Support				55,630
DHS HQ Consolidation Project - St. Elizabeths				159,643
Under Secretary for Management				249,058
Immediate Office of the USM				\$7,558
Office of Administration				41,248
DHS HQ NAC Project				5,398
Office of Human Capital				28,161
Office of Human Capital - HRIT				16,686
Office of Procurement				78,771
Office of Security				71,236
Office of the Chief Financial Officer				62,395
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$0	947,231
Fee Accounts	---	---	---	---
Student Exchange & Visitor Fee				
Breached Bond				
Immigration User Fee				

Footnotes:

The \$89.525M reflects the amount required for Infrastructure and Security Activities for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M above stated in the Budget Appendix.

The \$44.069M reflects the amount required for Homeland Secure Data Network for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M below stated in the Budget Appendix.

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) supports the Department and all of its Components by providing leadership, direction, and management to the Department. OSEM establishes and implements policy and provides various support functions and oversight to all entities within the Department. The Department continues to work toward integration and consolidation of its resources and operations to create a seamless organization that shares services, information, and best practices across previously stove-piped organizations.

B. Budget Activities:

OSEM is a separate appropriation within Departmental Management and Operations which provides resources for thirteen separate Programs, Projects and Activities (PPA's) including: Immediate Office of the Secretary, Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Policy, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman, Privacy Officer, and the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement. Below are brief descriptive summaries of the thirteen PPA's.

Immediate Office of the Secretary: The Office of the Secretary's role is to provide executive leadership, management and direction, and oversight for the Department's Components. The Secretary represents the Department of Homeland Security to the President, Congress, and the general public.

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: The Office of the Deputy Secretary supports the Secretary by providing leadership to the Department especially regarding internal management and direction.

Chief of Staff: The Chief of Staff is responsible for the coordination of policy initiatives and other actions of the Department's Components, directorates, and offices.

The Office of the Executive Secretary: The Office of the Executive Secretary (ESEC) supports the Office of the Secretary and Office of the Deputy Secretary with management of their correspondence, decision documents, and other written communications, including briefing books. The Office of the Executive Secretary is especially charged with ensuring that all materials presented to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for signature have been thoroughly cleared with all relevant Components.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) is responsible for communicating and coordinating State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) government interactions

throughout the Department. IGA serves as the Secretary's primary point of contact for SLTT elected and appointed officials. IGA also communicates and liaises with the national associations that represent the SLTT officials to ensure there are open lines of communications between the Department and its homeland security partners.

Office of Policy: The Office of Policy's (PLCY) responsibilities include the coordination of Department-wide policies, programs, and planning to ensure consistency and integration of missions throughout the Department. This office strengthens the Department's ability to maintain policy and operational readiness needed to protect the homeland by providing a centralized coordination point for developing and communicating policies across the multiple internal and external Components of the Homeland Security network. In addition to DHS, the Office of Policy also interacts with other government entities, international counterparts, academics, and private stakeholders.

Office of Public Affairs: The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for managing external and internal communications. The office responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for senior department officials, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders through development and coordination of major DHS announcements and rollouts as well as setting common goals to promote "One DHS" objectives. The office manages the Department's organizational identity program, which includes usage of the DHS seal and related guidelines...Also, the office oversees the Department's employee communication activities, which include coordinating communications for department-wide initiatives, town hall meetings between management and employees, and the operation and management of an intranet site. Finally, per presidential directive, OPA's incident communications program guides overall federal incident communication activity and coordinates with state, local, and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during a crisis.

Office of Legislative Affairs: The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) serves as the Department of Homeland Security's primary liaison to Capitol Hill. They advocate the policy interest of the Administration, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and ensure that all Components of DHS are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA articulates views on behalf of the Departmental Components legislative initiatives. OLA responds to requests and inquiries from Congressional committees, individual congressional members and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential Nominees.

Office of the General Counsel: The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) comprises lawyers within the Department of Homeland Security with dedicated attorneys operating at headquarters and Component organizations. The General Counsel is the Chief Legal Officer of the Department. In this role, the General Counsel is ultimately responsible for all of the Department's legal determinations and for overseeing all of its attorneys. The General Counsel is also the Department's Regulatory Policy Officer. In this capacity, OGC manages the rulemaking program and ensures that the Department of Homeland Security regulatory actions comply with relevant statutes and Executive Orders. Additionally, the General Counsel provides complete, accurate, and timely legal advice on possible courses of action for the Department; to ensure that Homeland Security policies are implemented lawfully, quickly, and efficiently; therefore protecting the rights and liberties of any Americans who come into contact with the Department. OGC facilitates quick responses to congressional requests for information as well as representing DHS in venues across the country, including in the immigration courts of the United States.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) supports the Department as it secures the nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. CRCL is involved in all of the Department's missions and performs four key functions to integrate civil rights and civil liberties into departmental activities; these are:

1. Advising Department leadership, personnel, and partners about civil rights and civil liberties issues, ensuring respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policy decisions and in the implementation of those decisions.
2. Communicating with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities, informing them about policies and avenues of redress, and promoting appropriate attention within the Department to their experiences and concerns.
3. Investigating and resolving civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public.
4. Leading the Department's equal employment opportunity programs and promoting personnel diversity and merit system principles.

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman: The Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB) assists individuals and employers with resolving cases pending with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). In addition, CISOMB, as required by statute, identifies common problems and obstacles experienced by individuals and employers when seeking USCIS services, and propose changes to mitigate identified problems. In accomplishing each of these missions, the CISOMB works impartially to improve the overall delivery of citizenship and immigration services.

Privacy Office: The DHS Privacy Office is the first statutorily-mandated Privacy Office within the Federal government. The Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and departmental information. It ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, strategic mission, and core values of the Department, and implements the policies of the Department to defend and protect individual rights, liberties, and information interests of our citizens. The Privacy Office has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Freedom of Information Act, and the completion of privacy impact statements on all new programs and systems, as required by the E-Government Act of 2002 and Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act.

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement: As the principal advisor to the Secretary on counterdrug matters, the Counternarcotics Enforcement Director reviews and evaluates the effectiveness of DHS counterdrug activities. The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) coordinates departmental policy and operations, other Federal departments and agencies and State and local agencies with respect to stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States. The Office makes recommendations regarding the appropriate financial and personnel resources needed to ensure there are adequate resources so the Department can fulfill its responsibilities to stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States. CNE also works closely with intelligence and law enforcement entities within DHS and across the federal government to assist in tracking and severing connections between drug trafficking and terrorism (known as the DTX Project).

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management requests 713 positions, 709 FTE, and \$142,533,000 for the FY 2012 request. This request includes a program change of 8 positions, 4 FTE and an increase of \$1,071,000.

Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Annualization of prior-year part-year funding (\$3,233,000; 2 FTE);
- Increase – GSA rent (\$1,410,000);
- Increase – Non-pay and Working Capital Fund inflation excluding GSA rent (\$487,000);
- Increase – Working Capital Fund Assessment Adjustment (\$2,710,000);
- Increase – FY12 DHS Balanced Workforce Contractor Conversion (22 positions; 22 FTE);
- Increase – Right Size FTE and Positions (44 positions; 44 FTE);
- Decrease – Termination of one-time costs (\$8,878,000);
- Decrease – Working Capital Fund Assessment Adjustment (\$1,089,000);
- Decrease – Right Size FTE and Positions (8 positions; 8 FTE);
- Decrease – Efficiency Review Savings Adjustment (\$152,000);
- Decrease – Program Support Savings Adjustment (\$2,350,000); and
- Decrease – Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI) (\$1,727,000).

Requested program change increases in FY 2012 include:

- Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (\$1,071,000; 8 positions; 4 FTE);

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Immediate Office of the Secretary	7	\$4,964	12	\$5,061	12	\$5,164	---	\$103	---	\$0	---	\$103
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	6	2,048	6	1,810	6	1,918	0	108	0	0	0	108
Office of the Chief of Staff	17	2,447	15	2,595	15	2,802	0	207	0	0	0	207
Office of the Executive Secretary	48	7,664	58	7,800	62	8,402	4	602	0	0	4	602
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	13	2,460	27	2,800	27	2,908	0	108	0	0	0	108
Office of Policy	204	51,008	187	51,564	207	42,423	20	(9,141)	0	0	20	(9,141)
Office of Public Affairs	31	6,134	38	5,991	30	6,419	(8)	428	0	0	(8)	428
Office of Legislative Affairs	33	6,744	31	6,797	31	6,341	0	(456)	0	0	0	(456)
Office of the General Counsel	124	23,699	86	24,028	110	22,422	24	(1,606)	0	0	24	(1,606)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	77	20,689	100	21,104	110	24,613	10	3,509	4	1,071	6	2,438
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	28	6,613	36	6,685	41	6,336	5	(349)	0	0	5	(349)
Privacy Office	37	8,142	34	7,971	43	8,971	9	1,000	0	0	9	1,000
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	16	3,732	15	3,612	15	3,814	0	202	0	0	0	202
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	641	\$146,344	645	\$147,818	709	\$142,533	64	(\$5,285)	4	\$1,071	60	(\$6,356)
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	641	\$146,344	645	\$147,818	709	\$142,533	64	(\$5,285)	4	\$1,071	60	(\$6,356)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	8	7	\$4,964
2011 Continuing Resolution	12	12	5,061
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	103
2012 Current Services	12	12	5,164
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	12	12	5,164

OSEM requests \$5.164 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Immediate Office of the Secretary: The Secretary is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to lead the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and act as the principal adviser to the President on homeland security matters. The Secretary ensures a coordinated national effort to prevent terrorist attacks in the United States, reduce vulnerability of the United States to terrorism, and minimize the damage, as well as recover from attacks that do occur. The Secretary is a member of the Homeland Security Council. The Secretary serves as the principal spokesperson for the Administration when testifying before the House Homeland Security Committee, the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

PPA: IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual*	8	6	\$2,048
2011 Continuing Resolution	6	6	1,810
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	108
2012 Current Services	6	6	1,918
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	6	6	1,918

*Amount includes a reprogramming action of \$300K

OSEM requests \$1.918 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: The Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary supports the Secretary by providing leadership to the Department. This office focuses on internal management and direction, which ensures efficient and effective operation of the Department. The Deputy Secretary's role is to provide internal oversight to all Departmental operations, which allows the Secretary to focus on external matters concerning DHS.

PPA: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	17	17	\$2,447
2011 Continuing Resolution	15	15	2,595
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	207
2012 Current Services	15	15	2,802
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	15	15	2,802

OSEM requests \$2.802 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Office of the Chief of Staff: The Chief of Staff oversees DHS activities, assists the Deputy in managing DHS operations, and supports the Secretary in achieving the Department's missions. In FY 2010, the Office of the Chief of Staff was integral to assisting the Secretary in directing the Department's resources toward accomplishing the Department's mission.

PPA: THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	46	48	\$7,664
2011 Continuing Resolution	58	58	7,800
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	602
2012 Current Services	62	62	8,402
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	62	62	8,402

OSEM requests \$8.402 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of the Executive Secretary establishes effective and proficient protocols in the processing of all internal communication, decision management, briefings, liaison activity between the Department and its components, and external correspondence for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and all directorates.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Institutionalized policies and procedures established by the new Administration.
- Developed online training modules for Component Executive Secretariats to facilitate department-wide compliance with correspondence standards and foster a “One DHS” culture.
- Decreased prior year’s reliance on contractor support.
- Improved the processes for delivering the Secretary’s daily classified brief working with the Intelligence and Analysis Directorate and the Office of Operations Coordination.
- Improved the Department’s Management Directive development process with the Undersecretary for Management.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Modify and streamline Executive Secretariat processes based on outcomes from the Secretary’s Efficiency Review initiatives.
- Eliminate reliance on contractors based on FY 2010 levels.
- Develop and field on-site training/standardization teams to assist Component Executive Secretariat in maintaining Departmental standards.
- Explore staffing options for assuming responsibility for the Department’s reports and testimony clearance.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete a comprehensive DHS Correspondence and Style Guidance Handbook to be utilized by all Department Components promoting “One DHS” in our written correspondence and decision memoranda.

- Create a measurable customer focused approach to increase support of Executive Secretariat policies and procedures.
- Improve the distribution of tasks and daily dissemination of information by collaborating with Component Executive Secretariats to ensure appropriate security classifications are used.
- Develop a comprehensive ESEC 101 training course to be held once a quarter to train new Component Executive Secretariat staff.
- Identify best practices and enhance technology systems for effective task management and information sharing in order to create response time efficiencies.

PPA: OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	15	13	2,460
2011 Continuing Resolution	27	27	2,800
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	108
2012 Current Services	27	27	2,908
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	27	27	2,908

OSEM requests \$2.908 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The mission of IGA is to act both as an advocate for the State, local, tribal and territorial officials within the Department and to operate as the primary liaison between those officials, the Secretary and senior DHS leadership.

The stakeholder community consists of over 500,000 non-Federal elected and appointed officials within the United States, including Governors, Homeland Security Advisors, Mayors, County Executives, State legislators, Leadership of the 564 Federally recognized Indian and Native Alaskan tribes, law enforcement officials, emergency managers, and the national associations that represent these officials.

IGA manages communications and coordinates activities across the spectrum of issues, initiatives, and programs confronting all agencies and Components of the Department. IGA also coordinates with counterpart Intergovernmental Affairs Offices within other Executive Branch agencies.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Lead the Department’s intergovernmental approach to the BP Deepwater Horizon Incident by working with interagency intergovernmental partners to develop the Government Affairs approach at the Unified Area Command.
- Coordinated timely, consistent and accurate Departmental guidance, information and policies to our SLTTs.
- Organized and hosted the 2nd Annual Homeland Security Terrorism Threat Conference for State Homeland Security Advisors and other key stakeholders.
- Organized the 3rd Annual Governor’s Homeland Security Advisory Council “DHS day.”
- Coordinated the departmental approach to the 2010/2011 Gubernatorial transitions by developing transition plans and related materials, and convening a DHS-wide Governor’s transition working group.
- Coordinated and consulted with tribal nations on the President’s Tribal Consultation Policy as well as increased awareness of tribal issues within the Department and formalized a tribal liaison program within the Department.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Advise the Department on strategies, processes, procedures and other developments at the SLTT levels.
- Advise newly-elected State and local officials on the roles and functions of the Department.
- Raise and mediate policy positions taken by SLTT officials and the resources needed to carry out Departmental initiatives. Ensure that SLTTs have a seat at the table and are active participants in policy development.
- Coordinate timely, consistent and accurate departmental guidance, information and policies to SLTTs.
- Assist with Gubernatorial and Mayoral Transitions, and take lessons learned from the 2010/2011 transitions and apply them to any 2012 Gubernatorial and Mayoral Transitions.
- Continue coordination and consultation with tribal nations according to the Department's Consultation Policy, and increase awareness of tribal issues within the Department. Work with Components and DHS on issues related to tribal consultation and the impact of departmental policy on tribes.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Advise the Department on strategies, processes, procedures and other developments at the SLTT levels.
- Advise newly-elected State and local officials on the roles and functions of the Department.
- Coordinate timely, consistent and accurate Departmental guidance, information and policies to our SLTTs partners.
- Assist with Gubernatorial and Mayoral Transitions, and take lessons learned from the 2010/2011 transitions and apply them to any 2012 Gubernatorial and Mayoral Transitions.
- Continue coordination and consultation with tribal nations according to the Department's Consultation Policy, as well as increase awareness of tribal issues within the Department. Work with Components and Offices on issues related to tribal consultation and the impact of DHS departmental policy tribes.
- Host the annual Governor's Homeland Security Advisor's Committee meeting and threat briefing, and host the Annual Homeland Security Terrorism Threat Conference.

PPA: OFFICE OF POLICY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	199	204	\$51,008
2011 Continuing Resolution	187	187	51,564
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	20	20	(9,141)
2012 Current Services	207	207	42,423
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	207	207	42,423

OSEM requests \$42.423 million for this activity. The Adjustment- to-Base decrease is a net result of the termination of one-time costs, Administrative Savings Initiative and Working Capital Fund adjustments.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2010, the Office of Policy (PLCY) led a department-wide effort to establish a strategic framework Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and supporting budget for a secure homeland. In FY 2011, the principal foci of PLCY are two-fold: one, to build-out the strategic, policy, and programmatic requirements to support, implement, and accomplish the recommendations of the QHSR and BUR; and two, to provide analysis on sensitive national security priorities.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Developed a Global Supply Chain Security Strategy as required under the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006, identifying strategic requirements and critical capability gaps, in order to guide operations and resource allocation for intermodal supply chain security and resilience.
- Developed strategic requirements and identified critical capability gaps for air domain surveillance and intelligence integration (air domain awareness) as described in the National Strategy for Aviation Security, in order to guide joint capability development and enhance U.S. Government (USG) air domain awareness.
- Led an international effort to strengthen commitment to aviation security through a series of multi-lateral ministerial meetings and bi-lateral engagements. This resulted in a range of new security commitments that included strengthening aviation standards and practices.
- Released annual reports on immigrant flows (legal permanent residents, persons naturalizing, refugees, and asylees, and nonimmigrant admissions), and immigration enforcement actions.
- Updated the Watch Listing Guidance to address the vulnerabilities identified as a result of the December 25, 2009 attempted terrorist attack.
- Developed and distributed the DHS Virtual Private Sector Resources Catalog allowing stakeholders to access diverse training, publications, guidance, alerts, newsletters, programs, and services available to the private sector across the Department.

- Initiated Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) Agreement negotiations with 11 Visa Waiver Programs (VWP) countries.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Advance and expand bilateral and multilateral Homeland Security support with the U.S. government's principal international partners on terrorism and security issues.
- Draft for interagency consideration a framework for a national Anthrax Recovery Strategy to ensure and facilitate resilience to cities and communities following wide-area anthrax contamination.
- Develop and bolster rapid food trace-back capabilities for the highest risk food groups vulnerable to biological attacks.
- Lead efforts to construct our national approach to safeguarding lawful trade and travel, preventing the exploitation of lawful pathways, and ensuring systemic resilience.
- Launch, implement and advance a new vision for North American security based on a perimeter approach to border security between Canada and the United States.
- Contribute to the establishment of an Integrated land-air-sea Domain Awareness (IDA) and common situational awareness capability through strategic capability analysis and development of baseline strategy, architecture, and framework.
- Initiate development of the second of five QHSR mission strategies, on Securing and Managing our Borders.
- Continue DHS work with the U.S. State Department to evaluate requests for Temporary Protected Status.
- Complete the first of five QHSR mission strategies, the Department's first *National Strategy to Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace*. This strategy will establish the way the homeland security enterprise will ensure a safe, secure, and resilient cyberspace and will constitute the homeland security element of the U.S. government approach to cyber security.
- Ensure a "One DHS" approach to strategy, policy and resource planning.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop the Terms of Reference, stakeholder engagement plan, analytic agenda, and build future world scenarios for use during the second QHSR.
- Continue to strengthen international relationships, partner civil-security capacity, information sharing, and law enforcement cooperation mechanisms to create the conditions for effective responses to transnational homeland security threats.
- Increase our national ability to prevent terrorism through effective coordination of efforts among DHS Components by using the Law Enforcement Policy Coordination Council and partnership with the national law enforcement community.
- Prevent terrorism by identifying and increasing the implementation of effective SLT law enforcement programs, initiatives, and actions that mitigate the development violent extremism.

- Expand coordination with travel and tourism sectors as part of DHS' security collaboration with international governments.
- Lead departmental drafting of interoperable emergency communications strategy.
- Conclude PCSC Agreements with all remaining pre-2008 countries VWP.

PPA: OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	29	31	\$6,134
2011 Continuing Resolution	38	38	5,991
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	(8)	428
2012 Current Services	30	30	6,419
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	30	30	6,419

OSEM requests \$6.419 million for this activity. The Adjustment-to-Base increase covers Working Capital Fund adjustments.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for managing external and internal communications. The office responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department’s website, writes speeches for senior department officials and coordinates speaking events for Departmental officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders through development and coordination of major DHS announcements and rollouts, as well as setting common goals to promote “One DHS” objectives. The office manages the Department’s organizational identity program, which includes usage of the DHS seal and related guidelines. The office also oversees the Department’s employee communication activities, which include coordinating communications for department-wide initiatives, town hall meetings between management and employees, and the operation and management of an intranet site. Per the Presidential directive, OPA’s incident communications program guides overall federal incident communication activity and coordinates with state, local and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during a crisis.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Employed the power of social networking to expand national prevention and resilience capacity, to include developing a broader national “See-Something, Say Something” capacity and community preparedness capability.
- Doubled the incident communications with Federal-State-Local communicators through the State Incident Communications Conference Line (SICCL).
- Coordinated communicators responding to over a dozen airline security incidents, the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Ft. Hood shooting, bombing attempts on an airliner on Christmas Day 2009, at Time Square in New York City.
- Initiated and conducted planning for the establishment of the National Joint Information Center (NJIC) to support Continuity of Operations (COOP) functions for the Office of Public Affairs in the event that a national crisis results in the implementation of a COOP.

- In coordination with the Open Government Directive, launched an iteration of Ideascale – an online public engagement tool – to collect public comments and feedback on the Department’s Open Government Plan.
- Launched Restorethegulf.gov supporting the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill cleanup and recovery efforts to distribute a publishing model and governance capacity, with over 40 trained publishers from seven different government organizations. This represents the first instance of interagency publishing on a single shared site.
- Developed a framework to more effectively utilize social media channels to monitor and respond to incidents with timely public information.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue daily 24/7 press operations and response to national and local media inquiries, strategic communications, public outreach, writing speeches for Department senior officials, incident communications, internal communications, and internet and website operation.
- Establish a fully operational NJIC, which will support the COOP/COG (Continuity of Government) functions for the OPA. The NJIC will serve as the coordination facility for public information and public messaging following a Presidential COG or COOP decision.
- Streamline customer access to DHS services online, improve DHS web content management, and reduce costs by establishing a modernized customer-focused communication strategy through consolidation and centralized hosting of DHS public-facing websites.
- Establish a DHS web governance framework, comprised of a Web Council and a Web Executive Steering Committee. Together these bodies will be responsible for the development and execution of: 1) a modernized, customer-focused, communication and content-management platform and unified strategy and 2) an enterprise Web-hosting solution for DHS public-facing Websites.
- Create a lasting foundation for the DHS social media efforts, to include a strategic plan, improvements in our social media registry and public directory system and clear procedures to assure social media properties at DHS are properly resourced and managed.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue working with OCIO and Components to make DHS Connect the “go to” site for employees, to bring Components’ intranet sites into DHS Connect, to foster greater collaboration and to support the “One DHS” initiative.
- Complete department-wide employee communication plan and implement it in conjunction with Component internal communicators.

PPA: OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	29	33	\$6,744
2011 Continuing Resolution	31	31	6,797
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	(456)
2012 Current Services	31	31	6,341
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	31	31	6,341

OSEM requests \$6.341 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) serves as the Department of Homeland Security’s primary liaison to Capitol Hill. They advocate the policy interest of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and ensure that all Components of DHS are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. Similarly, OLA articulates the views of the Department and Components on Congressional legislative initiatives. OLA responds for the Department to requests and inquiries from Congressional committees, individual congressional members and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all Presidential Nominees to the Department.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Developed and coordinated materials for the increasing number of hearings DHS witnesses are required to attend.
- Prepared an increasing number of witnesses for oral testimonies.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Increase pro-active outreach with congressional committees of jurisdiction and their Members of DHS.
- Continue to promote priorities to Capitol Hill and work with Congress when legislation is needed to meet the Department’s mission.
- Increase transparency and openness with Capitol Hill regarding the activities of all programs at headquarters and Components.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Facilitate productive engagement with Congress to ensure that the Office of Legislative Affairs represents all programs at headquarters and Components.
- Facilitate Congressional oversight and continue to promote department priorities with Congress when legislation is needed to meet the Department’s mission.
- Communicate the priorities of the Secretary to Congress.

PPA: OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	140	124	\$23,699
2011 Continuing Resolution	86	86	24,028
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	24	24	(1,606)
2012 Current Services	110	110	22,422
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	110	110	22,422

OSEM requests \$22.422 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) is responsible for all legal activities within the Department. In providing legal services, OGC facilitates full execution of the actions necessary for the Department to accomplish its mission and meet its statutory responsibilities. OGC provides legal counsel for all DHS offices (except those specifically excluded by statute). OGC legal services cover several legal areas such as the law of national security, immigration, transportation security, maritime security, cyber security, criminal and administrative law enforcement, appropriations, and the regulation of infrastructure security.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Communicated a clear strategic vision for OGC; promoted integration of the legal department into “One DHS” with a common set of core priorities and processes; and recruited, developed, and retained outstanding legal talent at all levels of the organization.
- Provided legal support to the Secretary and others as the Administration and Congress developed and considered immigration reform legislation.
- Continued to develop and improve relations with the GAO to address in a timely manner the oversight and other needs of the Congress.
- Provided aggressive legal support for cyber security operations and initiatives, including continuing to enhance legal staff capable of advising on complex cyber law matters.
- Developed agile structure for coordination of legal advice during the response to significant incidents implicating homeland security concerns.
- Provided legal advice relating to the Department’s review of the use of contractors and the maintenance of a federal workforce to perform inherently governmental functions.
- Built management and support infrastructure for legal offices in order to enhance efficiency and coordination.
- Worked closely with the Department of Justice in reviewing and preparing for potential litigation challenging the constitutionality of the recently enacted Arizona immigration law.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement E-discovery system and protocols, including necessary equipment and system upgrades, to improve the Department's process for managing the production of E-discovery as required under applicable rules of civil and criminal procedures.
- Develop and implement an internal, electronic, web-based regulatory tracking system to better monitor the progress and timing of Departmental regulatory actions, facilitating real-time updates on the status of Departmental regulatory actions, and more efficiently identify obstacles to the timely promulgation of DHS regulations.
- Draft and review legislative proposals for comprehensive immigration reform that will ensure it is consistent with the President's goals for immigration reform.
- Continue to review issues related to the detainees at the Guantanamo Naval Station, which include: providing regular legal advice to principals, reviewing detainee cases for potential transfer, on-going litigation, and ensuring DHS issues are represented in the decision-making process.
- Continue to devote efforts to responding to GAO and OIG requests in a timely fashion.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to develop a Departmental E-discovery system; so that the Department can adequately respond to the requirement to locate, secure, and search with the intent of using information as evidence in a civil or criminal legal case.
- Implement an electronic system to manage the filing of yearly financial disclosure forms required under federal ethics requirements.

PPA: OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	79	77	\$20,689
2011 Continuing Resolution	100	100	21,104
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	2,438
2012 Current Services	106	106	23,542
2012 Program Change	8	4	1,071
2012 Request	114	110	24,613

OSEM requests \$24.613 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL): provides DHS with advice for the full range of civil rights and civil liberties issues; investigates complaints by the public about civil rights and civil liberties violations and offers recommendations to solve problems uncovered by those investigations. CRCL provides training and technical assistance to DHS personnel, and State, Local, tribal, and territorial partners; and conducts outreach and engagement with communities whose civil rights and civil liberties are affected by DHS activities. The Office acts as the DHS designated single point of contact for human rights treaties and complaints. CRCL also performs an operational role through its Incident Community Coordination Teams, which facilitate U.S. government-wide communication to community leaders after a security or other incident. CRCL makes available to the public information on the responsibilities and functions of and how to contact the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, including how to file civil rights and civil liberties complaints. It conducts administrative adjudication of disability discrimination claims under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. CRCL leads the Department’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and diversity programs and is responsible for DHS-wide policies, training, and complaint adjudication processes to promote EEO and diversity for all employees and applicants.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Undertook a comprehensive review of its system for handling complaints from the public, improved coordination methods with DHS Components, disseminated a new public complaints form, revamped communications with complainants, and implemented a new database.
- Initiated a Department-wide project to translate urgently needed DHS documents into a variety of foreign languages.
- Developed a plan to eliminate the backlog and improve future adjudication of EEO complaints, and prioritized adjudication of the oldest EEO complaints.
- Led DHS’s regular community engagement with leaders from the American Arab, Muslim, Sikh, South Asian, Middle Eastern, and Somali communities and non-profit organizations across the country, by hosting multiple roundtables.
- Reviewed hundreds of intelligence products, greatly improving awareness of and focus on civil rights and civil liberties issues arising in the context of I&A products.

- Partnered with USCIS and the DOJ on an Interagency Task Force on Verification Monitoring and Compliance to improve monitoring of employer abuse within the E-Verify program.
- Partnered with the ICE Office of Detention Policy and Planning to host two major Non-governmental Organization (NGO) and expert roundtables on (1) making civil detention more civil and (2) mental health care in immigration detention. Over 30 NGOs and experts participated in each of these events.
- Partnered with Department of State, I&A, and the Office of Privacy to support and continue to provide on-site, day-long rights and liberties training to the State and Local Fusion Center (SLFC) staff and liaison officers in multiple states around the country, building a cadre of officers at the state level to conduct training on these issues.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop a range of new civil rights training modules to be integrated into existing DHS courses or offered as standalone training across DHS Components.
- Refine and scale training efforts relating to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE).
- Finalize and begin to implement a strategic outreach plan for Somali American communities, and will expand its community engagement program.
- Partner with FEMA to support its “whole of community” efforts, including working to ensure that eligible individuals with limited English proficiency have meaningful access to FEMA’s disaster related activities and services.
- Bolster civil rights protections relating to ICE’s partnerships with local law enforcement, for example in the Secure Communities program and under Section 287(g).
- Institutionalize the process for conducting Civil Rights and Civil Liberties impact assessments by developing governance procedures and enhancing oversight, and will continue to complete mandated and discretionary impact assessments on DHS programs and policies.
- Develop and implement precise measurement tools to enable deeper and more sophisticated analyses for identifying indicators and barriers to equal employment opportunity.
- Improve EEO complaint processing across DHS, through regular evaluations of the EEO process and by benchmarking the best practices among DHS Components.
- Eliminate the backlog of EEO complaints awaiting final agency decisions.
- Headquarters EEO program will mature the processes by which it handles specific EEO issues, especially regarding reasonable accommodations and harassment.
- Conduct civil rights and civil liberties assessments on DHS’s State and Local Fusion Center program, Future Attributes Screening Technology (FAST), and 2009 Directives concerning searches of electronic devices at the U.S. border.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Improve civil rights oversight of state and local immigration enforcement under the 287(g) and Secure Communities programs. CRCL will provide policy advice, investigations, and training relating to ICE’s 287(g) and Secure Communities programs. Further, CRCL will participate in Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE) advisory committee, improve site audits of

287(g) programs, conduct sole and joint investigations, improve data-based and statistical oversight, review policies and procedures to ensure respect for civil rights and civil liberties, and provide training.

- Meet ongoing and increased training demands for civil and human rights and civil liberties training and institutionalize and refine the training efforts begun in 2010 and 2011.
- Partner with state and local law enforcement agencies to improve their cultural competency and community engagement capacity, by providing training and best-practices resources.
- Continue developing CRCL's community engagement program and expand its roundtables to new metropolitan areas.
- Continue to stand up an external anti-discrimination program by developing a framework for Title VI training, data collection, assurance processes, audits, and enforcement, for recipients of federal financial assistance from DHS.

PPA: CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OMBUDSMAN

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	30	28	\$6,613
2011 Continuing Resolution	36	36	6,685
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	5	5	(349)
2012 Current Services	41	41	6,336
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	41	41	6,336

OSEM requests \$6.336 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The statutory mission of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB) is to assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), identify areas in which individuals and employers have problems in dealing with USCIS, and propose changes to mitigate identified problems.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Assisted more than 3,000 individuals, employers, and their representatives to resolve problematic or complex cases pending with USCIS.
- Proposed administrative changes to USCIS to increase transparency, efficiency, and uniformity in a number of adjudication processes including Waivers of Inadmissibility, Emergent or Denied Refugee Applications, and Filed Labor Condition Applications (LCAs) for Certain H-1B Filings.
- Outreach and communications efforts expanded to include increasing numbers of national and community-based organizational stakeholders from diverse backgrounds. Outreach provided information about the Ombudsman’s services, and also allowed the Ombudsman to obtain insight and feedback from those who engage USCIS services on a regular basis.
- Served as an interagency liaison among various DHS Components and federal agencies charged with administering immigration law including the Department of State and the Department of Justice.
- Worked with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to develop a training module for law enforcement regarding the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): Confidentiality and Immigration Remedies for the T and U visa categories for victims who assist with investigations, prosecution of human trafficking, and certain criminal activity.
- Initiated internal testing of expanded online services that will allow customers to electronically submit Form DHS-7001 (Case Problem Submission Worksheet) to the Ombudsman’s Office, and launched a limited pilot to customers in September, 2010.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Assist individuals, employers, and their representatives to resolve problematic or complex cases pending with USCIS. Implement new protocols internally and seek increased cooperation with USCIS to meet the objective of reducing response times to USCIS customers, who seek assistance from the Ombudsman.
- Plan outreach to emerging immigrant communities in historically non-traditional regions by establishing and hosting regular roundtables for each of the humanitarian, family, and employment based stakeholders.
- Establish the first Ombudsman Advisory Council to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary on matters relating to the effective and efficient service delivery.
- Serve as an interagency liaison among various DHS Components and federal agencies charged with administering immigration law, including Department of State and Department of Justice. Coordinate efforts within DHS to improve awareness and administration of remedies afforded under the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
- Expand the pilot of new online capabilities that will allow customers to electronically submit DHS Form-7001 (Case Problem Submission Worksheet) to the Ombudsman's Office.
- Announce the deployment of one regional Ombudsman Liaison in a city that aligns with one of the four USCIS regions.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Expand outreach efforts to continue throughout FY 2012.
- Continue to make recommendations to USCIS to improve services and address systemic issues experienced by individuals and employers in their dealings with USCIS.
- Continue implementation of the expanded online capabilities that will allow customers to electronically submit DHS Form-7001 to the Ombudsman's Office.

PPA: PRIVACY OFFICE

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	40	37	\$8,142
2011 Continuing Resolution	36	34	7,971
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	7	9	1,000
2012 Current Services	43	43	8,971
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	43	43	8,971

OSEM requests \$8.971 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Privacy Office is responsible for protecting the Department’s collection, use and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII). The Office manages departmental responsibilities related to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act. These responsibilities include coordinating and implementing policy development and compliance government-wide for the FOIA, and Department-wide for the Privacy Act. The Office decides all appeals from denials by any Department Component of access to information under these two Acts. This Office demonstrates and encourages awareness of commitment to sound privacy policy and practice as currently accepted in the United States and internationally.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Reduced the FOIA request backlog by 40 percent, despite a nearly 30 percent increase in incoming requests. Coordinated the processing of approximately 160,000 requests.
- Significantly reduced the backlog of FOIA appeals, with 601 backlogged appeals remaining at the end of Fiscal Year 2010, in comparison to 2,747 appeal backlog at the end of Fiscal Year 2009 – a reduction of 78 percent.
- Completed 44 out of 72 reviews of designated fusion center privacy policies on behalf of the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment (ISE).
- Issued a compliance and policy framework to address the privacy issues associated with the Department’s use of social media.
- Revised its *Privacy Impact Assessment Official Guidance*, which is designed to examine the various requirements of the E-Government Act and Homeland Security Act and to guide the process of completing a PIA. This seminal publication has become the model used by many other federal agencies.
- Initiated Privacy Incident Handling quarterly meetings to enhance privacy incident management, mitigation, and prevention across DHS Components.
- Reviewed nearly 1,000 Intelligence and Analysis analytical products and Homeland Intelligence Reports (HIR) and HIRs for privacy implications.
- Conducted a record number of privacy training and awareness events including:

- Classroom training of 150 headquarters staff per month;
- Conducted an annual “Boot Camp” that targeted 125 compliance professionals; and
- Traveled to 19 State and Local Fusion Centers to train 60 trainers.
- Lead a successful joint U.S.–European Union (EU) review of the Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete reviews of 72 designated fusion center privacy policies on behalf of the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment.
- Continue to provide privacy training for all DHS personnel newly assigned to fusion centers as well as state and local fusion center employees.
- Conduct a second Privacy Impact Assessment of the fusion center program.
- Conduct Privacy Compliance Reviews for the DHS-EU PNR Agreements and the Chief Privacy Officer will continue to support the Department’s PNR efforts.
- Develop a privacy training module on safeguarding Personally Identifiable Information for use throughout the Department.
- Continue to provide privacy subject matter expertise in support of the Department’s mission to engage in international information partnerships for such programs as Passenger Name Records and Preventing and Combating Serious Crime.
- Collaborate with other federal agencies and private sector organizations by identifying ways to leverage private sector identity validating mechanisms.
- Coordinate with NPPD Privacy Office and the Office of the Chief Information Security Officer to conduct a privacy review of the operation of elements of the Einstein cybersecurity program.
- Decrease DHS FOIA backlog by at least 15% while keeping up with processing the increasing volume of incoming FOIA requests.
- Host the first annual DHS-wide FOIA training workshop for Components and their staff to provide guidance on DHS-wide policies and to facilitate networking.
- Continue to improve outreach in the privacy and disclosure communities through meetings and public workshops.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Support the Department’s National Fusion Center network through targeted training and policy guidance.
- Continue implementation of privacy policy guidance and compliance measures for DHS information sharing.
- Continue to support negotiation of international information sharing agreements including a binding agreement on privacy and law enforcement principles with the European Union.
- Continue to build the Department’s infrastructure of Component privacy officers through networking and targeted training.

- Enhance capabilities to conduct privacy compliance reviews, biennial System of Records Notices (SORN) reviews and tri-annual Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) and Privacy Training & Awareness (PTA) reviews.

PPA: OFFICE OF COUNTERNARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	16	16	\$3,732
2011 Continuing Resolution	15	15	3,612
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	202
2012 Current Services	15	15	3,814
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	15	15	3,814

OSEM requests \$3.814 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) supports the Department and the national drug control program by coordinating policy and operations within DHS and between the Department and other Federal departments and agencies and between the Department and state and local agencies with respect to stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States. The Office ensures the adequacy of resources within the Department and recommends the appropriate financial and personnel resources necessary to help the Department better fulfill its responsibility to stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States. CNE also works closely with intelligence and law enforcement entities within DHS and across the federal government to assist in tracking and severing connections between drugs and terrorism (known as the DTX Project). DTX activities to track and sever the connections between drug trafficking and terrorism are conducted within the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) construct.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

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

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Facilitate and expand Drug Endangered Children (DEC) training through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement entities.
- Coordinate, further develop, and mine the information gained from the U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Criminal Proceeds Study completed in 2010.

- Oversee a U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Southbound Arms-Trafficking Study to enhance intelligence and information related to weapons smuggling into Mexico. The information gathered will support efforts to stop narcotics-related violence in Mexico and potential spillover violence into the United States.
- Continue to improve the coordination of counternarcotics efforts among DHS Components. The Counternarcotics Coordinating Council (CCC) will be used to identify and address areas in which greater cooperation among DHS Components can improve the Department's support to national drug control programs and objectives.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide Executive Agent oversight for implementing the *2011 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*. CNE anticipates that the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy will request CNE to co-lead the interagency's efforts to complete and execute an Implementation Plan for the *2011 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*.
- Continue working within DHS and with the Department's interagency law enforcement and intelligence partners to improve collaboration, information exchange, and knowledge sharing in order to enhance United States Government efforts to track and sever the connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism.
- Continue to improve the coordination of counternarcotics efforts among DHS Components. The Counternarcotics Coordinating Council (CCC) will be used to identify and address areas in which greater cooperation among DHS Components can improve the Department's support to national drug control programs and objectives. This coordination will ensure all Components are able to communicate their counternarcotics plans and priorities to senior Departmental leadership ensuring the efficacy of efforts among the DHS counternarcotics enterprise.

Adjustments-to-Base for OSEM**(\$6,356)**Strategic Goal(s) & Objectives: 5.1**Annualization of Prior Year Funding.....\$3, 233**

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of Prior Year Funding	FTE	Total (\$000)
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	0	2,549
Office of Privacy	2	684
	2	\$3,233

Certain projects and programs for which resources were first provided in FY 2010 were funded for only part of the year. Additional funding and full-time equivalents (FTE) are required to provide full year resources.

Working Capital Fund\$3,031

PPA Breakdown – Working Capital Fund	Total (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Secretary	128
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	130
Office of the Chief of Staff	246
Office of the Executive Secretary	709
Inter-governmental Affairs	198
Office of Policy	(1,007)
Office of Public Affairs	520
Office of Legislative Affairs	(26)
Office of the General Counsel	723
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	400
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	296
Privacy Office	430
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	284
	\$3,031

The net increase of \$3.031 million reflects upward adjustments to the estimated NCR Infrastructure Operations and Rent activities.

FY 2012 Prior Year Non Pay inflation excluding GSA rent.....\$487

PPA Breakdown - FY 2012 Non Pay Inflation	Total (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Secretary	37
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	11
Office of the Chief of Staff	13
Office of the Executive Secretary	16
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	15
Office of Policy	230
Office of Public Affairs	13
Office of Legislative Affairs	11
Office of the General Counsel	32
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	45
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	36
Privacy Office	19
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	9
	\$487

The decrease of \$0.487 million represents cost attributed to 1.4% non-pay inflation.

Nonrecurring Initiative (\$8,878)

PPA Breakdown – Nonrecurring Initiative	Total (\$000)
Office of Policy	(7,511)
Office of the General Counsel	(1,367)
	(\$8,878)

The Office of Policy will non-recur the Intermodal Security Coordination Office in FY 2012 due to duplicative functions in other agencies and non-recur costs related to money spent on contracts in support of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

The Office of General Counsel will non-recur costs related to money spent on unfulfilled interagency agreements for salaries and benefits for reimbursable attorneys and honors fellows.

Efficiency Review Savings..... (\$152)

PPA Breakdown – Efficiency Review Offset	Total (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(5)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(2)
Office of the Chief of Staff	(4)
Office of the Executive Secretary	(9)
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	(4)
Office of Policy	(46)
Office of Public Affairs	(7)
Office of Legislative Affairs	(7)
Office of the General Counsel	(24)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	(24)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	(7)
Privacy Office	(9)
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	(4)
	(\$152)

The decrease of \$0.152 million represents cost savings attributed to the Secretary’s Efficiency Review Initiative.

Program Support Adjustment..... (\$2,350)

PPA Breakdown – Program Support Reduction	Total (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(37)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(11)
Office of the Chief of Staff	(13)
Office of the Executive Secretary	(16)
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	(15)
Office of Policy	(230)
Office of Public Affairs	(13)
Office of Legislative Affairs	(370)
Office of the General Counsel	(937)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	(45)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	(596)
Privacy Office	(19)
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	(48)
	(\$2,350)

The decrease of \$2.350 million represents a program support adjustment. It is an adjustment to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services and other contract services.

Administrative Savings Initiative..... (\$1,727)

PPA Breakdown – Administrative Savings Initiative	Total (\$000)
Immediate Office of the Secretary	(20)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	(20)
Office of the Chief of Staff	(35)
Office of the Executive Secretary	(98)
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	(86)
Office of Policy	(577)
Office of Public Affairs	(85)
Office of Legislative Affairs	(64)
Office of the General Counsel	(33)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	(487)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	(78)
Privacy Office	(105)
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	(39)
	(\$1,727)

The decrease of \$1.727 million represents cost savings attributed to the Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI) decreasing overall administrative expenses. The following types of activities are affected: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary for Executive Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: CRCL Title VI Enforcement

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders.

Program Increase: Positions 3 FTE 2 Dollars \$0.377M

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-				106	106	23,542
Program Increase							3	2	377
Budget Request	79	77	20,688	100	100	21,104	109	107.5	23,919

Description of Item

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) requests 2 FTE, 3 Positions and \$0.377 million for FY 2012. The program increase will allow CRCL to begin a DHS-wide Title VI program, which is necessary to comply with federal law and Executive Orders. A Department-level Title VI program to ensure and coordinate Title VI compliance activities across the Department and also to comply with the requirements of Executive Order 12250, which instructs federal departments and agencies that administer Federal financial assistance to make reports to and otherwise coordinate with the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Justification

The Department of Homeland Security has yet to establish a department-level Title VI program to ensure that its recipients of federal financial assistance do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin in the services or programs they provide. This mandate to federal agencies is set forth in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) and related Executive Orders (including but not limited to Executive Order 13166, on *Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency*) to prevent racial and related discrimination by recipients of DHS funding or other financial assistance. Although the FEMA, the largest DHS granting agency, has a small program in place to implement Title VI, this program is limited to FEMA's grants. As of yet, no such program exists for non-FEMA grant-making and other financial assistance from DHS.

CRCL is the office within DHS with the authority to oversee and manage a Department-wide Title VI program, under 6 U.S.C. § 345 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000ee-1, DHS Delegation No. 3095, and DHS Management Directive 3500. However, CRCL has not had the sufficient level of resources to appropriately exercise this authority.

At this time, CRCL has two employees who will on-board in the next several months to work on Title VI enforcement. New staff will assess Department-wide needs and collect information from each Component on current federal financial assistance programs and related processes; including any under Title VI, begin the process of moving from interim to final Title VI regulations, and begin to do training and compliance work.

The three positions requested for FY 2012 will allow CRCL to coordinate Title VI compliance activities across the Department and to ensure that DHS complies with reporting under Executive Order 12250, including biannual requests for information about complaints, pre- and post-award reviews, training and other measures. In addition, CRCL could over time begin other compliance activities such as a self-certification and desk audit program, which are a mainstay of established Title VI compliance activities across the Federal government.

Impacts on Performance

DHS' missions of *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* and *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* can o be accomplished if DHS recipients comply with the non-discrimination prohibition of Title VI. Such compliance helps ensure that specific populations that have been historically underserved receive equal access to the programs and services supported by DHS.

This new program provides proper enforcement of Title VI. With the approval of funding for additional staff, CRCL will be able to begin a much-needed Department-wide Title VI program as mandated by statute and interim regulations. Recipients of the Department's \$14-\$15 billion dollar annual grant funding stream will be held accountable to Title VI as this program begins compliance work.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary for Executive Management
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: CRCL 287 (g) and Secure Communities

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Program Increase: Positions 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$0.694M

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-				106	106	23,542
Program Increase							5	3	694
Budget Request	79	77	20,688	100	100	21,104	111	108.5	24,236

Description of Item

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) requests 3 FTE, 5 Positions and \$0.694 million for FY 2012. The program increase will allow CRCL to provide policy advice, investigations, and training relating to ICE's 287(g) and Secure Communities programs. CRCL will participate in Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) advisory committee, improve ICE's site audits of 287(g) programs, conduct sole and joint investigations, improve data-based and statistical oversight, review policies and procedures to ensure respect for civil rights and civil liberties, and provide training. ICE's 287(g) and Secure Communities programs directly touch upon the civil rights and civil liberties of many thousands of people who are arrested or otherwise touched by local law enforcement, and include complex issues such as potential race-based policing, violations of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution, support to victims of crimes who are entitled to protection under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and compliance with international human rights treaties.

Justification

By 2013, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has set as a major priority 100% participation by state and local law enforcement agencies in the Secure Communities program, which automates biometric detection of known immigration offenders among those arrested. DHS has also continued to expand the 287(g) program, under which a joint Memorandum of Agreement delegates local law enforcement agencies certain enforcement authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act. CRCL is statutorily responsible to provide civil rights oversight for these two programs, but as the programs have rapidly expanded across the country, CRCL has not been able to adequately staff that oversight. In particular, CRCL has yet to establish a robust ability to investigate broad civil rights complaints against such programs, to work with 287(g) programs on systematic reporting and other compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which bans race and national origin discrimination), to establish Department-level Security Communities program training to assist

compliance with civil rights requirements while identifying, detaining and processing immigration offenders, or to engage with affected communities to educate them about the program, to lessen common misperceptions that may lead vulnerable community members not seeking law enforcement assistance, to identify complaint procedures, and to inform policy work to ensure respect for civil rights and civil liberties.

Current staff and an expert consultant are conducting statistical analysis of 287(g) and Secure Communities, and providing assistance to ICE on its 287(g) Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) audit process. With the additional 2.5 FTE requested for FY2012, CRCL will hire 5 employees: (1) GS-14 Training Specialist, (1) GS-15 Statistician, (2) GS-14 Investigators and (1) GS-14 Policy Advisor. The additional staff will conduct pattern-or-practice type investigations, augment training (both live and web-based) provided to state and local law enforcement personnel that participate in the programs (and their supervisors), conduct sophisticated special and routine statistical analysis, provide civil rights and civil liberties policy advice, and engage with affected communities.

CRCL will also be able to increase collaboration efforts with both ICE and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). ICE collaboration will include assistance in program development and evolution of policies, procedures, and activities to ensure appropriate protection for civil rights and civil liberties, to assist ICE's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) in its audits of 287(g) jurisdictions both through on-site participation and recommendations for better incorporating civil rights and civil liberties issues into its standardized audit procedures, and to provide civil rights and civil liberties training to ICE OPR auditors and to ICE 287(g) program managers. Equally important is further collaboration.

With ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) to better survey and monitor the exercise of immigration authority by state and local law enforcement.

Further collaborative efforts with DOJ includes providing expert program assistance to DOJ attorneys and investigators on the relationship between state and local law enforcement of immigration law and potential civil rights and civil liberties violations, which will have an impact on the programs in particular communities (received through CRCL's engagement with affected communities), and on the responsibility of state and local law enforcement participating in the programs to comply with federal civil rights statutes and mandates.

Impact on Performance

The performance of this program will directly support DHS's mission of *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws*, which is enhanced by the 287(g) and Secure Communities programs. But it is crucial that these major programs proceed with sufficient regard for – and support, training, oversight related to – civil rights requirements. Approval of the request for additional FTE will allow CRCL to provide policy advice, investigations, and training relating to ICE's 287(g) and Secure Communities programs.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A: Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Justification of Proposed Changes in Legislative Language**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act (6 U.S.C. 112), and Executive Management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, [\$147,818,000] **\$142,533,000**: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$60,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, of which \$20,000 shall be made available to the Office of Policy for Visa Waiver Program negotiations in Washington, DC.

Explanation of Changes:

Not Applicable.

B: Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	656	641	146,344
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution ¹	647	645	147,818
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of prior year part year funding.....	---	2	3,233
GSA Rent.....	---	---	1,410
Non-pay and WCF inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	487
Working Capital Fund Assessment Adjustment.....	---	---	2,710
FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce.....	22	22	---
Right Size FTE and Positions	44	44	---
Total Increases	66	68	7,840
Decreases			
Termination of one-time cost.....	---	---	(8,878)
Working Capital Fund Adjustment.....	---	---	(1,089)
Right Size FTE and Positions.....	(8)	(8)	---
Efficiency Review Reduction.....	---	---	(152)
Program Support Reduction.....	---	---	(2,350)
Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI) ²	---	---	(1,727)
Total Decreases	(8)	(8)	(14,196)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	58	60	(6,356)
2012 Current Services	705	705	141,462
Program Changes : Increases			
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: Title VI.....	3	2	377
CRCL 287 (g) and Secure Communities.....	5	3	694
Total Program Changes	8	4	1,071
2012 Request	713	709	142,533
2011 to 2012 Total Change	66	64	(5,285)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$1.727 million for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	654	641	\$146,344
2011 Continuing Resolution	647	645	147,818
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	66	68	2,513
Decreases	(8)	(8)	(8,869)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	58	60	(6,356)
2012 Current Services	705	705	141,462
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	8	4	1,071
2012 President's Budget	713	709	142,533
2011 to 2012 Total Change	66	64	(\$5,285)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Continuing Resolution			2012 Adjustments to Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	12	12	5,061	---	---	103	---	---	---	12	12	5,164	---	---	\$103
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	6	6	1,810	---	---	108	---	---	---	6	6	1,918	---	---	108
Office of the Chief of Staff	15	15	2,595	---	---	207	---	---	---	15	15	2,802	---	---	207
Office of the Executive Secretary	58	58	7,800	4	4	602	---	---	---	62	62	8,402	4	4	602
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	27	27	2,800	---	---	108	---	---	---	27	27	2,908	---	---	108
Office of Policy	187	187	51,564	20	20	(9,141)	---	---	---	207	207	42,423	20	20	(9,141)
Office of Public Affairs	38	38	5,991	(8)	(8)	428	---	---	---	30	30	6,419	(8)	(8)	428
Office of Legislative Affairs	31	31	6,797	---	---	(456)	---	---	---	31	31	6,341	---	---	(456)
Office of the General Counsel	86	86	24,028	24	24	(1,606)	---	---	---	110	110	22,422	24	24	(1,606)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	100	100	21,104	6	6	2,438	8	4	1,071	114	110	24,613	14	10	3,509
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	36	36	6,685	5	5	(349)	---	---	---	41	41	6,336	5	5	(349)
Privacy Office	36	34	7,971	7	9	1,000	---	---	---	43	43	8,971	7	9	1,000
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	15	15	3,612	---	---	202	---	---	---	15	15	3,814	---	---	202
Total	647	645	\$147,818	58	60	(\$6,356)	8	4	\$1,071	713	709	142,533	66	64	(\$5,285)

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Customs and Border Protection	3	3	\$398	13	10	\$975	4	4	\$300	(9)	(6)	(\$675)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	3	3	387	4	4	380	2	2	150	(2)	(2)	(230)
Analysis & Operations	52	26	1,519	16	14	1,600	10	10	1,270	(6)	(4)	(330)
Science and Technology	4	4	650	6	5	680	7	7	850	1	2	170
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	1	1	61	4	3	304	2	2	150	(2)	(1)	(154)
Transportation Security Administration	1	1	125	1	1	95	2	2	150	1	1	55
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	1	1	317	3	3	316	3	3	290	---	---	(26)
Federal Emergency Management Agency	3	3	118	2	2	151	2	2	150	---	---	(1)
National Protection and Programs Directorate	17	17	1,902	21	19	2,304	26	26	3,510	5	7	1,206
Chief Information Officer	---	---	0	3	2	209	---	---	0	(3)	(2)	(209)
Office of Health Affairs	1	1	166	1	1	157	2	2	280	1	1	123
United States Coast Guard	---	---	200	1	1	95	---	---	0	(1)	(1)	(95)
Department of State	7	7	831	8	8	1,148	---	---	0	(8)	(8)	(1,148)
Total Budgetary Resources	93	67	\$6,673	83	73	\$8,414	60	60	\$7,100	(23)	(13)	(\$1,314)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Office of Policy	23	23	2,304	48	38	3,946	20	20	1,500	(28)	(18)	(2,446)
Office of the General Counsel	27	27	3,568	33	33	4,289	40	40	5,600	7	7	1,311
Public Affairs	2	1	141	1	1	56	---	---	0	(1)	(1)	(56)
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	1	1	52	1	1	123	---	---	0	(1)	(1)	(123)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	40	14	408									
Total Obligations	93	66	\$6,672	83	73	\$8,414	60	60	\$7,100	(23)	(13)	(\$1,314)

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 President's Budget	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	55,379	58,070	61,674	3,604
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	8,921	9,930	10,060	130
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,050	2,320	2,069	(251)
11.8 Special Service Pay	593	158	158	---
12.1 Benefits	17,320	19,993	20,893	900
13.0 Benefits - former	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	84,263	\$90,471	\$94,854	\$4,383
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	5,813	5,975	5,809	(166)
22.0 Transportation of things	88	169	96	(73)
23.1 GSA rent	9,394	9,772	11,219	1,447
23.2 Other rent	82	41	41	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	21	256	211	(45)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	144	308	281	(27)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,705	7,699	3,432	(4,267)
25.2 Other services	7,264	5,053	1,526	(3,527)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	29,321	25,658	22,702	(2,956)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	865	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	56	30	31	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,002	16	16	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,299	1,184	1,121	(63)
31.0 Equipment	1,027	1,186	1,194	8
Total, Other Object Classes	62,081	\$57,347	\$47,679	(\$9,669)
Total, Direct Obligations	146,344	\$147,818	\$142,533	(\$5,285)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	President's Budget	Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	50	57	65	8
Total, EX	6	---	---	---
GS-15	187	153	178	25
GS-14	117	100	113	13
GS-13	88	92	100	8
GS-12	63	66	76	10
GS-11	62	63	86	23
GS-9	66	79	67	(12)
GS-8	6	4	9	5
GS-7	11	32	16	(16)
GS-5	---	1	1	---
GS-4	---	---	2	2
GS-3	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	656	647	713	66
FTE	647	645	709	64
Headquarters	650	637	704	67
U.S. Field	6	10	5	(5)
Foreign Field	---	---	4	4
Total Permanent Positions	656	647	713	66
Average ES Salary	\$163,928	\$144,692	\$165,000	20,308
Average GS Salary	\$105,833	\$100,222	\$102,373	2,151
Average GS Grade	13.86	12.85	13.06	0.21

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Immediate Office of the Secretary**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Immediate Office of the Secretary		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	660	\$728	728	---
11.3	Other than perm	429	345	345	---
11.5	Other per comp	21	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	218	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	244	831	831	---
21.0	Travel	2,170	2,000	2,012	12
23.1	GSA rent	335	377	377	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	9	151	153	2
24.0	Printing	13	16	16	---
25.2	Other Services	311	31	26	(5)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	474	534	627	93
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	1	1	1	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	70	44	45	1
31.0	Equipment	9	3	3	---
Total, Immediate Office of the Secretary		4,964	\$5,061	\$5,164	\$103
Full Time Equivalents		7	12	12	---
Positions		8	12	12	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of the Secretary provides central leadership, management and direction for the entire Department of Homeland Security. This Office provides oversight for all offices within the Departmental Operations function as well as all other entities of the Department. It is the Secretary's role to serve as the top representative of Homeland Security to the President, Congress and the general public.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,572	\$1,904	\$1,904	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Executive Leadership and Direction by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for benefits and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$2,170	\$2,000	\$2,012	\$12

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Executive Leadership and Direction's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$32,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation and a decrease \$20,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$335	\$377	\$377	---

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$9	\$151	\$153	\$2

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request is \$153,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$13	\$16	\$16	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$311	\$31	\$26	(\$5)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$5,000 due to an efficiency review reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$474	\$534	\$627	\$93

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$2,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation, a \$128,000 increase for WCF assessment adjustment, and a program support reduction of \$37,000 to offset non-pay inflation.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, DHS Shared Services assessment for the Federal Occupational Health Clinic is reflected in this object class.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$70	\$44	\$45	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request is \$45,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$9	\$3	\$3	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$343	\$415	\$415	---
11.3	Other than perm	316	52	52	---
11.5	Other per comp	39	60	60	---
12.1	Benefits	171	201	201	---
21.0	Travel	757	697	677	(20)
22.0	Transportation of things	22	22	22	---
23.1	GSA rent	114	122	252	130
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	5	16	16	---
25.2	Other Services	71	19	17	(2)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	178	180	180	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	5	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	1	1	1	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	21	25	25	---
31.0	Equipment	3	---	---	---
Total, Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary		2,048*	\$1,810	\$1,918	\$108
Full Time Equivalent Positions		6	6	6	---
Positions		6	6	6	---

* Amount includes reprogramming action of \$300K for travel

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of the Deputy Secretary directly supports the Office of the Secretary by providing leadership to the Department. This focuses on internal management and direction, which ensures that the Department will continue to operate efficiently and effectively in carrying out its mission. It is the Deputy Secretary's role to provide internal oversight to all Departmental Operations, which allows the Secretary to focus more on external matters concerning DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$869	\$728	\$728	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Executive Leadership and Direction by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$757	\$697	\$677	(\$20)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Executive Leadership and Direction's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$20,000 due to an Administrative Savings Initiative submitted by the Secretary.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$114	\$122	\$252	\$130

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request is \$252,000 due to an increase in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$5	\$16	\$16	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$71	\$19	\$17	(\$2)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$2,000 due to an efficiency review reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$178	\$180	\$180	---

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, DHS Shared Services assessment for the Federal Occupational Health Clinic is reflected in this object class.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$21	\$25	\$25	---

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$3	---	---	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Chief of Staff**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Office of Chief of Staff		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	434	\$522	522	---
11.3	Other than perm	908	783	783	---
11.5	Other per comp	28	10	10	---
12.1	Benefits	377	210	210	---
21.0	Travel	299	380	351	(29)
23.1	GSA rent	74	80	326	246
24.0	Printing	2	11	11	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	---	128	130	2
25.2	Other Services	22	38	35	(3)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	269	377	365	(12)
25.6	Medical care	2	2	3	1
26.0	Supplies & materials	28	49	50	1
31.0	Equipment	4	5	6	1
Total, Chief of Staff		\$2,447	\$2,595	\$2,802	\$207
Full Time Equivalents		17	15	15	---
Positions		17	15	15	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of the Chief of Staff promotes the coordination of the agencies and directorates that have been consolidated into the Department of Homeland Security. The Office of the Chief of Staff is responsible for all operational functions that relate to the Immediate Office of the Secretary (budget, information technology, and personnel), and coordinates activities with the Department Headquarters continuity of operations. With the inherent challenges of a concurrent creation of a new Department, reorganization, consolidation, and several new offices, the Office of the Chief of Staff seeks to streamline, coordinate, and deliver highly effective initiatives and policies that will ensure our safety, response capacity, and our freedoms.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,747	\$1,525	\$1,525	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Executive Leadership and Direction by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$299	\$380	\$351	(\$29)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Executive Leadership and Direction's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$6,000 due to 1.4% non-pay inflation and a decrease of \$35,000 due to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$74	\$80	\$326	\$246

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request is \$326,000 due to increase in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$2	\$11	\$11	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$128	\$130	\$2

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes \$2,000 due to 1.4% non-pay inflation which is offset by a \$13,000 reduction in Purchases from Government Accounts due to the Program Support Reduction.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$22	\$38	\$35	(\$3)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes \$1,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation and a decrease of \$4,000 due to an efficiency review reduction.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$269	\$377	\$365	(\$12)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$1,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation and a decrease of \$13,000 due to a program support reduction.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, DHS Shared Services assessment for the Federal Occupational Health Clinic is reflected in this object class. The FY 2012 request includes 1.4% non-pay inflation which is offset by a \$13,000 reduction in Purchases from Government Accounts due to Program Support Reduction.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$28	\$49	\$50	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request is \$50,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$1

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$6,000 to meet resource requirements.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of the Executive Secretary
 Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Office of the Executive Secretary		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$3,834	\$3,193	\$3,379	\$186
11.3	Other than perm	188	359	359	---
11.5	Other per comp	288	168	168	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	106	158	158	---
12.1	Benefits	1,130	1,333	1,415	82
21.0	Travel	6	6	6	---
23.1	GSA rent	448	390	539	149
24.0	Printing	2	31	22	(9)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	---	140	2	(138)
25.2	Other Services	268	128	2	(126)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,044	1,709	2,199	490
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	87	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	4	4	4	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	120	142	109	(33)
31.0	Equipment	139	39	40	1
Total, Executive Secretary		\$7,664	\$7,800	\$8,402	\$602
Full Time Equivalents		48	58	62	4
Positions		46	58	62	4

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Executive Secretary is to establish effective and proficient protocols in the processing of all internal communication, decision management, briefings, liaison activity between the Department and its components, and external correspondence for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and all directorates.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$5,546	\$5,211	\$5,479	\$268

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Executive Leadership and Direction by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for pay, benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. The FY 2012 request is \$5,479,000 due to contractor conversions.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$6	\$6	\$6	---

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Executive Leadership and Direction's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$448	\$390	\$539	\$149

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. GSA Rent is paid centrally by Working Capital Fund. The FY 2012 request is \$539,000 due to a change in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$2	\$31	\$22	(\$9)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$9,000 due to an efficiency review reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$140	\$2	(\$138)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$138,000 in contractor support to reflect the conversion of administrative contract personnel.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$268	\$128	\$2	(\$126)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$126,000 in contractor support to reflect the conversion of administrative contract personnel.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,044	\$1,709	\$2,199	\$490

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2012 request includes: an increase of \$560,000 for a WCF assessment adjustment for NFC Payroll Services & Reporting and HQ Human Capital Services; an decrease of \$16,000 to offset the 1.4% non-pay inflation increase; a decrease of \$34,000 due to an Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI); and a decrease of \$29,000 due to the Professional Services Contracts reduction taken as part of the ASI.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$4	\$4	\$4	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, DHS Shared Services assessment for the Federal Occupational Health Clinic is reflected in this object class.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$120	\$142	\$109	(\$33)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$33,000 due to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$139	\$39	\$40	\$1

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$40,000 to meet resource requirements.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA:Office of Intergovernmental Affairs		2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	800	1,455	1,455	---
11.3	Other than perm	244	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	31	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	269	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	293	397	397	---
21.0	Travel	114	130	124	(6)
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	149	149
25.2	Other Services	77	341	286	(55)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	577	422	463	41
25.6	Medical care	2	2	2	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	8	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	45	53	32	(21)
Total, Intergovernmental Affairs		2,460	2,800	2,908	108
Full Time Equivalent		13	27	27	---
Positions		15	27	27	---

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) is to act as an advocate for the State, local, tribal and territorial officials within DHS and to operate as the primary liaison between those officials and the Secretary and senior DHS leadership. IGA facilitates an integrated national approach to homeland security across a broad spectrum of issues confronting DHS by ensuring, coordinating, and advancing Federal interaction with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,637	\$1,852	\$1,852	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Executive Leadership and Direction by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for pay, benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$114	\$130	\$124	(\$6)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of IGA's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes a non-pay inflation rate of 1.4% for \$2,000 and a decrease for the Administrative Savings Initiative of \$8,000.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$0	\$149	\$149

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the WCF adjustment of \$149,000 to properly reflect occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$77	\$341	\$286	(\$55)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$5,000 for non-pay inflation of 1.4%, a decrease of \$4,000 as part of the efficiency review submitted by the Secretary and a decrease of \$56,000 due to the ASI Professional Services Contract savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$577	\$422	\$463	\$41

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes : an increase of \$7,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation; an increase of \$49,000 for WCF assessment adjustments and an offsetting reduction in program support to meet fiscal guidance.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$2	\$2	\$2	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$45	\$53	\$32	(\$21)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$1,000 for non-pay inflation of 1.4% and a decrease of \$22,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative.

H: PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Policy
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Office of Policy		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	16,411	16,530	16,530	---
11.3	Other than perm	4,104	5,139	5,139	---
11.5	Other per comp	577	663	663	---
12.1	Benefits	5,298	5,920	5,920	---
21.0	Travel	1,354	1,494	1,494	---
22.0	Transportation of things	52	91	71	(20)
23.1	GSA rent	2,957	2,666	2,467	(199)
23.2	Other rent	---	26	26	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	74	48	(26)
24.0	Printing	35	105	105	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	2,615	6,053	1,879	(4,174)
25.2	Other Services	1,207	1,571	69	(1,502)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	13,755	10,306	7,086	(3,220)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	88	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	20	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,000	16	16	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	172	342	342	---
31.0	Equipment	363	568	568	---
Total, Office of Policy		51,008	\$51,564	\$42,423	(\$9,141)
Full Time Equivalents		204	187	207	20
Positions		199	187	207	20

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of Policy is the primary coordinator of Department-wide policies, programs, and planning, which ensures consistency and integration of missions throughout the entire Department. It provides the Department with a central office to develop and communicate policies across multiple components of the homeland security network and it strengthens the Department's ability to maintain policy and operational readiness needed to protect the homeland. It also provides the foundation and direction for Department-wide strategic planning and budget priorities. A central DHS policy office that bridges multiple, headquarter components and operating agencies improves communication among DHS entities, eliminate duplication of effort, and translate policies into timely action. It also creates a single point of contact for internal and external stakeholders that will allow for streamlined policy management across the Department.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$26,390	\$28,252	\$28,252	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Policy by Federal civilian employees.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$1,354	\$1,494	\$1,494	---

Requested funds cover the travel costs of the Office of Policy's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$52	\$91	\$71	(\$20)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of furniture and other household goods. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$20,000 for an adjustment as the result of the Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2,957	\$2,666	\$2,467	(\$199)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment of \$199,000 due to a WCF adjustment to properly reflect a decrease in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$0	\$26	\$26	---

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$74	\$48	(\$26)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$26,000 for an adjustment as a result of the Efficiency Review .

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$35	\$105	\$105	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,615	\$6,053	\$1,879	(\$4,174)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes termination of one-time costs of \$4,061,000 and a decrease of \$113,000 as a result of the Administrative Savings Initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$1,207	\$1,571	\$69	(\$1,502)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes a \$1,038,000 decrease for termination of one-time costs related to money spent on contracts in support of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and also taken to non-recur the Intermodal Security Initiative. Additionally the decrease includes \$464,000 taken for an adjustment as a result of reductions to professional services contract savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$13,755	\$10,306	\$7,086	(\$3,220)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and, and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$1,007,000 for WCF reductions in NCR Infrastructure and Data Center Services from Department of Justice and a \$2,412,000 decrease for termination of one-time costs related to money spent on contracts in support of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and also taken to non-recur the Intermodal Security Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$88	---	---	---

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$20	---	---	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, DHS Shared Services assessment for the Federal Occupational Health Clinic is reflected in this object class.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$2,000	\$16	\$16	---

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$172	\$342	\$342	---

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$363	\$568	\$568	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Public Affairs**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Office of Public Affairs		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	2,099	2,074	2,074	---
11.3	Other than perm	788	890	890	---
11.5	Other per comp	51	56	56	---
12.1	Benefits	792	866	866	---
21.0	Travel	83	200	163	(37)
23.1	GSA rent	---	648	679	31
24.0	Printing	---	3	3	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	344	28	28	---
25.2	Other Services	100	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,773	1,191	1,625	434
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	60	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	4	5	5	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	40	10	10	---
31.0	Equipment	---	20	20	---
Total, Office of Public Affairs		6,134	\$5,991	6,419	428
Full Time Equivalents		31	38	30	(8)
Positions		29	38	30	(8)

PPA Mission Statement

The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs oversees all external and internal communications for Homeland Security. On a daily basis, the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's web site, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials across the country. OPA also develops and manages various public education programs. The Office of Public Liaison, within OPA, fosters strategic communication with the Department's external stakeholders. The Department's organizational identity, including the Homeland Security seal and wordmark, was designed and implemented by the Office of Public Affairs. OPA directs the Department's Incident Communications program that guides overall Federal incident communication activity and coordinates with state, local, and international partners to ensure accuracy and timely information to the public during a crisis.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,730	\$3,886	\$3,886	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for OPA by Federal civilian employees.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$83	\$200	\$163	(\$37)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of OPA's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$3,000 for non-pay inflation of 1.4%, a decrease of \$7,000 due to an efficiency review, and a decrease of \$33,000 as a result of the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$648	\$679	\$31

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request is \$679,000 due to an increase in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$0	\$3	\$3	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$344	\$28	\$28	---

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,773	\$1,191	\$1,625	\$434

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$10,000 for non-pay inflation of 1.4%, an increase of \$489,000 for a WCF assessment adjustment, a decrease of \$13,000 for a program support reduction to offset the non-pay inflation, a decrease of \$32,000 as a result of the Administrative Savings Initiative, and a decrease of \$20,000 for the ASI in Professional Services Contracts.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$4	\$5	\$5	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$40	\$10	\$10	---

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$20	\$20	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Legislative Affairs**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Office of Legislative Affairs		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	2,924	2,651	2,651	---
11.3	Other than perm	338	700	700	---
11.5	Other per comp	116	140	140	---
12.1	Benefits	906	1,026	1,026	---
21.0	Travel	145	181	147	(34)
23.1	GSA rent	---	450	439	(11)
23.2	Other rent	21	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	7	1	1	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	4	4	4	---
25.2	Other Services	219	29	29	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,915	1,545	1,133	(412)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	83	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	4	6	6	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	46	46	47	1
31.0	Equipment	16	18	18	---
Total, Office of Legislative Affairs		\$6,744	\$6,797	\$6,341	(\$456)
Full Time Equivalents		33	31	31	---
Positions		29	31	31	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) is responsible for the development and advancement of the Department's legislative agenda. This includes the establishment and maintenance of constructive congressional relations, the development of Departmental protocols for interaction with Congress and contributing to the distribution and communication of the Department's strategic message.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,284	\$4,517	\$4,517	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for OLA by Federal civilian employees.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$145	\$181	\$147	(\$34)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of OLA's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes an 1.4% inflation of \$3,000, a decrease of \$7,000 for an efficiency review, and a decrease of \$30,000 due to a program support reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$450	\$439	(\$11)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment of \$11,000 for a WCF adjustment to properly reflect the occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$21	---	---	---

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$7	\$1	\$1	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4	\$4	\$4	---

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects no change.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$219	\$29	\$29	---

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,915	\$1,545	\$1,133	(\$412)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes \$7,000 for a 1.4% non-pay inflation, a decrease of \$15,000 for a WCF adjustment, a decrease of \$340,000 due to a program support reduction and a decrease of \$64,000 due to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$4	\$6	\$6	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, DHS Shared Services assessment for the Federal Occupational Health Clinic is reflected in this object class.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$46	\$46	\$47	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request is \$47,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$16	\$18	\$18	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of the General Counsel

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of the General Counsel		2010 Actuals	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	11,837	12,797	12,332	(\$465)
11.3	Other than perm	997	597	597	---
11.5	Other per comp	388	643	392	(251)
12.1	Benefits	3,378	3,545	3,377	(168)
21.0	Travel	233	250	228	(22)
22.0	Transportation of things	14	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	2,951	1,765	1,803	38
23.2	Other rent	---	15	15	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	21	---	(21)
24.0	Printing	12	11	11	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	15	131	131	---
25.2	Other Services	213	83	---	(83)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	3,107	3,894	3,262	(632)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	166	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	10	9	9	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	169	133	131	(2)
31.0	Equipment	209	134	134	---
Total, Office of the General Counsel		\$23,699	\$24,028	\$22,422	(\$1,606)
Full Time Equivalents		124	86	110	24
Positions		140	86	110	24

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) provides legal counsel for all DHS offices (except those specifically excluded by regulation or directive), determines the Department's position in order to provide effective legal services dealing with claims, with protests, with litigation, and with alternative dispute resolution, and represents the Department in all legal forums.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$16,600	\$17,582	\$16,698	(\$884)

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for Office of General Counsel by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$884,000 due to termination of one time costs.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$233	\$250	\$228	(\$22)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of OGC's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$22,000 for an adjustment as the result of the Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$14	---	---	---

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2,951	\$1,765	\$1,803	\$38

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request is \$1,803,000 due to an increase in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$0	\$15	\$15	---

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	---	\$21	---	(\$21)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$21,000 due to program support reductions taken to meet fiscal guidance.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$12	\$11	\$11	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15	\$131	\$131	---

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$213	\$83	\$0	(\$83)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes a an increase of \$1,000 for 1.4% inflation adjustment, a decrease of \$50,000 due to termination of one-time costs, a decrease of \$1,000 for a program support reduction and a decrease of \$33,000 due to ASI Professional Services Contracts savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$3,107	\$3,894	\$3,262	(\$632)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes a \$21,000 increase due to non-pay inflation of 1.4%, \$685,000 increase due to WCF assessment adjustment for HQ Human Capital Services and WCF NCR IT charges, a decrease of \$1,317,000 due to termination of one-time costs and a decrease of \$21,000 due to a program support reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$10	\$9	\$9	---

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$169	\$133	\$131	(\$2)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$2,000 as the result of the Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$209	\$134	\$134	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$8,685	\$9,654	\$13,124	\$3,470
11.3	Other than perm	97	772	772	---
11.5	Other per comp	222	397	397	---
12.1	Benefits	2,448	3,264	4,109	845
21.0	Travel	366	271	275	4
23.1	GSA rent	1,829	2,052	2,268	216
23.2	Other rent	54	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	5	5	5	---
24.0	Printing	27	37	28	(9)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	704	494	457	(37)
25.2	Other Services	2,704	1,359	199	(1,160)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	2,733	2,409	2,583	174
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	189	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	4	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	338	134	136	2
31.0	Equipment	284	256	260	4
Total, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties		\$20,689	\$21,104	\$24,613	\$3,509
Full Time Equivalents		77	100	110	10
Positions		79	100	114	14

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) is to protect civil rights and civil liberties, to support DHS by providing policy advice on the full range of civil rights and civil liberties issues, and to serve as an information and communication channel with the public regarding all aspects of these issues. Section 705 of the Homeland Security Act provides that the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall: Review and assess information alleging abuses of civil rights, civil liberties, and racial and ethnic profiling by employees and officials of the Department; and make public through the internet, radio, television, or newspaper advertisements information on the responsibility and function of, and how to contact, the Officer. Submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress through the Secretary on an annual basis a report on the implementation of this section, including the use of funds appropriated to carry out this section, and allegations of abuses described under subsection (a)(1) and any actions taken by the Department in response to such allegations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$11,452	\$14,087	\$18,402	\$4,315

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$2,549,000 as a result of prior year part year funding and \$695,000 reallocated from other services to cover salaries and benefits for contractor conversions. It also includes an enhancement request of \$1,071,000 to fund 1.5 FTE for Title VI enforcement and 2.5FTE for 287 (g) and Secure Communities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$366	\$271	\$275	\$4

Requested funds cover the travel costs of CRCL's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes a non pay inflation rate of 1.4% which has a corresponding offsetting reduction of \$4,000 taken in advisory and assistance services as a program support reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$1,829	\$2,052	\$2,268	\$216

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment of \$216,000 for a WCF adjustment due to an increase in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$5	\$5	\$5	---

Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$27	\$37	\$28	(\$9)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$9,000 for an efficiency review reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$704	\$494	\$457	(\$37)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$8,000 for non-pay inflation of 1.4% and a reduction of \$45,000 for program support reduction to meet fiscal guidance.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$2,704	\$1,359	\$199	(\$1,160)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$22,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation, decrease of \$695,000 realigned to payroll and benefits for contractor conversion, and a decrease of \$487,000 for professional services contract savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$2,733	\$2,409	\$2,583	\$174

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$4,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation, an increase of \$184,000 for a WCF Assessment Adjustment, and a decrease of \$14,000 due to an Efficiency Review reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$338	\$134	\$136	\$2

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request is \$136,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$284	\$256	\$260	\$4

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$260,000 to meet resource requirements.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$2,335	\$2,314	\$2,314	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	42	63	63	---
11.5	Other per comp	103	57	57	---
12.1	Benefits	714	675	675	---
21.0	Travel	95	85	86	1
22.0	Transportation of things	---	56	3	(53)
23.1	GSA rent	349	328	680	352
23.2	Other rent	7	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	12	47	38	(9)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	333	104	91	(13)
25.2	Other Services	1,061	1,195	609	(586)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,329	1,636	1,593	(43)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	117	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	2	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	112	58	59	1
31.0	Equipment	---	67	68	1
Total, Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman		\$6,613	\$6,685	\$6,336	(\$349)
Full Time Equivalents		28	36	41	5
Positions		30	36	41	5

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB) is to assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS). Section 452 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 requires that CISOMB assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigrations Services, identify areas in which individuals and employers have problems in dealing with USCIS, and to the extent possible, propose changes in the administrative practices of the USCIS to mitigate problems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,194	\$3,109	\$3,109	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Executive Leadership and Direction by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for pay, benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$95	\$85	\$86	\$1

Requested funds cover the travel costs of CISOMB's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request is \$86,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$56	\$3	(\$53)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of furniture and other household goods associated with permanent change of station moves. The FY 2012 includes an increase of \$1,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation and an administrative savings reduction of \$54,000.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$349	\$328	\$680	\$352

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. GSA Rent is paid centrally by Working Capital Fund. The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment of \$352,000 due to an increase in occupancy agreements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$12	\$47	\$38	(\$9)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$9,000 due to a reduction for the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$333	\$104	\$91	(\$13)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$13,000 due to a reduction for Professional Services Contract savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$1,061	\$1,195	\$609	(\$586)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$17,000 due to 1.4% non-pay inflation, a decrease of \$7,000 as a result of the Professional Services Contract savings submitted by the Secretary, and a program support reduction of \$596,000.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,329	\$1,636	\$1,593	(\$43)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes a \$13,000 increase for 1.4% no-pay inflation and a decrease of \$56,000 for a WCF assesment adjustment.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$112	\$58	\$59	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request is \$59,000 to meet resource requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$67	\$68	\$1

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request includes \$1,000 for 1.4% non-pay inflation which has a corresponding offsetting reduction of \$1,000 to meet resource requirements.

H: PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Privacy Office
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Privacy Office		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	3,503	4,110	4,623	513
11.3	Other than perm	290	230	230	---
11.5	Other per comp	175	117	117	---
12.1	Benefits	1,104	1,229	1,400	171
21.0	Travel	139	191	159	(32)
23.1	GSA rent	---	465	800	335
24.0	Printing	26	27	27	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	93	175	128	(47)
25.2	Other Services	967	229	224	(5)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,662	1,004	1,081	77
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	70	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	2	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	111	118	105	(13)
31.0	Equipment	---	76	77	1
Total, Privacy Office		\$8,142	\$7,971	8,971	\$1,000
Full Time Equivalents		37	34	43	9
Positions		40	36	43	7

PPA Mission Statement

The Department of Homeland Security's Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of personal and Departmental information. The Privacy Office ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, mission, and core values of DHS, and implements the policies of the Department to defend and to protect the individual rights, liberties, and information interests of our citizens.

Through internal education outreach and the establishment of internal clearance procedures and milestones for program development, the Privacy Office is helping DHS components to consider privacy whenever developing new programs or revising existing ones. The Privacy Office is evaluating the use of new technologies to ensure that privacy protections are given primary consideration in the development and implementation of these new systems. In this process, DHS professionals have become educated about the need to consider – and the framework for considering – the privacy impact of their technology decisions.

The Chief Privacy Officer and the staff review Privacy Act system notices before they are sent forward and ensure that they collect only those records that are necessary to support DHS mission. The Privacy Office also guides DHS agencies in developing appropriate privacy policies for their programs and serves as a resource for any questions that may arise concerning privacy, information collection or disclosure.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$5,072	\$5,686	\$6,370	\$684

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Privacy by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for a pay raise, benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements and program increases. The FY 2012 request reflects an increase of \$684,000 for annualization of prior year part year funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$139	\$191	\$159	(\$32)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Privacy's Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes a 1.4% inflation adjustments of \$3,000 and a decrease of \$35,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$465	\$800	\$335

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. GSA Rent is paid centrally by Working Capital Fund. The FY 2012 request includes \$8,000 due to an increase in occupancy agreements and \$327,000 for a WCF adjustment.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$26	\$27	\$27	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$93	\$175	\$128	(\$47)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes a 1.4% inflation adjustment of \$3,000 and a decrease of \$50,000 as a result of the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$967	\$229	\$224	(\$5)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes a 1.4% inflation adjustment of \$9,000 and a decrease of \$14,000 in professional services savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,662	\$1,004	\$1,081	\$77

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$95,000 for a WCF adjustment and a program support reduction of \$18,000.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$111	\$118	\$105	(\$13)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request includes a 1.4% inflation adjustment of \$2,000, a \$9,000 efficiency review offset and \$6,000 for administrative savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$76	\$77	\$1

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$77,000 to meet resource requirements.

H: PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement		Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	1,508	1,627	1,527	(100)
11.3	Other than perm	178	---	130	130
11.5	Other per comp	9	9	9	---
12.1	Benefits	461	496	466	(30)
21.0	Travel	52	90	87	(3)
23.1	GSA rent	337	429	440	11
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	5	5	5	---
24.0	Printing	3	3	3	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	597	442	582	140
25.2	Other Services	44	30	30	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	501	451	505	54
26.0	Supplies & materials	27	30	30	---
42.0	Indemnity	10	---	---	---
Total, Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement		3,732	\$3,612	3,814	\$202
Full Time Equivalents		16	15	15	---
Positions		16	15	15	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement's (CNE) role is to oversee the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to secure the borders against the flow of illegal drugs and to protect the U.S. against drug-related criminal enterprises.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,156	\$2,132	\$2,132	---

Salaries and Benefits fund for compensation directly related to duties performed for CNE by Federal civilian employees.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Travel	\$52	\$90	\$87	(\$3)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of CNE Federal civilian employees, while in authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes a \$1,000 increase due to a 1.4% non-pay inflation rate and a \$4,000 decrease due to an efficiency review savings.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$337	\$429	\$440	\$11

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. GSA Rent is paid centrally by Working Capital Fund. The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment of \$11,000 due to an increase in occupancy

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$5	\$5	\$5	---

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Printing	\$3	\$3	\$3	---

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$597	\$442	\$582	\$140

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$219,000 due to a realignment of funding from Purchases from Government Accounts; a decrease of \$40,000 due to a reduction for prior year pay and non-pay inflation; and a decrease of \$39,000 as a result of the Accountable Government Initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$44	\$30	\$30	---

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$501	\$451	\$505	\$54

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment of \$54,000 for a WCF adjustment of to cover the increases in activities such as e-Training and software enterprise licenses.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$27	\$30	\$30	---

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$10	---	---	---

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	551	641	645
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Description: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties - Additional FTE are required to fulfill program increases in FY 2010 and FY 2012.	14	-	4
Increase #2: Description: Office of Privacy - Additional FTE are required to fulfill program increases in FY 2011	-	4	-
Increase #3: Description: Office of Policy - Additional FTE are required to fulfill program increases in FY 2010.	13	-	-
Increase #4: Description: Office of Privacy - Additional FTE required due to annualization.	-	-	2
Increase #5: Description: Office of Policy - FTE and Positions due to reimbursable staff	20	-	20
Increase #6: Description: Office of General Counsel - FTE and Positions due to reimbursable staff	18	-	24
Increase #7: Description: Due to Intergovernmental Affairs transfer from FEMA	17	-	-
Increase #8: Description: Office of the Executive Secretary - Additional FTE due to reduced reliance on contractors.	-	-	4
Increase #9: Description: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties - Additional FTE due to reduced reliance on contractors.	-	-	6
Increase #10: Description: Office of Privacy - Additional FTE due to reduced reliance on contractors.	-	-	7
Increase #11: Description: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman - Additional FTE due to reduced reliance on contractors.	4	-	5
Increase #12: Description: Office of Policy - Additional FTE are for FY 2010.	4	-	-
DECREASE			
Decrease #1: Description: Office of Public Affairs - Reduce FTE due to base funding reductions	-	-	(8)
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTE	641	645	709
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	90	4	64

J: FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management**

**FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Immediate Office of the Secretary	689	769	589	(180)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	281	291	160	(131)
Office of the Chief of Staff	343	384	202	(182)
Office of the Executive Secretary	1,481	1,526	1,794	268
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs ¹	180	180	571	391
Office of Policy	8,862	8,655	7,856	(799)
Office of Public Affairs	1,744	1,794	1,636	(158)
Office of Legislative Affairs	1,422	1,495	1,469	(26)
Office of the General Counsel	4,252	4,365	5,051	686
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	3,597	3,922	4,605	683
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	1,072	1,066	1,365	299
Privacy Office	1,456	1,375	1,806	431
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	737	712	845	133
Total Working Capital Fund	26,116	\$26,534	\$27,949	1,415

¹The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs was transferred from FEMA in FY 2010 and did incur WCF charges, however the WCF FY10 Enacted budget did not include this office.

K: DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS Component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance. Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS Components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

OSEM requests 22 positions and 22 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Exec Secretary – Correspondence Analyst	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	10
CIS Ombudsman – Immigration Law Analysts	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10
Privacy												
Program Specialist (FOIA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Administrative Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Assoc. Dir. Incident Inquiries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
CRCL												
Program Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Executive Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
HQ EEO Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Financial Operations Correspondence Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	33	33

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

OSEM has identified a total of 22 contractor positions to be converted to full time federal employees in FY2012. OSEM will make the conversion at a no cost net change to the government. This change will begin during the final quarter of FY11 and all personnel will be on-board by the beginning of FY12. OSEM will bring closure to several contracts in order to make this change occur. Employees converted will continue in the same or similar positions as government employees.

**Department of
Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management**



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement

The Management Directorate ensures delivery of effective and efficient business and management services throughout the Department, to enable the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to lead the unified national effort to secure America.

The DHS Management Directorate provides the business framework that enables the Department of Homeland Security to achieve its mission. It does so by providing policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the entire Department.

B. Budget Activities

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM)

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management's primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services providing leadership and oversight for all departmental management functions which include information technology, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)

Establishes policy and procedures as well as provides both departmental leadership and oversight for all functional areas managed by the DHS Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and Component Chief Administrative Officers. Functional areas include asset management (logistics, real estate, personal property, transportation, motor vehicle fleet, marine vessels), mail screening and delivery, occupational safety and health, environmental planning and management, historic preservation, energy management, record, directives, forms, library services, printing and graphics. In addition, OCAO also provides the day-to-day operational support for departmental headquarters and other components (National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Analysis and Operations (A&O), and Science and Technology Directorate).

DHS Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) Consolidation Project

Although the physical limitations of the NAC render it unsuitable as the permanent DHS headquarters, we plan to retain this property to house certain mission support functions that will not relocate to the new Consolidated DHS Headquarters Campus at St. Elizabeth's. Accordingly, DHS will need to continue to invest in this property to sustain our operational capabilities and use as one of the sites for DHS components that will not relocate to St. Elizabeth. The NAC investments will be leveraged as we realign the overall real estate portfolio to support DHS operations and integration in the National Capital Region.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer provides overall management and administration for the Department's human capital policies, programs and practices for attracting, retaining and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. The work of the OCHCO is critical to supporting and enabling the Secretary's Workforce Strategy for Fiscal Years 2011-2016, which centers around four key goals: 1) Building an effective, mission-focused, diverse and inspiring cadre of leaders; 2) Recruiting a highly qualified and diverse workforce; 3) Retaining an engaged workforce; and 4) Solidifying a unified DHS culture of mission performance, adaptability, accountability and results.

Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT)

The DHS Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and Component Human Capital Executives in partnership with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) are currently redefining a long-term strategic plan for HRIT. The goal of the new strategy is to deliver an enterprise platform for a Title V environment that provides core HR functionality and data access across the DHS enterprise in a way that optimizes efficiency. An optimized solution must also address the system shortcomings and limitations of the National Finance Center's (NFC) Pay and Personnel System. While DHS currently operates four enterprise solutions, i.e., NFC Corporate (Payroll/Personnel), EmpowHR (Personnel), webTA (Time and Attendance); and the eOPF (Electronic Personnel Folders), there remains a critical need for enterprise solutions in areas such as staffing, learning management, performance management and personnel accountability for continued operation, in the event of a declared emergency.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of department-wide procurement, acquisition program management, strategic sourcing, workforce development and competitive sourcing programs. The headquarters contracting activity, the Office of Procurement Operations (OPO), reports to the CPO and is funded through the Working Capital Fund. The Office of Selective Acquisitions (OSA), the headquarters contracting activity responsible for awarding and managing DHS's classified acquisitions, is funded through appropriated funds. While the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) officially reports to the Deputy Secretary, the funding for salaries and all management and administrative support is provided by OCPO. OCPO activities include: The Acquisition Program Management Division (APMD); the Cost Analysis Division (CAD); the Oversight and Strategic Support Division (OSS); the Policy and Acquisition Workforce (PAW); and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU).

Office of the Chief Security Officer

The mission of the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) is to secure the Department so the Department can secure the homeland. The OCSO implements security programs that safeguard DHS personnel, property, facilities, and information. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and provides security support to DHS components. The office manages operational security systems and HSPD-12 card issuance for the

Department. Additionally, the OCSO provides liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS and investigates security matters for DHS Headquarters.

C. Budget Request Summary

The Under Secretary for Management requests 971 positions, 941 FTE and \$249.058M for FY 2012. The total Adjustments-to-Base are 63 positions, 64 FTE and a decrease of \$21.136M to current services. The current services also include decreases resulting from the Department's efficiency review and administrative savings initiative.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Immediate Office of the USM	13	2,844	14	2,864	15	7,558	1	4,694	---	5,000	1	(306)
Office of Administration	87	44,381	87	44,491	140	41,248	53	(3,243)	1	(2,000)	52	(1,243)
DHS HQ NAC Project	---	8,341	---	5,500	---	5,398	---	(102)	---	---	---	(102)
Office of Human Capital	92	25,350	108	25,473	130	28,161	22	2,688	12	3,250	10	(562)
Office of Human Capital - Human Resources Information Technology	2	16,701	25	17,131	33	16,686	8	(445)	1	279	7	(724)
Office of Procurement	340	67,998	354	68,538	365	78,771	11	10,233	11	7,475	---	2,758
Office of Security	207	89,886	259	90,193	258	71,236	(1)	(18,957)	5	2,000	(6)	(20,957)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	741	\$255,501	847	\$254,190	941	\$249,058	94	(\$5,132)	30	\$16,004	64	(\$21,136)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	741	\$255,501	847	\$254,190	941	\$249,058	94	(\$5,132)	30	\$16,004	64	(\$21,136)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immediate Office of the USM

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	15	13	2,844
2011 Continuing Resolution	15	14	2,864
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	(306)
2012 Current Services	15	15	2,558
2012 Program Change	-	-	5,000
2012 Total Request	15	15	7,558

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM) requests 15 FTP, 15 FTE, and \$7.558M for FY 2012. This amount includes a \$5.0M enhancement to support a USM-led interagency analysis of icebreaking requirements in the polar regions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management ensures the Under Secretary for Management offices function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department as a whole and the USM offices. The requested funding will allow the OUSM to manage the workload of the USM offices, respond quickly to queries from within and outside the Department, and further DHS efforts for functional integration.

PPA: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	87	87	44,381
2011 Continuing Resolution	87	87	44,491
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	52	52	(1,243)
2012 Current Services	139	139	43,248
2012 Program Change	4	1	(2,000)
2012 Total Request	143	140	41,248

The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer requests \$41.248M for this activity, including 143 positions, 140 FTE.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer's primary mission is to provide DHS-wide governance and management for administrative services. Functional areas include asset management (logistics, real estate, personal property, transportation, fleet, marine vessels), mail screening and delivery, occupational safety and health, environmental planning and management, historic preservation, energy management, record, directives, forms, library services, printing and graphics.

In addition, OCAO also provides the day to day operational support for departmental headquarters and other components (National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Analysis and Operations (A&O), and Science and Technology Directorate).

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- Issued departmental program guidance for real property, personal property, and mobile asset programs to optimize processes while facilitating the integration and coordination between components and Headquarters.
- Implemented the department-wide real estate warrant program.
- Established the Asset Review Board to review major projects for consistency with asset and logistics management plans.
- Developed and implemented logistics training program that supported 70 employees, including Masters Degree Program for logistics management professionals.
- Led seven of the Secretary Efficiency Initiatives.
- Implemented a standard records management filing systems consistent with the Federal Enterprise Architecture.
- Consolidated four electronic library subscriptions providing cost avoidances.
- Reduced energy use by 13.6% from the 2003 baseline and purchased 4.1% of its electricity from qualified new renewable energy sources.
- Developed the first Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan to guide the department's sustainability actions.
- Exceeded Department of Labor Safety, Health and Return-to-Employment program goals for reducing employee injuries, with over 50 percent reductions in total injury and lost time injury rates.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement departmental capital planning program to plan, budget and track capital costs and performance of assets in support of the DHS mission.
- Implement motor vehicle fleet lifecycle management plan for each component to improve accountability, reliability, performance, acquisition planning and cost management.
- Support implementation of Transformation and System Consolidation (TASC) asset management system.
- Increase oversight of sensitive assets by evaluating component processes and systems.
- Reduce energy consumption and increase use of renewable energy.
- Refine and update Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, and oversee components implementation of their Operational Sustainability Performance Plans.
- Reduce DHS contribution to greenhouse gas emissions by 1%.

- Reduce DHS real property costs by \$60M.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Reduce facility energy use by 18% from the FY 2003 baseline.
- Increase electricity from renewable sources by 5%. Continue to right-size the motor vehicle fleet, including use of hybrids and alternative fuel vehicles, matching vehicle technology to mission requirements and reducing fleet fossil fuel usage.
- Continue to verify and validate component data to accurately measure real property and sustainability performance.
- Improve controls over sensitive equipment.
- Provide leadership and manage the Headquarters Consolidation Project.
- Provide Operational support and services to Headquarters and Non-Legacy Components.

PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	8,341
2011 Continuing Resolution	5,500
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(102)
2012 Current Services	5,398
2012 Program Change
2012 Total Request	5,398

The DHS Headquarters Project at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) requests \$5.398 million in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Although the physical limitations of the NAC render it unsuitable as the permanent DHS headquarters, we plan to retain this property to house certain mission support functions that will not relocate to the new Consolidated DHS Headquarters Campus currently at St. Elizabeths. Accordingly, DHS will need to continue to invest in this property to sustain our operational capabilities. The NAC investments will be leveraged as the overall real estate portfolio is realigned to support DHS operations and integration in the National Capital Region.

The NAC is the headquarters facility for DHS, and presence at the Complex continues to expand. The current facility at the NAC is an integral part of the Headquarters Consolidation Program. Current services investments will be leveraged for future use of the NAC to house certain mission support functions that do not relocate to St. Elizabeths.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- Completed campus-wide interior and exterior signage project.
- Completed reconfiguration for two floors of NAC 17 to increase efficiency of space utilization.
- Completed security upgrades in NAC 1 and NAC 5 for additional secure workspaces.
- Started construction of the Site Utility Upgrade Project (shared cost with GSA) to provide redundant campus electrical feeds and upgraded power supply.
- Started construction of the Perimeter Improvement Project that includes upgrade and replacement of existing perimeter fence, addition of sensors and cameras, new command and control center, new visitor intake center, vehicle crash barriers and other improvements.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue work on the Perimeter Fence Improvement Project and the Site Utility Upgrade Project.
- Complete additional space reconfiguration projects at various locations to increase efficiency of space utilization.
- Start to replace and upgrade Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) units and components to ensure mission operations, comfort of occupants and increase energy efficiency.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the Perimeter Fence Improvement Project and the Site Utility Upgrade Project.
- Complete mechanical, electrical and building upgrades, for more efficient and functional space to accommodate growth at the NAC.

PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	108	92	25,350
2011 Continuing Resolution	108	108	25,473
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	(562)
2012 Current Services	118	118	24,911
2012 Program Change	22	12	3,250
2012 Total Request	140	130	28,161

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer requests \$28.161M for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration of the Department’s human capital policies, programs and practices for

attracting, retaining and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation.

The OCHCO is committed to supporting the Secretary's Workforce Strategy which ensures continued growth of DHS employees and the collective ability to prevent and respond to the threats facing America. Key strategies and action plans are:

Hiring Reform: Hiring reform continues to be a top priority and OCHCO is aggressively working with OPM and Components in pursuit of positive change. In alignment with the President's and OPM's hiring reform memorandums released in May 2010; DHS will train, engage and hold all hiring managers accountable for the effective and efficient hiring of talented individuals. In order to improve applicant satisfaction and attract top talent, DHS will streamline job opportunity announcements; create less burdensome application procedures; and notify applicants of their status at key points in the process. DHS will use category rating to provide managers with a larger pool of highly qualified applicants; and develop a consistent approach to collecting time-to-hire data needed to address barriers, improve hiring and enhance the applicant experience.

Balanced Workforce Strategy: Through the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS), OCHCO will coordinate and disseminate comprehensive guidance; develop and distribute an automated analytic survey tool; provide and oversee training for components; and assist components with the implementation and reporting requirements on workforce balance. These efforts are scheduled for FY 2011 through FY 2016.

The BWS will serve as the strategic underpinning for the DHS workforce planning model, which takes a long-term view of organizational needs and function changes as a result of evolving missions, priorities and environmental factors. In the near term, the BWS process is focused on assessing and eliminating potential over reliance on contractors, resulting in an appropriate balance of federal staff to contractors. Over time, BWS will dovetail with and be subsumed into the department's overall workforce planning model, including the identification, tracking and successful closing of competency gaps.

Leadership and Learning Development: Investing in future leaders at DHS is mission critical, and building a succession pipeline of leaders takes a commitment of time and resources. OCHCO will design and deliver comprehensive leadership and workforce training programs for all personnel throughout the Department. The programs further expand upon the development of decision-making and execution required to address the challenges, risks and complexities the Department faces on a daily basis. Ultimately, the programs will produce strong leaders who can attract, hire, retain and inspire personnel and a highly skilled workforce with the requisite competencies to advance the DHS mission, thereby contributing to employee satisfaction and morale while fostering a high-performing organization. The Department will ensure leader development is consistent to the greatest extent possible while growing future leaders and supporting the "*One DHS*".

Workforce Survey: Recruiting the right people and retaining a talented and motivated workforce is the key to accomplishing DHS's mission. One important indicator of the ability

to hire and retain the right people is the annual employee survey. Although DHS results for the 2010 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FedView) were lower than government-wide averages, the results have steadily improved since 2006 when Department-led action planning began. DHS's four overarching areas of focus for improving employee satisfaction and engagement in FY 2011 and 2012, as articulated in the Federal Human Capital Survey Action Plan, include: 1) Developing Enhanced Leadership Capability; 2) Implementing Recruitment Improvements; 3) Initiating Retention Improvements; and 4) Enhancing Action Planning/Program Accountability across the Department. DHS will achieve a 60% or higher employee satisfaction rating on the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey.

Work-life Initiatives: The Administration has emphasized work-life and employee engagement programs such as health and wellness, volunteer community service, telework, and other flexibilities to make the federal government a model employer. To that end, DHS is developing a work-life index designed to create a consistent, high level of service within work-life programs across the Department. Efforts include issuing a new directive on health and wellness and revising current directives on the employee assistance program, telework, and instituting a calendar of volunteer activities, all designed to promote work-life balance for our employees.

Pursuant to Executive Order 12564, OCHCO plans to roll out a Department-wide drug testing program. The program will involve testing employees in sensitive positions, those in positions requiring commercial driver's licenses, those in positions requiring the carrying of firearms, as well as pre-employment testing. Additionally, beginning in FY 2012, OCHCO will focus on pursuing a Department-wide contract for laboratory drug testing services.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- Finalized and submitted DHS Hiring Reform Action Plan to the Office of Personnel Management addressing seven initiatives outlined in the President's memorandum to agencies in May 2010.
- Established a Balanced Workforce Program Management Office to assess long-term organizational needs and eliminate over-reliance on contractors.
- Established the Diversity, Recruitment, and Veteran's Outreach (DRVO) Office to centralize outreach and recruitment efforts, ensuring that all segments of American society are represented in securing our Homeland.
- Established a Leader Development Program Management Office, which launched a DHS-wide Leader Development Working Group, to create a Leader Development Framework and DHS-specific competencies that reflect leadership skills with a homeland security focus.
- Established DHS Labor-Management Forum and Component-level forums in response to Executive Order 13522, includes representatives from Components, national labor unions, DHS unions, S-2 and CHCO.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to implement Hiring Reform initiatives to include providing training to hiring managers, developing valid occupational assessments, transitioning to the use of category

rating, developing systems to track time to hire, transitioning to resume-only application processes and continuing training to HR specialists on hiring reform initiatives.

- Continue the identification and closing of mission-critical competency gaps; concentrate efforts on closing competency gap for foreign language skills in DHS;
- Continue Balance Workforce Strategy efforts, collaborating with Components to develop and implement transition strategies to attain a balanced workforce.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive DHS-wide leader development program and cross-component/government-wide joint rotational opportunities to ensure consistent, core leadership development across the department.
- Establish DHS-wide leader development program, DHS Headquarters formal mentoring program, and cross-component and government-wide joint rotational opportunities to sustain institutional knowledge, enhance leadership skills, and ensure core leadership development across the department.
- Develop a comprehensive proposal for submission to the Office of Personnel Management to identify executive resource requirements for FY 2012 and FY 2013, creating a cadre of senior leaders to ensure mission success.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop acquisition plan for an Automated Employee Performance Management and Appraisal tool that supplements the new 2011 Performance Management Program Policy.
- Continue Balance Workforce Strategy efforts, managing the implementation of transition strategies for attaining a balanced workforce and reporting of component Multi-sector Workforce Action Plans.
- Develop and execute a recruit and fill plan for newly allocated executive resources within DHS components; includes a recruitment strategy to ensure diversity is a major consideration in the selection process.
- Deploy a “report card” to components regarding the hiring of Veterans and persons with disabilities.

PPA: Human Resources Information Technology

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	2	2	16,701
2011 Continuing Resolution	25	25	17,131
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	...
2012 Current Services	32	32	16,407
2012 Program Change	2	1	279
2012 Total Request	34	33	16,686

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) program requests 34 positions, 33 FTE and \$16.686M for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The strategy of HRIT is to deliver an enterprise platform for a Title V environment that provides core HR functionality and data access across the DHS enterprise in a way that optimizes efficiency. Our current enterprise environment includes ongoing support of OPM's implementation of USAJobs 3.0 as part of the President's hiring reform initiative, National Finance Center (NFC) Corporate (Payroll/Personnel), EmpowHR (Personnel), webTA (Time and Attendance), and eOPF (Electronic Personnel Folders) systems. Implementation of the new HRIT strategy will commence in FY 2011 upon completion of the Human Capital Segment Architecture Review, with full-fledged efforts in FY 2012 to move toward department-wide adoption/deployment and full, cross-system integration.

As outlined in the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG) report dated July 2010, improved management oversight and Component participation is required to complete the program mission of consolidation and modernization of HR systems. Several key challenges affect the successful execution of HRIT's mission, including: 1) Continual executive turnover at both DHS Headquarters and the Component level makes completing DHS-wide initiatives difficult; 2) Components act independently with varied systems, business processes, policies, and practices 3) Components are challenged with competing initiatives and focus on executing Component based missions; 4) Developing and reporting Performance Metrics is difficult because of a lack of insight into Component business processes, costs and systems 5) DHS HRIT program strategy uses Government Shared Services centers and Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) software packages to support enterprise requirements. While this approach has the advantages of leverage buying, it is slower to adapt to change and Component-unique requirements; and 6) HRIT governance process to-date is not in place to actively communicate to DHS components.

The Deputy Secretary has tasked the OCHCO and OCIO to "assemble an integrated project team to rationalize legacy HR processes and systems into a common, Department-wide HR architecture" by memo dated January 15, 2010. To do this, a cross-Departmental project team was established to develop a HR architecture and transition plan to guide transformation and investment toward a "One DHS" HR solution. Several key strategies and activities will support the HRIT mission.

Strategy 1: Improve Program Oversight: Enhance the DHS governance structure to include all Components.

- Continue DHS Executive Steering Committee (ESC) as the core oversight and advisory body for the program and all related projects and initiatives. The ESC is comprised of Component's CIO and CHCO executives.
- Continue an effective Change Management Strategy that includes people, processes and technology to ensure Components receive all required support before, during and after deployment of enterprise systems.
- Implement Segment Architecture Analysis initiatives, including all current processes, technology, and workflow within the HR Line of Business.

Strategy 2: Establish New Target Solution Areas: Using the OPM and DHS approved methodology for establishing Segment Architectures (Federal Segment Architecture

Methodology), develop a HQ and Component approved prioritization of areas for strategic improvements.

- Implement a transition plan based on a redefined HR architecture that guides business transformation and investment towards an end-state that optimizes core HR processes, workflow and technology.
- Produce findings, recommendations and target solutions.
- Identify opportunities to consolidate and modernize redundant, and or outdated existing systems across the enterprise.

Strategy 3: Enhance and continue deployment of existing enterprise systems.

- Continue rollout of ESC approved schedule for migration of all DHS components to the enterprise solution set.
- Continue support for USAJobs 3.0 government-wide collaboration with OPM to support Presidential hiring reform and DHS staffing automation and reporting requirements.
- Streamline the Federal hiring process; and improve the applicant experience by leveraging DHS lessons learned and requirements.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- Integration Tools and Processes: In partnership with the OCIO, began implementation of a new Enterprise Integration Environment (EIE) to provide a central mechanism for secure data interchanges and reporting between Enterprise HR applications. This improves data integrity and availability of aggregate workforce information.
- WebTA: Implemented a major release that improved functionality and created an archive database, which significantly improved overall system performance.
- EmpowHR: Implemented three new releases including functional enhancements supporting override codes, mass processing for positions and job codes; implemented history correction and reconciliation to reduce errors and manual processing; worked with NFC to create a repeatable training environment.
- Completed Data Synchronization (Reconciliation) Project, which stabilized the NFC Legacy and EmpowHR applications and significantly reduced overall errors and rework by automating the synchronization between the two systems.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue existing enterprise rollouts: implement WebTA interface, a web-based, self-service reporting tool and two major releases; complete deployment of webTA to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS); implement three major releases for EmpowHR to expand functionality and further automate reconciliation.
- Complete the Human Capital Segment Architecture Review, including the Business Case Analysis (BCA) for learning management systems, and develop an integrated transition plan for implementation.
- Complete build-out of the Human Capital Enterprise Integration Environment (production and development); and continue to integrate core enterprise systems.
- Complete Phase I and begin Phase II in continued support of OPM's USAJOBS 3.0 government-wide initiative to streamline and automate the hiring processes in support of Presidential hiring reforms.

- Obtain and begin initial deployment of an Enterprise-wide Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (PAAS).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue existing enterprise rollouts: Complete deployment of webTA to CBP and implement two major releases enhancing interfaces by using web services; Implement EmpowHR (PeopleSoft) maintenance pack upgrades and three major releases expanding functionality; Migrate NFC servers to Denver’s secure site and test accordingly.
- Complete Phase II and begin Phase III in continued support of OPM’s USAJOBS 3.0 government-wide initiative to streamline and automate the hiring processes in support of Presidential hiring reforms.
- Legacy NFC: Participate as a pilot agency for NFC’s Payroll pilot project;
- Execute revised program baseline as a result of the Human Capital Segment Architecture Review as approved by the HRIT ESC.
- Continue deployment of enterprise-wide Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (PAAS).

PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	354	340	67,998
2011 Continuing Resolution	354	354	68,538
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	2,758
2012 Current Services	354	354	71,296
2012 Program Change	23	11	7,475
2012 Total Request	377	365	78,771

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) requests \$78.771M in support of 377 positions/ 365 FTE in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OCPO establishes the acquisition regulations, policies and procedures for DHS. It oversees the Department’s acquisition programs and assists the acquisition community with implementing difficult and complex procurements to reduce risk and ensure success. OCPO is responsible for acquisition workforce planning, centralized acquisition workforce recruitment, and training. In support of this responsibility and to address the government-wide need for acquisition professionals, OCPO has implemented a centrally funded and managed Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP) modeled after the highly successful Navy Intern Program. This program features three, single-year rotations through various components and

provides these interns with all the experience and training they need to become journeymen-level acquisition professionals.

The APCP program will reach its end strength goal of 300 participants, having successfully recruited, trained and placed 300 acquisition professionals throughout DHS, over the past three fiscal years. As these journeymen begin to gain valuable insight in to the DHS acquisition process, OCPO will continue to build on these successes as it identifies and fills additional mid-level career acquisition positions across DHS as part of the initiative to strengthen the Federal acquisition workforce. The Office of Selective Acquisitions (OSA) is OCPO's most recent addition continuing to strengthen and solidify DHS' sensitive acquisitions across the Department. The Acquisition Program Management Division (APMD) continues to provide senior oversight and guidance to the components relative to their major acquisition programs through Investment Review Boards (IRBs). APMD insures that guidance and oversight remains focused, sound and effective.

The FY 2012 budget request includes a program enhancement in the amount of \$1.7M to bolster DHS's life cycle cost estimate (LCCE's) capability across the Department employing OCPO's Cost Analysis Division (CAD). This initiative will allow the CAD to dedicate a cost analyst to each of the 8 major components for oversight and assistance; provide up to 10 Independent Cost Estimates per year (depending on program complexity); fulfill the more rigorous LCCE validation role in support of Acquisition Review Board decisions (approximately 12 to 18 in FY 2012); provide at least one dedicated cost analyst to each APCP cost analysis intern for on-the-job training and support until permanent placement at DHS program offices at the end of the 3 year training cycle.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- Grew the Acquisition Workforce through the Acquisition Career Professional Program.
- Completed major updates to the Homeland Security Acquisition Manual (HSAM) and the Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR) to reflect new acquisition legislation, policies and procedures.
- Stood up the Office of Selective Acquisition (OSA) with 24 FTE; OSA assumed the role of handing DHS's classified acquisition by recruiting and hiring 24 highly qualified employees.
- Conducted 10 procurement oversight reviews and released 8 reports which highlighted areas where the components were doing well and what areas could use improvement.
- Released Directive 102-01 "Acquisition Management" on January 20, 2010.
- Conducted 26 Acquisition Review Boards (ARBs) of DHS's major programs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to provide guidance to the acquisition workforce through policies, procedures and regulations.
- Conduct 8 Procurement Oversight Reviews.
- Conduct approximately 20 Acquisition Review Boards.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Expand the acquisition workforce certification to include Test and Evaluation, Logistics, Systems Engineering, and business Cost Estimating and Financial Management.
- Implement and manage OMB’s Acquisition Workforce Initiative to support acquisition functions throughout the Department.
- Place the first graduating class of APCP participants in jobs throughout the Department.
- Continue to strengthen DHS’s cost estimating capability by funding 12 additional positions and by identifying gaps in the component’s cost analysis capabilities.
- Continue to provide guidance to the acquisition workforce through policies, procedures and regulations.
- Conduct approximately 8 Procurement Oversight Reviews.
- Conduct approximately 20 Acquisition Review Boards.

PPA: Office of the Chief Security Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	207	207	89,886
2011 Continuing Resolution	259	259	90,193
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(6)	(6)	(20,957)
2012 Current Services	253	253	69,236
2012 Program Change	9	5	2,000
2012 Total Request	262	258	71,236

The Office of the Chief Security Officer requests 262 FTP/258 FTEs and \$71.236M in FY2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The mission of the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) is to lead a collaborative security program to safeguard the Department’s personnel, information, and property so the Department may secure the Homeland. Today’s complex security environment demands that security operations be effectively structured and integrated into all DHS operations. OCSO implements department-wide security programs, policies and standards to safeguard DHS personnel, property, facilities, and information. Priority initiatives include expediting background investigations and granting security clearances; conducting facility security risk assessments; providing security education and awareness training; managing operational security systems; managing HSPD-12 card issuance; and issuing guidance on topics ranging from installing physical security equipment to handling classified information. Additionally, the OCSO provides liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS and investigates security matters for DHS Headquarters.

The OCSO integrates all security disciplines in a manner that increases efficiency and enhances the overall security of the Department. The Office has seven activities that work

together to create an environment that promotes best practices and shares accountability. These activities are:

- Administrative Security - implements and oversees policies, programs, and standards necessary to ensure the protection of collateral classified and sensitive but unclassified information; creates self-inspection programs that ensure classified and sensitive information is protected; and safeguards information for DHS, State Fusion Centers, major metropolitan Police Departments and State Emergency Operations Centers.
- Internal Security and Investigations – administers security audits, inspections, and investigations involving alleged crimes against DHS or its employees, and allegations of illegal activities by DHS personnel; provides investigative and liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS; and investigates security matters for DHS headquarters.
- Special Security Programs - provides security policy oversight and programs for protecting Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and information received from the intelligence community; administrative security; industrial security; counterintelligence; operation security; security education; and training.
- Physical Security - manages and implements physical security policies, programs, and standards for DHS facilities; access control; physical barriers; surveillance equipment; and contract security forces.
- Personnel Security - provides personnel security and suitability policies, programs, and standards, including procedures for granting, denying and revoking access to classified information; initiates and adjudicates personnel security and suitability. background investigations and periodic reinvestigations of applicants and appointees
- Systems Security – manages, supports, and coordinates the Office of the Chief Security Officer Technology systems and related processes, and collaborates with the OCIO to secure the OCSO proprietary operational systems.
- Identity Management – implements the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) requirement for a common identification standard for federal employees and contractors.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- Continued security support at State and Local Fusion Centers to ensure that data shared with state and local partners remains secure.
- Implemented nationwide deployment of HSPD-12 card issuance.
- Continued bolstering Security’s personnel adjudication process to meet increased Departmental needs.
- Supported staffing for a Special Access Program Control Office (SAPCO).
- Employed Balanced Workforce Strategy.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue security support at State and Local Fusion Centers to ensure that data shared with state and local partners remains secure.
- Continue nationwide surge of HSPD-12 card issuance.
- Continue to bolster Security’s personnel adjudication process to meet increased Departmental needs.

- Continued Balanced Workforce Strategy.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Maintain operational mode of nationwide HSPD-12 card issuance.
- Continue to bolster Security's personnel adjudication process to meet increased Departmental needs.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #1: Icebreaking Acquisition Analysis
PPA: Immediate Office of the USM
Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

Description of Item

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM) is requesting \$5M to provide funding for the completion of an analysis for icebreaking requirements in the polar regions.

Justification

The funding will support an interagency working group to define Terms of Reference and the approach to be used for the analysis of icebreaking requirements in the polar regions. The working group will be under the direction of the USM.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

From numerous existing and ongoing studies, consensus is building that the U.S. will need sustained icebreaking capacity once the Arctic opens up (some years or decades from now) and well into the 21st century. Because the design and construction of a new polar icebreaker may take 10-20 years, it is important that icebreaker requirements be assessed now. The requirements determination will prioritize all federal icebreaker needs and develop alternatives with respect to performance (e.g., light- to heavy-duty, range), operational capabilities (e.g., escort, research, and defense) and operational models (e.g., commercial, civilian or military crewing). Acquisition of 21st century icebreaking capability will be based on these final requirements. The Department will reach out to all agencies with prospective icebreaking needs in the polar regions (both Antarctica and Arctic).

Program Increase #2: Assets and Logistics Management Division
PPA: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
Program Increase: Positions 7 FTE 4 Dollars \$1,100

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	3,620
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	1,100
Total Request	15	15	3,620	15	15	3,620	22	19	4,720

Description of Item

The Assets and Logistics Management (ALM) Division currently maintains a portfolio that includes:

- 230,000 employees (including uniformed U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)) plus 210,000 contractors;
- Real estate 88 million sq. ft. (43 million sq. ft. owned, 45 million sq. ft. leased) with a portfolio value of \$24 billion;
- 34,000 total assets, building and structures;
- 49,000 vehicles with a portfolio value of \$500 million.

Departmental oversight and guidance for this portfolio is provided by the ALM Division within OCAO. ALM consists of Real Property, Personal Property and Mobile Assets. ALM currently maintains a small staff which focuses on policy and basic data consolidation and reporting.

Justification

This office does not have the capability to properly manage the ALM portfolio effectively, and lacks the ability to ensure executive guidance at DHS. With limited staffing the department is vulnerable to opportunities of waste and abuse. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified Real Property as a High Risk item and the DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has identified significant weakness in Departmental oversight of Sensitive Property such as firearms. The OIG identified risk was documented as a Material Weakness in the FY 2009 Annual Assurance Statement. Given the risks and the size of the portfolio compared to the resources requested, these positions will provide the critical steps to mitigate risks. For the assessment of policy, compliance and program effectiveness, these additional resources are requested.

Specifically these resources will:

- Perform management assessments to address the material weaknesses and areas of risk identified for the Department
- Provide feedback and recommendations for changes in policy and internal controls to Departmental Management
- Consolidate oversight information for the Department

Areas of Focus:

Mobile Assets Program and Business Process Assessment

- Determine Alternative Fuel and General Fuel Usage
- Confirm Vehicle Utilization
- Assess Adequacy of Maintenance programs
- Confirm use of performance metrics
- Assess mobile asset acquisition and disposition process

Personal Property Program and Business Process Assessment

- Review procedures for acquisition and disposal of Personal Property
- Review procedures for monitoring and managing Sensitive Assets
- Confirm use of Performance metrics

Real Property Program and Business Process Assessment

- Assess Data Quality
- Confirm use of performance metrics
- Confirmation of asset Utilization
- Confirm Condition Assessment process
- Review Asset Disposal process
- Review Lease acquisition process

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Currently there is very limited capability to properly manage the Real, Mobile and Personal Property asset portfolio and the Department lacks the ability to ensure executive guidance or compliance with regulations at a component. These two conditions leave the department vulnerable to occurrences of waste and abuse or at the very least confirming how the Department is effectively managing its resources. With this additional staffing, OCAO will be able to mitigate the risk associated with federal regulations and Executive Orders; funding this program increase request will enable developing the capability to provide an oversight program for ALM functions and is in direct support to strategic goal number 5: Strengthening and Unifying DHS Operations and Management.

Program Increase #3: Leader Development Initiative
 PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
 Program Increase: Positions 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$750

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1,280
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	750
Total Request	6	2	\$440	6	6	\$1,259	11	9	\$2,030

Description of Item

OCHCO is requesting five (5) positions, three (3) FTE and \$750K to design and implement a comprehensive DHS leader program.

The Leader Development program will deliver a continuum of competency-based leader training to support the 27,000 executives, managers, and supervisors at all levels of leadership within the Department. Major elements of this program will include 1) a spectrum of leadership development expectations and standards; 2) a Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES CDP), to standardize and institutionalize development and succession planning for a DHS-wide executive talent pool; 3) a Capstone program that will focus on developing effective leadership skills for SES members within the Department; and 4) a strategic SES succession plan to enhance the department's senior workforce development.

Justification

The DHS Secretary and the Deputy Secretary have launched an initiative to build an integrated, Department-wide DHS Leader Development program. The overall goal of the initiative is to build a cadre of more effective and efficient leaders, as well as to enhance the ability of leaders at all levels to lead performance and accomplish the department's missions without fail – to formulate and execute the needed strategies, to effectively manage complex programs and activities in a no-notice environment, and to motivate and lead employees to achieve organizational goals. The critical need for this initiative has been cited in several major reports, including the 2010 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, where only 38% of DHS employees believe that their leaders generate high levels of motivation and commitment in the workforce, and only 29% believe steps are taken to deal with a poor performer who cannot or will not improve.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The Leader Development program aligns with QHSR Goal 6, "Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise", Objective 6.3, "Foster Unity of Effort" and DHS Workforce Strategy Goal 1, "Building an effective, mission-focused, diverse and inspiring cadre of leaders. In aligning with these goals, the Leader Development program equips senior leaders with the ability to accomplish the Department's missions without fail – to formulate and execute the needed strategies, to motivate and direct employees to contribute to organizational goals, and to effectively manage complex programs and mission support activities. Due to the projected growth of the DHS workforce, including the expected contractor conversions under the Balanced Workforce Strategy, a significant number of new leaders will require training. With this funding, the OCHCO will be able to deliver a comprehensive leadership program that will result in the development of a "DHS Leader cadre" for leadership positions today, and into the future.

Performance measures will include: 1) the number of leaders completing the required course of instruction; 2) an improvement in ratings in the Annual Employee Surveys; and 3) the number and duration of succession gaps among senior executives.

Program Increase #4: Balanced Workforce Strategy
 PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
 Program Increase: Positions 3 FTE 2 Dollars \$500

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1,412
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	500
Total Request	6	3	\$682	6	6	\$1,387	9	8	\$1,912

Description of Item

OCHCO is requesting three positions, two FTE and \$500K to provide enhanced implementation and management support to the Balanced Workforce Program Management Office within the OCHCO.

The Under Secretary for Management assigned leadership for this effort to the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) in early 2010. The Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) serves as the strategic underpinning of the DHS workforce planning model that takes a long-term view of organizational needs, focusing on the changes in functions as a result of shifting missions, priorities, and environmental factors. In addition to examining the appropriate workforce best suited to meet mission needs, the strategy concludes with the necessary competencies and/or skills to deliver the mission.

Justification

The Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) have both confirmed a critical need to balance the DHS workforce by ensuring strong federal control of all DHS work and reducing reliance on contractors. This critical need is further validated through GAO Report #GAO-08-142T on DHS, which concluded that risk assessment and enhanced oversight is needed to manage reliance on contractors. The GAO Report recommends that the DHS Secretary take specific action to establish strategic guidance for determining the appropriate mix of government and contractor employees, which forms the basis of the BWS. A balanced workforce ensures the success and sustainment of the Department's Homeland Security mission, while simultaneously minimizing mission risk.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The BWS program aligns with QHSR Goal 6, "Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise". In aligning with this goal, the BWS program will include: (1) Creation, dissemination, and implementation of a department-wide, comprehensive guidance; (2) Training and communication on all aspects of the Balanced Workforce Strategy to Departmental and Component program officials, leaders, and Line of Business employees; and (3) Reliable, accurate, and timely reviews, analyses, and reporting of component Balanced Workforce Action Plans. This program increase will support the Department in achieving the

proper workforce balance of federal employees and contractors; addressing potential mission risk, achieving compliance with associated statues and regulations and providing justification for management decisions on work sourcing.

Program Increase #5: Workforce Training/Closing Competency Gaps

PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Program Increase: Positions 14 FTE 7 Dollars \$2,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	2,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	\$2,000

Description of Item

OCHCO is requesting fourteen positions, seven FTE and \$2.0 million to continue the design, development and delivery of workforce training programs that will significantly enhance employee development and interoperability.

The Workforce Training program will implement a comprehensive framework for identifying critical skill gaps and competencies for mission critical occupations and performing related competency assessments Department-wide. Major elements of this program will include: (1) Implementing a framework to identify critical skill gaps for mission critical occupations and perform related competency assessments; (2) Deploying a career paths program for mission critical occupations across Component lines (e.g., through training, the TSA screener can advance to become a CBP border patrol agent, who can subsequently advance to become a USSS special agent); (3) Implementing an enterprise and joint rotational assignments program to enhance skills and improve interoperability; and (4) Delivering new/enhanced training in key areas such as foreign languages, labor management, and employee preparedness.

Justification

The Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and the Bottom-Up Review (BUR) have both confirmed that since establishing DHS as a Federal agency, there remains a critical opportunity to enhance integration across the Department by strengthening training and career paths through emphasis on mobility and cross-disciplinary experiences. This critical opportunity is echoed by the 2010 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey results, where only 50% of DHS employees believe their training needs are assessed and only 38% are satisfied with the opportunity to get a better job in their organization.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The Workforce Training program aligns with QHSR Goal 6, "Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise", Objective 6.3, "Foster Unity of Effort" and DHS Workforce Strategy Goal 1, "Building an effective, mission-focused, diverse and inspiring cadre of leaders. In aligning with these goals, the Workforce Training program will implement a comprehensive framework for identifying critical skill gaps and competencies for mission critical occupations and performing related competency assessments Department-wide. OCHCO, working in collaboration with the Components, will identify training needs and gaps for their respective workforces and then build organizational training plans that will include developing career paths; enterprise and joint rotational assignments to enhance skills and improve interoperability; academic outreach and student programs; and delivering new/enhanced training in key areas such as foreign languages, labor management, and employee preparedness to close those gaps.

Performance measures include: 1) Percent of employees participating in career rotational programs; 2) Employee feedback related to satisfaction of rotational experiences; 3) Percent of positive responses to survey questions related to training and developmental programs; 4) Percent of employees on formal Individual Development Plans; 5) Progress against action plan for addressing competency gaps (especially in foreign language skills); 6) Number of entry level to senior employees who have participated in, or are products of our academic outreach efforts.

Program Increase #6: Acquisition Workforce
 PPA: Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT)
 Program Increase: Positions 2 FTE 1 Dollars \$279

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	279
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	\$279

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set

of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and we have determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the Administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer requests \$279K to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for OCHCO will be used to:

- Hire (1) GS-15 Logistician and (1) GS-14 Business and Financial Manager
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Program Increase #7: Acquisition Workforce
 PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
 Program Increase: Positions 11 FTE 5 Dollars \$5,775

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	60	42,700
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	5,775
Total Request	120	60	\$16,600	120	60	\$22,500	131	65	\$48,475

FY 2011 President's Budget requested all FTP/FTE for the Acquisition Workforce program within this PPA; however the FY 2012 requests this initiative in the DHS Components. This PPA's request includes 11 positions and 5 FTE for OCPO's Acquisition Workforce in FY 2012.

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and we have determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

Justification

In support of the Administration’s emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer requests \$5.775M to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for OCPO will be used to:

- Hire eight Cost Analysts to support the CAD within OCPO and two Systems Engineers and one Logistician to support the Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC) Program.
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department’s centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Program Increase #8: Strengthening Cost Estimating
 PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
 Program Increase: Positions 12 FTE 6 Dollars \$1,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	3,744
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	1,700
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	14	\$5,444

Description of Item

The \$1.7M requested increase will fund 12 positions and 6 FTE and allow the Cost Analysis Division within OCPO to dedicate a Cost Analyst to each of the eight major Components for oversight and assistance; provide up to 10 Independent Cost Estimates per year (depending on program complexity); fulfill the more rigorous Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) validation role in support of Acquisition Review Board decisions from approximately 12 to 18; provide at least one dedicated Cost Analyst to each APCP Cost Analysis intern for on-the-job training and support until permanent placement at DHS program offices at the end of 3 year training; provide dedicated administrative support for the CAD Division; procure contractor support to initiate and oversee the development of a DHS-centric cost database including the data collection efforts and initial population in order to improve the accuracy of cost estimates.

Justification

Enhancing the CAD staff will allow a progressive increase in the number of Independent Cost Estimates (ICEs) developed for Level I Acquisitions at major decision points as well as provide the requisite staffing to increase the outreach, guidance and training concurrent with the establishment of component cost organizations. This initiative will utilize the cost analyst interns that will be trained and ultimately fill much needed cost positions within the component organizations. Once fully staffed, this initiative will allow the CAD to execute the following specific capabilities: develop five to 10 Independent Cost Estimates per year; review 10-15 Component Program Life Cycle Cost Estimate for validation per year; initiate Component Outreach and Training for 10-15 programs per year; Initiate the development and collection of data for five-10 programs per year to satisfy future estimating activities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative once funded will allow CAD to augment their staffing size incorporating mid-level grade positions beginning in FY 12. DHS Instruction Manual 102-01-001: Acquisition Management Instruction/Guidebook describes the role of CAD and CAD's CONOPS. This initiative ties to BUR initiative 41: Reduce Reliance on Contractors, and BUR Initiative 42: Increase Analytic Capability and Capacity, as well as High Priority Performance Goal 8: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. All DHS components with Level I Acquisitions will be required to develop valid Program Office Life Cycle Cost Estimates (PLCCE) to support the acquisition life cycle process.

DHS has made significant improvements in acquisition oversight in the last two years however; the Department needs to continue to strengthen this process. Numerous Government Accountability Office and DHS Inspector General audits have highlighted significant program cost growth and the inadequacy of the cost estimating process across DHS. DHS has established a Cost Analysis Division (CAD) in the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer. As a next step in its acquisition oversight process, DHS will use these resources to increase CAD's capability to provide independent cost assessments of major programs at major milestone points. This capability will ensure program cost estimates are reasonable reflections of the program's requirements and can withstand the scrutiny of external reviews and audits. Reliable and credible independent cost estimates will increase the Department's capability for informed investment decision making, budget formulation, progress measurement and

accountability. Rigorous analyses of operational requirements, technology alternatives and disciplined testing and evaluation of technology acquisitions will be instituted to ensure investments yield intended mission improvements.

Program Increase #9: Classified National Security Information Program for State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector Entities (SLTPS)
 PPA: Office of the Chief Security Officer
 Program Increase: Positions - 9 FTE - 5 Dollars - \$2,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 President's Budget			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	2,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	2,000

Description of Item

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) is requesting 9 FTP/ 5 FTE and \$2.0 million to begin executing the Secretary's responsibilities as Executive Agent (EA) pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 13549, "Classified National Security Information Program for State, Local, Tribal and Private Sector (SLTPS) Entities." Under the authority of EO 13549, a governance and oversight structure will be established to ensure the uniform application of security standards relative to security clearance management and the safeguarding of classified information at SLTPS locations while maintaining consistency with existing federal EOs, policy and standards.

The OCSO intends to establish a new Division dedicated specifically to the administration of the program. The Division will be called the State, Local, Tribal and Private Sector (SLTPS), Security Management Division (SMD). Of the amount requested, 5 FTP/ 3 FTE and \$684K will be utilized to fund personnel instrumental in the development and administration of these policies.

The remaining 4 FTP/ 2 FTE and \$1.316 million will allow the OCSO to establish the Information Technology Branch to coordinate, develop, implement, and manage information technology assets necessary to support the SLTPS program. These assets include a mechanism for documenting and tracking the final security clearance status of SLTPS personnel; a mechanism for centralizing and recording the facility security profiles of all SLTPS locations where classified information is stored; and web based solutions for the deployment of security education and awareness products. The \$1.316 million will be spent on personnel necessary to implement the requirements and responsibilities of this branch in support of the executive order.

Justification

The OCSO is requesting resources to establish and manage a governance and oversight structure designed to build a cohesive security foundation designed to assure the integrity of classified information shared with our SLTPS partners.

Pursuant to the EO, the Secretary of Homeland Security serves as the EA for the Program and has designated the OCSO to implement the requirements of the EO. These responsibilities include: certification, accreditation, periodic inspection, and monitoring of all facilities owned or operated by SLTPS entities. DHS will work in consultation with other government agencies to process, document, and track, to final status, all security clearance applications of SLTPS personnel sponsored by the agencies on a reimbursable basis. In addition, DHS will develop and maintain security profile of SLTPS facilities that have access to classified information and develop training for all SLTPS personnel who have been determined eligible for access to classified information.

The Classified National Security Information Program for SLTPS entities will ensure that security standards governing access to and safeguarding of classified material are applied in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 13526, "Classified National Security Information;" E.O. 12968, "Access to Classified Information;" E.O. 13467, "Reforming Processes Related to Suitability for Government, Fitness for Contractor Employees, and Eligibility for Access to Classified National Security Information;" and E.O. 12829, as amended, "National Industrial Security Program"

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The need to share actionable and relevant classified information with our SLTPS partners in support of homeland security is a priority. While it is in the nation's best interest to form and sustain an active and robust information sharing environment for the defense of the homeland, we must still be mindful of the damage to our national security that could occur should information not be protected and safeguarded appropriately.

With the requested funding, OCSO will establish a new Division dedicated to the administration of security policies, processes, and procedures that will result in a unified and consistent program for the application of security clearance management and the safeguarding of classified information across the executive branch and in support of classified information sharing efforts with our partners in the SLTPS communities. Requested funding will also establish the Information Technology Branch to assist in the coordination, development, implementation, and management of information technology assets in support of the sharing of information with our SLTPS stakeholders.

Program Decrease #1: Enterprise Records Management System (ERMS)
 PPA: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)
 Program Decrease: Positions -3 FTE -3 Dollars -\$3,100

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3,100
Total Request	3	3	3,100	3	3	3,100	-3	-3	-3,100

Description of Item

Nearly 100 percent of all DHS documents and records created by DHS headquarters, components, and field operations originate electronically and are managed through some type of information system. The current paper driven records management process is incomplete, labor intensive, highly inefficient, and does not meet organizational needs. The cohabitation of paper-driven processes, with modern technologies, invalidates gained efficiencies, effectiveness, and economies of scale. The implementation of an electronic records system to manage records is necessary to ensure that DHS personnel have access to timely, accurate, and sufficient information for making day-to-day and other critical decisions.

ERMS is intended to bring the Department in full electronic record management compliance with OMB Circular Number A-130 (Revised) and the Federal Records Act (NARA). The Department has informed Congress, Industry, Department Components, and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) that we are committed to an ERMS implementation.

The FY 2010 President’s Budget requested and received a program request of \$3.1M for the Enterprise Records Management System (ERMS). It was intended that the ERMS application would connect to and manage information contained within multiple information management systems and streamline document and email management across components and DHS headquarters operations. When fully implemented the ERMS system would manage all records management lifecycle through the creation, version control, user access, retention and proper disposal of the Departments records. It is projected there would be substantial cost savings after full implementation is achieved.

Justification

The CAO will take an interim reduction to ERMS in FY 2012 to fund higher level CAO needs during a constrained fiscal environment. OCAO, programs such as Asset Logistics Management (ALM), real estate management, and Fleet Service management will be primary in the OCAO mission. This focus, while coupled with additional cost savings being achieved

throughout the Department, requires that OCAO focus its priorities on Department critical missions.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

While requesting the delayed implementation of ERMS, DHS Components will continue managing their own records. ERMS will continue in future fiscal years as the department continues to best manage the resources provided in a tight fiscal environment.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), \$249,058,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount, \$5,399,000, shall remain available until expended solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and \$16,686,000, shall remain available until expended for the Human Resources Information Technology program: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$6,054,000 is for strengthening the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities: Provided further, That, as related to the previous proviso, such funds shall be available for training, recruitment, retention, and hiring members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.): Provided further, That as it relates to the second proviso, such funds shall be available for information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	771	741	\$255,501
¹ FY 2011 C.R.	848	847	254,190
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to A&O.....	(6)	(6)	(1,050)
Total Transfers	(6)	(6)	(1,050)
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.....	52	52	-
Right-size FTE and Positions	17	18	-
WCF Increase	-	-	231
GSA Rent.....	-	-	334
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	-	-	1,749
Technical Adjustment.....	-	-	5,929
Total Increases	69	70	8,243
Decreases			
Operations Support Reduction.....	-	-	(802)
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(33)
Nonrecrur of HSPD-12	-	-	(20,000)
Efficiency Review Savings	-	-	(663)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	-	-	(5,082)
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	-	-	(1,749)
Total Decreases	-	-	(28,329)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	63	64	(21,136)
2012 Current Services	911	911	233,054
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
OUSM-Icebreaking Acquisition Analysis.....	-	-	5,000
OCAO-Asset and Logistics Management Staffing.....	7	4	1,100
OCHCO-Leadership Development	5	3	750
OCHCO-Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	3	2	500
OCHCO-Workforce Development /Closing Competency Gaps.....	14	7	2,000
OCHCO/OCPO-Acquisition Workforce.....	13	6	6,054
OCPO-Strengthening Cost Estimating.....	12	6	1,700
OCSO-Classified National Security Information for STLPS.....	9	5	2,000
OCAO-Electronic Records Management System.....	(3)	(3)	(3,100)
Total Program Changes	60	30	16,004
2012 Request	971	941	249,058
2011 to 2012 Total Change	123	94	(5,132)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$5.082 million for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities; advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	771	741	\$255,501
2011 Continuing Resolution	848	847	254,190
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	(6)	(6)	(1,050)
Increases	69	70	8,243
Decreases	---	---	(28,329)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	63	64	(21,136)
2012 Current Services	911	911	233,054
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	60	30	16,004
2012 Total Request	971	941	249,058
2011 to 2012 Total Change	123	94	(5,132)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Continuing Resolution			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Immediate Office of the USM	15	14	2,864	---	1	(306)	---	---	5,000	15	15	7,558	---	1	4,694
2 Office of Administration	87	87	44,491	52	52	(1,243)	4	1	(2,000)	143	140	41,248	56	53	(3,243)
3 DHS HQ NAC Consolidation Project	---	---	5,500	---	---	(102)	---	---	---	---	---	5,398	---	---	(102)
4 Office of Human Capital	108	108	25,473	10	10	(562)	22	12	3,250	140	130	28,161	32	22	2,688
Office of Human Capital															
5 Human Resources Information Technology	25	25	17,131	7	7	(724)	2	1	279	34	33	16,686	9	8	(445)
6 Office of Procurement	354	354	68,538	---	---	2,758	23	11	7,475	377	365	78,771	23	11	10,233
7 Office of Security	259	259	90,193	(6)	(6)	(20,957)	9	5	2,000	262	258	71,236	3	(1)	(18,957)
Total	848	847	\$254,190	63	64	(\$21,136)	60	30	\$16,004	971	941	\$249,058	123	94	(\$5,132)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Coast Guard	---	---	3,735	---	---	2,201	---	---	2,201	---	---	---
Office of the Inspector General	---	---	275	---	---	279	---	---	424	---	---	145
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	---	---	93	---	---	970	---	---	1,242	---	---	272
Customs & Border Protection	---	---	4,242	---	---	11,204	---	---	11,882	---	---	678
Science & Technology	---	---	1,146	---	---	606	---	---	799	---	---	193
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	---	---	2,339	---	---	6,930	---	---	8,247	---	---	1,317
United States Citizenship & Immigration Services	---	---	1,965	---	---	5,026	---	---	5,276	---	---	250
U.S. Visit	---	---	168	---	---	331	---	---	392	---	---	61
Transportation Security Administration	---	---	6,231	---	---	11,344	---	---	11,981	---	---	637
Analysis & Operations (A&O)	---	---	5,946	---	---	3,832	---	---	4,538	---	---	706
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	---	2,027	---	---	7,673	---	---	8,154	---	---	481
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	---	---	528	---	---	238	---	---	326	---	---	88
National Protection and Program Directorate NPPD	---	---	2,065	---	---	2,929	---	---	3,616	---	---	687
Office of Health Affairs	---	---	285	---	---	149	---	---	186	---	---	37
Office of Intergovernmental Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Office of National Drug Control Policy	---	---	271	---	---	143	---	---	147	---	---	4
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Under Secretary of Management	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. Secret Service	---	---	---	---	---	1,194	---	---	1,229	---	---	35
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	31,316	---	---	55,049	---	---	60,640	---	---	5,591

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Security Officer	---	---	\$3,567	---	---	\$31,609	---	---	\$32,525	---	---	916
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	---	---	27,672	---	---	23,440	---	---	28,115	---	---	4,675
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	---	---	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	31,316	---	---	55,049	---	---	60,640	---	---	5,591

Explanation of Increase/Decrease.

Office of the Chief Security Officer: Increased costs due to enterprise-wide ISMS system and HSPD-12 card issuance for the Department.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer: Increased costs due to revised estimates.

Office of Chief Human Capital Officer: Increased costs to produce enterprise reports for TSA related to the Annual Employee Survey and the NFC database.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	63,251	84,826	99,912	15,086
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	772	519	278	(241)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,758	1,400	1,446	46
11.8 Special Service Pay	79	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	18,513	23,857	25,857	2,000
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$84,373	\$110,602	\$127,493	\$16,891
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	928	1,154	1,088	(66)
22.0 Transportation of things	993	900	1,502	602
23.1 GSA rent	14,595	16,381	18,975	2,594
23.2 Other rent	227	228	218	(10)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	170	288	288	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,910	186	161	(25)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	49,033	43,685	22,394	(21,291)
25.2 Other services	35,228	32,889	33,440	551
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	51,938	43,120	37,997	(5,123)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,262	344	1,039	695
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	22	24	25	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	8,391	1,401	1,401	---
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,836	1,038	1,087	49
31.0 Equipment	4,595	1,950	1,950	---
32.0 Land & structures	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	171,128	143,588	121,565	(\$22,023)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$255,501	\$254,190	\$249,058	(\$5,132)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(4,724)	(366)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	366	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$251,143	\$253,824	\$249,058	---

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	28	28	28	---
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
GS-15	156	165	172	7
GS-14	148	173	226	53
GS-13	159	181	216	35
GS-12	69	77	97	20
GS-11	55	58	57	(1)
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	74	80	88	8
GS-8	---	---	2	2
GS-7	62	63	62	(1)
GS-6	1	1	2	1
GS-5	14	16	16	---
GS-4	4	4	4	---
GS-3	1	1	1	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	771	847	971	124
Unfilled Positions EOY	30	1	30	29
Total Perm. Employment EOY	741	847	941	94
FTE	741	847	941	94
Headquarters	771	847	971	124
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	771	847	971	124
Average ES Salary	\$ 172,088	\$ 176,088	\$ 176,088	\$ (0)
Average GS Salary	\$ 103,872	\$ 106,261	\$ 108,705	\$ 2,444
Average GS Grade	13.60	13.60	14.00	0.40

H. PPA Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Immediate Office of the USM
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immediate Office of the USM		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	1,294	1,409	1,409	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	202	202	198	(4)
11.5	Other per comp	63	68	68	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	364	374	374	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	17	18	15	(3)
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	205	209	213	4
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	25	26	18	(8)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	374	258	5,024	4,766
25.2	Other Services	26	26	22	(4)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	158	158	114	(44)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	73	73	73	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	1	1	1	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	17	17	17	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	25	25	12	(13)
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total		2,844	\$2,864	\$7,558	\$4,694
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	
Recoveries		---	---	---	
Total Requirements		2,844	\$2,864	\$7,558	

PPA Mission Statement

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) ensures the Under Secretary for Management offices function effectively and efficiently in support of both the Department as a whole and the USM offices itself. The requested funding will allow the USM to manage the workload of the offices, respond quickly to queries from within and outside the Department, and further efforts for functional integration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,923	\$2,053	\$2,049	(\$4)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 15 FTEs. The FY2012 request includes a decrease of \$4,000 in salaries and benefits costs associated with flat-lining pay.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$17	\$18	\$15	(\$3)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$3,000 inline with reducing administrative costs in the area of travel.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$205	\$209	\$213	\$4

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$4,000 for rent related costs.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$25	\$26	\$18	(\$8)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$8,000 to reduce administrative costs in the area of printing and reproduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$374	\$258	\$5,024	\$4,766

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$4,766,000 for additional services required to continue management initiatives and the icebreaking acquisition analysis.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$26	\$26	\$22	(\$4)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$4,000 in this area to stay inline with reducing administrative and professional services reliance.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$158	\$158	\$114	(\$44)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$44,000 in costs.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$73	\$73	\$73	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request does not include increased costs in this category.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request does not include increased costs in this category.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request does not include increased costs in this category.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$25	\$25	\$12	(\$13)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$13,000 in supplies and materials as part of the administrative savings initiative.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Operations and Management
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
PPA: OCAO					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	11,150	17,233	22,820	\$5,587
11.3	Other than perm	1	239	2	(237)
11.5	Other per comp	342	182	230	48
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	2,788	3,185	4,258	1,073
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	52	324	150	(174)
22.0	Transportation of things	425	475	500	25
23.1	GSA rent	2,463	4,101	4,231	130
23.2	Other rent	137	150	140	(10)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	70	100	100	---
24.0	Printing	48	52	53	1
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	18,299	13,837	4,210	(9,627)
25.2	Other Services	2,825	459	532	73
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	5,262	3,966	3,831	(135)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	519	188	191	3
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0	Other	---	---	---	---
Total		\$44,381	\$44,491	\$41,248	(\$3,243)
Full Time Equivalents		87	87	140	53
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$44,381	\$44,491	\$41,248	(\$3,243)

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO) ensures USM offices function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department as a whole and in direct support of other USM offices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,281	\$20,839	\$27,310	\$6,471

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes an increase in 52 FTEs from the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative; an increase of 4 FTEs for the ALMS initiative and a decrease of 3 FTEs for ERMS; along with a corresponding change in benefits.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$52	\$324	\$150	(\$174)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request anticipates decreasing travel requirements.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$425	\$475	\$500	\$25

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The funding will be used to finance the transportation of furniture and other household goods associated with the rotation of overseas employees and the permanent change of station or relocation of domestically based DHS federal employees.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$2,463	\$4,101	\$4,231	\$130

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$130 for additional space requirements due to an increasing number of personnel.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$137	\$150	\$140	(\$10)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$70	\$100	\$100	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$48	\$52	\$53	\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,299	\$13,837	\$4,210	(\$9,627)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease in contractor personnel due to the DHS Balance Workforce Strategy, and the elimination of ERMS.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$2,825	\$459	\$532	\$73

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request does not include an increase in requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$5,262	\$3,966	\$3,831	(\$135)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	519	188	191	\$3

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request does not include an increase in requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Operations and Management
DHS HQ NAC Project
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	---	---	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	---	---	---	---
22.0	Transportation of things	568	---	577	577
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	1,416	---	1,438	1,438
25.2	Other Services	---	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	6,357	5,500	3,383	(2,117)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0	Other	---	---	---	---
Total		\$8,341	\$5,500	5,398	(\$102)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$8,341	\$5,500	\$5,398	(\$102)

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO) ensures USM offices function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department as a whole and in direct support of other USM offices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$568	\$0	\$577	\$577

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,416	\$0	\$1,438	\$1,438

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,357	\$5,500	\$3,383	(\$2,117)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of Human Capital
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: OCHCO - Salaries and Expenses		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	9,853	13,812	14,839	1,027
11.3	Other than perm	486	0	0	---
11.5	Other per comp	193	0	0	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	79	0	0	---
12.1	Benefits	2,647	3,875	4,190	315
13.0	Benefits-former	0	0	0	---
21.0	Travel	135	155	201	46
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	---
23.1	GSA rent	1,330	1,204	1,571	367
23.2	Other rent	12	0	0	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	0	0	0	---
24.0	Printing	34	25	10	(15)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	0	0	0	---
25.2	Other Services	1,633	2,635	3,982	1,347
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	3,503	3,603	3,185	(418)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	195	0	0	---
25.5	Research & Development	0	0	0	---
25.6	Medical care	5	7	8	1
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,945	0	0	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	0	0	0	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	300	157	175	18
31.0	Equipment	0	0	0	---
32.0	Land & Structures	0	0	0	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	0	0	---
42.0	Indemnity	0	0	0	---
91.0	Unvouchered	0	0	0	---
Total		25,350	\$25,473	\$28,161	\$2,688
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	
Recoveries		---	---	---	
Total Requirements		25,350	25,473	28,161	

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration for the Department's human capital policies, programs and practices for attracting, retaining and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$13,258	\$17,687	\$19,029	\$1,342

Salary and Benefit costs support 130 FTEs. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$1,342,000 to support personnel compensation for 12 FTEs in program increases to support balanced workforce strategy, leader development and workforce training/closing contingency gaps initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$135	\$155	\$201	\$46

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$46,000 for increased needs within OCHCO and the 12 FTEs in program increases to support balanced workforce strategy, leader development and workforce training/closing contingency gaps initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$1,330	\$1,204	\$1,571	\$367

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$367,000 for GSA Rent inflation and projected increase in space requirements for additional FTEs in program increases to support balanced workforce strategy, leader development and workforce training/closing contingency gaps initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$34	\$25	\$10	(\$15)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$15,000 due to efficiencies and the administrative savings initiative.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$1,633	\$2,635	\$3,982	\$1,347

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request includes increases of \$1,347,000 for other services in support of program increases to support balanced workforce strategy, leader development and workforce training/closing contingency gaps initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$3,503	\$3,603	\$3,185	(\$418)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. These costs represent OCHCO's costs for WCF/CAO Shared Services, excluding rent. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$418,000 due to a realignment of funds for federal salaries and benefits, WCF Shared Service and other personnel expenses.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$5	\$7	\$8	\$1

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$1,000 for anticipated shared services of medical care (FOH).

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$300	\$157	\$175	\$18

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$18,000 to support balanced workforce strategy, leader development and workforce training/closing contingency gaps initiatives.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of Human Capital - Human Resources Information Technology
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
PPA: OCHCO - HRIT					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$ 53	\$ 2,624	\$ 3,089	\$465
11.3	Other than perm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
11.5	Other per comp	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
12.1	Benefits	\$ 15	\$ 735	\$ 877	142
13.0	Benefits-former	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
21.0	Travel	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 20	10
22.0	Transportation of things	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
23.1	GSA rent	\$ 440	\$ 479	\$ 626	147
23.2	Other rent	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
24.0	Printing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
25.2	Other Services	\$ 13,059	\$ 11,893	\$ 10,849	(1,044)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$ 1,062	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,199	(166)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
25.5	Research & Development	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
25.6	Medical care	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$ 2,072	\$ -	\$ -	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 26	1
31.0	Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
32.0	Land & Structures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
42.0	Indemnity	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
91.0	Unvouchered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	---
Total		\$16,701	\$ 17,131	\$16,686	(\$445)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,883)	(2,314)	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,314	---	---	
Recoveries		---	---	---	
Total Requirements		\$17,131	\$17,131	\$16,686	

PPA Mission Statement

The DHS Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and Component Human Capital Executives in partnership with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) are currently redefining a long-term strategic plan for HRIT. The goal of the new strategy is to deliver an enterprise platform for a Title V environment that provides core HR functionality and data access across the DHS enterprise in a way that optimizes efficiency. An optimized solution must also address the system shortcomings and limitations of the National Finance Center's (NFC) Pay and Personnel System. While DHS currently operates four enterprise solutions, i.e., NFC Corporate (Payroll/Personnel), EmpowHR (Personnel), webTA (Time and Attendance); and the eOPF (Electronic Personnel Folders), there remains a critical need for enterprise solutions in areas such as staffing, learning management, performance management and personnel accountability for continued operation, in the event of a declared emergency.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$68	\$3,359	\$3,966	\$607

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 33 FTEs. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$607,000 in personnel compensation to support an additional 7 FTEs as an adjustment to base and 1 FTE in program increases to support the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$0	\$10	\$20	\$10

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$10,000 for non-pay inflation, an increase of 7 FTEs as an adjustment to base and 1 FTE in program increases to support the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$440	\$479	\$626	\$147

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 Request includes a projected increase in space requirements for 7 FTEs as an adjustment to base and 1 FTE in program increases to support the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$13,059	\$11,893	\$10,849	(\$1,044)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request includes a decrease of \$1,044,000 due to a realignment of funds for WCF Shared Service and other personnel expenses.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,062	\$1,365	\$1,199	(\$166)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 Request includes a decrease of \$166,000 due to a realignment of funds for federal salaries and benefits, WCF Shared Service and other personnel expenses.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$25	\$26	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: OCPO		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$21,404	\$29,501	\$36,404	\$6,903
11.3	Other than perm	5	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	10	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	7,119	9,834	10,406	572
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	232	232	300	68
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	6,860	6,860	7,373	513
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	100	100	100	---
24.0	Printing	24	24	21	(3)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	1,900	1,000	1,000	---
25.2	Other Services	17,492	17,421	17,600	179
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	11,511	3,148	4,414	1,266
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	784	59	754	695
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	557	359	399	40
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total		67,998	\$68,538	\$78,771	\$10,233
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	
Recoveries		---	---	---	
Total Requirements		67,998	68,538	78,771	

PPA Mission Statement

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) establishes the acquisition regulations, policies and procedures for DHS. It oversees the Department's acquisition programs and assists the acquisition community with implementing difficult and complex procurements to reduce risk and ensure success. OCPO has implemented a centrally funded and managed Acquisition Professional Career Program modeled after the highly successful Navy Intern Program. This program features three, single year rotations through various components and provides these Interns with all the experience and training they need to become journeymen level acquisition professionals. Additionally, OCPO strategically sources common items across DHS to create more efficient procurements, manage DHS's competitive sourcing actions, and reports externally on DHS progress. OCPO in tandem with the Office of Human Resources sets forth responsibilities and procedures for implementing acquisition workforce planning, centralized acquisition workforce recruitment, and training, for the acquisition career field across the Department. OCPO is the lead executive element for the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Federal Acquisition Workforce initiative and it conducts Department-wide assessments to determine gaps in key acquisition disciplines.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$28,538	\$39,335	\$46,810	\$7,475

Salaries and Benefits are estimated to be \$46,810,000 in FY 2012. Salaries and benefits are higher in FY 2012 to capture additional cost for the increased personnel associated with the OCPO's Acquisition Workforce enhancement and Cost Analysis Division enhancement.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$232	\$232	\$300	\$68

Travel funding requested is for all FTE and is sufficient for the travel needs of the OCPO for FY 2012. The OCPO requests an increase in Travel of \$68K to accommodate additional personnel requested.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$6,860	\$6,860	\$7,373	\$513

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 Request includes a projected increase in space requirements for FTE associated with the Acquisition Workforce Initiative and the Cost Analysis Division.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges and payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment for OCPO in FY 2012 is estimated to be \$100,000 which is sufficient and the same level of requirement as the previous year.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$24	\$24	\$21	(\$3)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request is sufficient and does not change from the previous year.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,900	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The OCPO FY2012 requested amount in this area stays the same as the previous year.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$17,492	\$17,421	\$17,600	\$179

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$179K to accommodate additional personnel and resources requested in FY2012 enhancements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$11,511	\$3,148	\$4,414	\$1,266

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies and represents our Federally Funded Research and Development Center Interagency Agreements with Science and Technology (S&T). The Acquisition Program Management Division uses the expertise from this contractual agreement in support their governance and oversight of DHS' major acquisition programs. To cover the estimated costs of CAD requirement for contractor support in FY 2012, OCPO requests an increase of \$1.266M.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$784	\$59	\$754	\$695

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$557	\$359	\$399	\$40

Supplies and materials requests will be sufficient to cover allowances of expendables for all personnel to include purchase card purchases under the \$3,000 single purchase limit.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Security Officer
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: OCSO		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	19,497	\$20,247	\$21,351	\$1,104
11.3	Other than perm	78	78	78	---
11.5	Other per comp	1,150	1,150	1,148	(2)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	5,580	5,854	5,752	(102)
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	492	415	402	(13)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	425	425	---
23.1	GSA rent	3,297	3,528	4,961	1,433
23.2	Other rent	78	78	78	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	88	88	---
24.0	Printing	1,779	59	59	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	27,044	28,590	10,722	(17,868)
25.2	Other Services	193	455	455	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	24,085	25,380	21,871	(3,509)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	210	212	212	---
25.5	Research & Development	-	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	16	16	16	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,357	1,384	1,384	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	435	284	284	---
31.0	Equipment	4,595	1,950	1,950	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total		89,886	\$90,193	\$71,236	(\$18,957)
Full Time Equivalents		207	259	258	(1)
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	
Recoveries		---	---	---	
Total Requirements		89,886	90,193	71,236	1,080

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Security is to secure the Department so the Department can secure the homeland. The Office of Security implements security programs that safeguard DHS personnel, property, facilities, and information. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and provides security support to DHS Components. The office manages operational security systems and HSPD-12 card issuance for the Department. Additionally, the office investigates threats related to foreign intelligence, terrorism, and criminal activities within or directed against DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$26,305	\$27,329	\$28,329	\$1,000

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 258 FTEs. The FY 2012 Request for Salaries and Benefits includes a decrease of \$1,000,000 associated with the transfer of 6 FTP/FTEs to Analysis and Operations, the annualization of personnel received in the FY2010 enacted budget, and the enhancement of personnel support associated with EO 13549: Classified National Security Information Program for State, Local, Tribal, and Private sector entities

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$492	\$415	\$402	(\$13)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request includes a net decrease of \$13,000 associated with the transfer of personnel to A&O and the anticipated inflationary costs associated with travel for CSO employees.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$425	\$425	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The funding will be used to finance the transportation of furniture and other household goods associated with the rotation of overseas employees and the permanent change of station or relocation of domestically based DHS federal employees.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$3,297	\$3,528	\$4,961	\$1,433

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$1,433,000 for increased space requirements for CSO.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 Request remains the same.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$88	\$88	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$1,779	\$59	\$59	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27,044	\$28,590	\$10,722	(\$17,868)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request includes a net decrease of \$17,868,000 due to a reduction in administrative contractual services related to HSPD-12 and an increase in technical contractual services associated with the policy development and IT branches of the SLTPS program enhancement.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$193	\$455	\$455	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included in this funding are costs for contract services such as widget handling, widget creation, widget deposit, and data entry into the DHS National Widget system; operations and maintenance on widget systems; widget office equipment contracts; contract staff to operate the widget production system used to produce widget cards and authorization documents.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$24,085	\$25,380	\$21,871	(\$3,509)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 Request includes a net decrease of \$3,509,000 due to the non-recurring of HSPD-12.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$210	\$212	\$212	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$16	\$16	\$16	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 Request has no change.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1,357	\$1,384	\$1,384	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$435	\$284	\$284	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 Request

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$4,595	\$1,950	\$1,950	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	593	741	847
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Description: Immediate Office of the USM - Right-size FTE and Positions	-	1	1
Increase #2: Description: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer - DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	-	-	52
Increase #3: Description: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer - Asset and Logistics Mgmt. Staffing	-	-	4
Increase #4: Description: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Right-size FTE and Positions	-	39	17
Increase #5: Description: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Acquisition Workforce	-	-	1
Increase #6: Description: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Balanced Workforce Strategy Initiative	-	-	2
Increase #7: Description: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Leader Development Initiative	-	-	3
Increase #8: Description: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Workforce Training	-	-	7
Increase #9: Description: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer - APCP Intern Program	50	-	-
Increase #10: Description: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer Annualization of FY2010 Enacted Enhancements - APMD & OSA	8	14	-
Increase #11: Description: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer - Acquisition Workforce	-	-	5
Increase #12: Description: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer - Strengthening Cost Estimating	-	-	6
Increase #13: Description: Office of the Chief Security Officer - SAPCO Program Enhancement	10	-	-
Increase #14: Description: Office of the Chief Security Officer - Personnel Security Adjudication Enhancement	5	-	-
Increase #15: Description: Office of the Chief Security Officer - DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	73	24	-
Increase #16: Description: Office of the Chief Security Officer - Additional Staff for CSO Vacancies	2	28	-
Increase #14: Description: Office of the Chief Security Officer - Classified NSI for SLTPS	-	-	5
Sub-Total Increases	148	106	103

DECREASES			
Decrease #1:			
Description: Office of the Chief Security Officer - Transfer to A&O	-	-	(6)
Decrease #2:			
Description: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer - ERMS	-	-	(3)
Sub-Total Decreases	-	-	(9)
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	741	847	941
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	148	106	94

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/ Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Immediate Office of the USM	330	456	356	(100)
Office of Administration	5,818	12,882	7,015	(5,866)
DHS HQ NAC Project	---	---	---	0
Office of Human Capital	6,505	6,674	6,581	(93)
Office of Human Capital - HRIT	---	---	---	0
Office of Procurement	5,154	5,266	8,275	3,009
Office of Security	8,363	9,163	11,800	2,636
Total Working Capital Fund	\$26,170	\$34,441	\$34,027	(\$414)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement. Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT requests \$0 and 52 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
OCAO (various positions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	52	52
OCHCO-HRIT (various positions)	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCSO (various positions)	-	-	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	97	97	-	-	-	-	52	52	52	52

OCAO:

OACO has identified a total of 52 contractor positions to be converted to full time federal employees in FY 2012. OCAO will make this conversion at a no cost net change to the government. This change will occur during the final quarter of FY11 and all personnel will be on-board by the beginning of FY12. OCAO will bring closure to multiple contracts in order to make this change occur. Employees converted will continue in the same or similar positions as government employees.

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I. Appropriation Overview

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	182	173	49,481
2011 Annualized C.R.	183	173	60,530
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	53	56	1,225
2012 Current Services	236	229	61,755
2012 Program Change	6	3	640
2012 Request	242	232	62,395

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) requests \$62.395 million for FY 2012.

A. Mission Statement for OCFO:

The mission of OCFO is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, and resource management systems to ensure that the 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.

The DHS CFO goals are to:

1. Provide timely, accurate, useful and actionable financial information to decision makers and stakeholders.
2. Provide assurance that internal controls are effective.
3. Provide efficient financial management services and operations.
4. Develop program plans and budgets that are well-justified and balanced to support DHS priorities.
5. Strengthen DHS financial management systems.
6. Recruit, develop and retain a talented workforce to achieve the CFO mission.
7. Strengthen financial assistance accountability.

B. Budget Activities:

Under OCFO, the following Divisions fulfill these functions:

Budget:

- Issue guidance to the Department's Components to ensure that all phases of budget formulation and execution are efficiently completed;
- Ensure technical accuracy of budget-related materials;
- Determine that sufficient resources are available to support activities of the appropriate fiscal year;

- Administer the Department's budget, appropriations and expenditures of funds;
- Work with Program Analysis & Evaluation (PA&E) and DHS Components to formulate annual budget submissions, assure these properly reflect the requirements of DHS, and assist in the presentation and defense of submissions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress;
- Coordinate and review budget execution for each Component and appropriation; conduct spend plan and execution reviews; and act on requests for modifications;
- Conduct special studies and analyses of execution of financial plans and recommend reprogrammings as necessary for effective funds utilization;
- Prepare budgetary reports as necessary or as required by OMB and Congress;
- Prepare the Secretary to testify on the budget request;
- Track and monitor status of reports to Congress required by appropriations bills;
- Ensure technical accuracy and consistency of Component budget materials in accordance with OMB or Congressional guidance;
- Manage and coordinate Components' input into the President's electronic on-line MAX (budget preparation) data system;
- Analyze budgetary impact of pending legislation, review reports to Congress, testimony and other documents; and
- Coordinate and review apportionments, reapportionments and allotments for all DHS appropriations.

Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E):

- Develop and perform analyses and evaluations of alternative plans, programs, personnel levels, and budget submissions for the Department in relation to United States homeland security objectives, projected threats, vulnerability assessments, estimated costs, resource constraints, and the most recent homeland security strategy;
- Provide guidance and oversee the development of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) of the Department;
- Lead the performance measurement and reporting for DHS mission-oriented programs;
- Oversee preparation of the DHS performance plan and other performance reporting;
- Integrate performance measurement into strategic planning, resource allocation, program evaluation, evaluation of management personnel, and the culture of DHS;
- Act as the Program Improvement Officer (PIO) in order to supervise performance management activities; provide advice on program performance goals; convene responsible parties to assess and improve program performance; and guide the use of performance measures in personnel performance appraisals;
- Provide leadership in developing and promoting improved analytical tools and methods for analyzing homeland security planning and the allocation of resources;
- Establish policies for, and oversee the integration of the planning, programming, and budgeting system of the Department; and
- Coordinate with and support the Office of Policy on DHS long-term strategic planning.

Financial Management:

- Develop and oversee Departmental financial management policy;
- Coordinate government-wide financial management initiatives in the Department;
- Prepare the Department's consolidated financial statements and other required financial information due to OMB and Treasury, including the Annual Financial Report at year end;

- Provide guidance and oversight to DHS Components on accounting and financial reporting requirements, and coordinate the annual audit of the Department's financial statements included in the Annual Financial Report; and
- Administer the DHS Bankcard (purchase, travel, and fleet) Program, develop and document bankcard policy, provide training and establish and maintain internal control to provide reasonable assurance that the goals and objectives of the Bankcard Program are met and safeguard against fraudulent, improper, abuse, and untimely payment is identified on a timely basis and appropriate corrective action is taken.

Internal Control Management Office:

- Implement the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and its guidelines; OMB Circular A-123; *Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*; the Chief Financial Officers Act; the DHS Financial Accountability Act;
- Lead the Department's assessment of internal controls;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of Mission Action Plans to address material weaknesses and other significant conditions;
- Direct the Department's efforts to implement the Improper Payments Information Act;
- Issue guidance on, and coordinate preparation of, the Secretary's year-end Internal Control Assurance Statements; and
- Conduct reviews of key financial processes to ensure internal controls are operating effectively, with the goal of identifying weaknesses before they become problems.

Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC):

- Manage financial management system transformation projects to increase efficiencies, data reliability and financial transparency across DHS.
Serve as the Program Management Office providing day-to-day project management and communications with stakeholders; and lead the effort to provide an integrated financial, acquisition, and asset management system, facilitating clean audit opinions and yielding timely and accurate financial data.

Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight:

- Advise senior DHS leadership regarding the situation specific application of government-wide statutes, regulations, OMB circulars, Executive Orders and DHS Financial Assistance Policy as these relate to use of federal funds;
- Define the DHS Financial Assistance Line of Business, including streamlining and standardizing business models and business processes and developing supporting technology;
- Lead the development of a DHS-wide, end-to-end financial assistance (grants) management system that will ensure a transaction audit trail as well as improving financial assistance award reporting;
- Develop and distribute DHS Financial Assistance Policy for use across DHS to communicate legal requirements, regulation, circulars, Executive Directives, Comptroller General Decisions, and other legal issuances related to the use of federal funds;
- Provide oversight across DHS to ensure their compliance and recipient compliance with requirements regarding the use of federal funds;
- Assess OMB Circular A-133; *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations* high risk audit findings, resolve high risk findings backlog, and develop Cost Policy to assist recipients in avoiding repeat high risk findings;

- Gather award data across Components to meet the reporting requirements of the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006;
- Increase the accuracy, timeliness and reliability of all DHS financial assistance award data; ensure any end-to-end system has auto reporting capabilities, including file transfer to public venues and robust ad hoc query capability; and
- Develop and maintain Grant Officer/Assistance Officer standards and qualifications;
- Articulate the steady state for an adequate centralized, DHS Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight function.

Financial Operations:

- Oversee all aspects of budget formulation and execution for Components under Title I of the DHS Appropriations Act, except for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and Analysis and Operations (A&O) appropriations;
- Provide budget execution, accounting, and financial management and reporting services for [Title I] Components, except OIG and A&O, including managing apportionments, allotments, funds certifications, invoice processing, general ledger, payroll reconciliations, bank card, and travel;
- Oversee and manage the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF);
- Perform internal audits and audit follow-up for Title I Components; and
- Provide reasonable assurance on internal controls over financial reporting and internal controls over operations.

GAO and OIG Audit Liaison:

- Coordinate the Department's engagement in Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audits, including entrance and exit conferences, and the Department's response to audit reports and findings;
- Track audit recommendations and the Department's implementation of those recommendations; and
- Provide oversight and guidance to Component-level GAO and OIG audit liaison offices and to DHS employees involved in audits, investigations, and inspections.

Resource Management Transformation:

- Manage the E-Gov travel implementation for DHS; and
- Manage the DHS Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER).

Workforce Development:

- Provide the training and tools to support excellence in personal performance, career path development, and to execute talent management initiatives to recruit the next generation of financial management leaders;
- Provide experiences and opportunities designed to establish a strong foundation in financial management disciplines to optimize career building at DHS; and
- Create a pipeline of strong candidates for senior financial management leadership roles at DHS, specifically the CFO and/or Deputy CFO positions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

OCFO requests 242 positions, 232 FTE, and \$62.395 million for FY 2012. The total adjustments-to-base are 56 FTE (DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy) and \$1.225 million. The total program changes are 6 positions, 3 FTE for the Special Access Program Control Office (SAPCO) and \$0.640 million.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Annualized C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	173	\$49,481	173	\$60,530	232	\$62,395	59	\$1,865	3	640	56	\$1,225
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	173	\$49,481	173	\$60,530	232	\$62,395	59	\$1,865	3	\$640	56	\$1,225
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	173	\$49,481	173	\$60,530	232	\$62,395	59	\$1,865	3	\$640	56	\$1,225

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	182	173	49,481
2011 Annualized C.R.	183	173	60,530
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	53	56	1,225
2012 Current Services	236	229	61,755
2012 Program Change	6	3	640
2012 Request	242	232	62,395

OCFO requests \$62.395 million for FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCFO has made significant progress leading to improvements to financial management at DHS.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, OCFO accomplished the following:

- Developed activities for the integrated financial, acquisition, and asset management system:
 - Formed the TASC Executive Steering Committee (ESC) which is a decision making body, chaired by the Under Secretary for Management (USM).
 - Conducted executive-level outreach to all DHS Components and agencies.
 - Received final approval to award a contract and first three task orders from the Department's Acquisition Review Board (ARB), chaired by the Deputy Secretary.
 - Aligned with OMB policy, including memorandum M-10-26 on financial systems information technology projects.
 - Presented the requirement for a standardized technical solution to OMB's Financial Systems Advisory Board on September 9, 2010 and received approval to proceed with awarding of indefinite delivery indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract.
- Reduced the severity of control deficiencies at four cComponents and can now assert to more than 50 percent of the Department's total liabilities.
- Revised strategic performance measures aligned to the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and expanded management performance measures to support resource requests.
- Performed targeted risk assessments to identify weaknesses in accounting and financial reporting at each component.
- Developed and implemented Component mission action plans to mitigate the risk of gaining new material weaknesses or deficiency conditions; as a result no new audit qualifications or material weaknesses occurred in FY 2010.
- Reduced the Department-wide material weaknesses to five following the execution of systematic changes to correct deficiencies within the United States Coast Guard (USCG).
- Established new procedures to improve internal controls over the bank card program by instituting monthly post-payment audits for the purchase and fleet card programs.

- In support of DHS's commitment to improve its relations with and responsiveness to GAO, the Department accomplished the following:
 - Developed a "One DHS" integrated approach to departmental audit tracking and will continue to evolve based on Component and Headquarters functionality requirements.
 - Revised the Department's Management Directive and Implementation Instruction on GAO relations, significantly strengthening relations with GAO and established Deputy Secretary oversight of audit activity to promote proactive corrective actions.
- Led the Fiscal Year 2012-2016 program resource and performance planning, including the Bottom-Up Review.
- Conducted independent program reviews in order to evaluate and assess issues such as true costs and benefits of programs within the Department.
- Co-led with the Office of Policy the development of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) report.
- Prepared and updated Headquarters' financial management policies and procedures to improve overall financial management within the Department.
- Enhanced the DHS TIER system to reduce manual data entry, improve security, assure Department-wide compliance with regulations, and report on performance.
- Commenced integration of requirements for managerial cost accounting standards and concepts into current DHS financial management practices.
- Conducted budget execution training for all of the DHS Components.
- Worked with House and Senate Appropriations Committees to pass stand-alone legislation granting the USCG authority to make multiple \$100 million transfers from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to continue critical response efforts in the Gulf. Absent this legislation, the USCG would not have been able to meet the oil spill response needs.
- Established a DHS-wide Common Government-wide Accounting Classification (CGAC).
- Implemented E-Gov travel at all remaining Components.
- Completed integration of each Component's data into the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM) System for the Department's respective budget submissions.
- Continued to build on successes achieved in improving human capital capabilities through continuation of the mentorship program, the financial specialist intern program, and training for the Certified Government Financial Manager (CGFM) exam.

In FY 2011, OCFO plans to accomplish the following:

- Begin implementing a new integrated financial, asset, and acquisition system at the first DHS component:
 - Establish fully staffed and operational program office.
 - Award TASC contract and task orders for implementation.
 - Begin establishing and testing of the demonstration, development, testing and production environments for the TASC solution.
 - Conduct business and systems, including business processes analysis, functionality, interfaces, data, and reporting.
 - Ensure OCFO dedication and support to systematic in-depth business process analysis, data clean-up activities, financial policy updates, and reviews system and interface configurations.
- Obtain an audit opinion in the FY 2011 Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Custodial Activity.
- Report on performance achievements related to the DHS strategic missions and goals defined by the Department's QHSR.
- Lead the Fiscal Year 2013-2017 program resource and performance planning.

- Conduct additional independent program reviews to evaluate and assess issues such as true costs and benefits of programs within the Department.
- Promulgate DHS Financial Assistance (grant) Policy to guide end-to-end financial assistance program implementation across the Department Directorates, Components and Field Offices.
- Work toward resolving the backlog of financial assistance (grant) recipient OMB Circular A-133 high risk audit findings.
- Work to ensure Directorate, Component and Field Office compliance with statute, regulation, circulars and DHS Financial Assistance Policies related to the use of federal funding.
- Properly account for, and report on, Headquarters' real property by establishing controls and operating procedures, including Construction in Progress, leasehold improvements, and internal use software.
- Develop and communicate Headquarters performance metrics and dashboard statistics monthly.
- Develop rigorous, transparent process and practices in support of the DHS Audit Resolution Official, as designated under OMB Circular A-50; *Audit Followup*, to ensure audit findings—at dispute between the Auditor and DHS Management—are resolved expeditiously and effectively.
- Engage the Resource Managers Forum in Headquarters' assessments of internal controls.
- Expand efforts to integrate and coordinate management's assessment of internal controls with the Department's Independent Auditor to support the internal control and financial statement audit.
- Integrate effectiveness and efficiency of operations internal control assessments with ongoing risk based financial reporting assessments.
- Improve outreach with DHS Component budget counterparts to better advocate for programs and address issues in a timely fashion.
- Enhance the use of the internal tracking system throughout the Department through consistent monitoring and training.
- Further build on successes achieved through DHS-wide training courses and programs.
- Develop a comprehensive web-based training program on the Anti-Deficiency Act for use across all Components.

In FY 2012, OCFO plans to accomplish the following:

- Develop activities for the integrated financial, acquisition, and asset management system:
 - Finalize the stand up of the demonstration, development, testing and production environments for the TASC solution.
- Continue updates and revisions to the Financial Management Policy Manual.
- Implement a new enterprise-wide tracking and reporting tool, to provide thousands of DHS Headquarters and Component users easy access to and visibility and status of numerous activities and reports related to financial, audit, internal controls and congressional reporting activities.
- Begin planning for new integrated financial, asset, and acquisition system implementation at next DHS component.
- Continue ongoing support and maintenance for TIER.
- Continue risk based internal control assessments to sustain compliance with OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*.
- Align and report on performance achievements related to the DHS strategic missions and goals defined by the Department's QHSR.
- Lead the Fiscal Year 2014-2018 program resource and performance planning.
- Conduct additional independent program reviews to evaluate and assess issues such as true costs and benefits of programs within the Department.

- Finalize a rigorous, transparent process and practices in support of the DHS Audit Resolution Official, as designated under OMB Circular A-50, to ensure audit findings—at dispute between the Auditor and DHS Management—are resolved expeditiously and effectively.
- Define the key competencies for a grant management operations workforce series and a corresponding grant management certification program to be administered at the funding agency level.
- Establish a mandatory certification program within Headquarters financial services.
- Continue Headquarters financial process improvements to eliminate overpayments and improper payments.
- Work with DHS Components to improve the accuracy of projected outlays.
- Enhanced performance of the BFEM System to track changes on the budget by either or both houses of Congress and creation of budget sets that can be defined for maintaining distinct phases of the budget process.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Proposed Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase #1: CFO Special Access Program Control Office
PPA: Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Program Increase: Positions 6 FTE 3 Dollars \$640

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	0
Program Increase							6	3	640
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	6	3	\$640

Description of Item

Establish the CFO budgetary and financial management capability to support DHS Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Office of Selective Acquisitions and the DHS Chief Security Officer (CSO) Special Access Programs Control Officer (SAPCO). The FY 2010 DHS OSA budget funded CSO and CPO divisions to manage the acquisitions for DHS Top Secret and Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) and to create the Special Access Programs Control Officer. This request is to establish a base within CFO for critical support to DHS-wide SAPCO work and to the OSA.

Justification

DHS CFO does not currently have a way to systematically protect sensitive information throughout the budget and financial management process. CFO SAPCO will provide that capability through budget and finance personnel who have the appropriate clearances and understanding of the budgetary requirements to establish appropriate policies and procedures and internal controls for this sensitive program. The CFO requests \$0.640 million in FY 2012 to fund 6 positions, 3 FTE. While CFO SAPCO is located within OCFO, it provides budgetary and financial services that benefit the entire department, and will protect sensitive data in the budget and financial processes and support the classified Management Directive. By executing budgets within a secure infrastructure, CFO SAPCO will prevent DHS TS/SCI programs from being vulnerable to compromise. Critical DHS initiatives can be subject to improper execution or compromise if implemented in an unclassified environment. This funding will also provide for information technology modifications, secure telephones and General Services Administration (GSA) approved safes.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Increased financial and budgetary accountability for DHS OSA contract awards is crucial to meeting the DHS missions through financial support and oversight of the TS/SCI programs. With the high visibility and dollar amount of DHS OSA and SAPCO programs it is imperative that the CFO is properly resourced to ensure the financial policy and oversight. This office within OCFO fills a

significant gap at DHS. Tailored business support for classified programs, consolidated under Management, will ensure the integrity of the process and unify and strengthen DHS operations and management. Without these resources, the CFO will be unable to manage the DHS OSA and SAPCO functions across DHS, and these programs will be unable to function at DHS.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Proposed Changes**

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), ***\$62,394,000*** of which ***\$11,000,000*** is available until expended for financial systems consolidation.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	183	173	\$49,481
2011 Annualized CR ¹	183	173	60,530
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2010 Initiative.....	-	10	-
FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	38	19	-
Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	-	19	-
FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	15	8	-
GSA Rent.....	-	-	1,606
WCF Increase.....	-	-	583
Total Increases	53	56	2,189
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	-	-	(964)
Total Decreases	-	-	(964)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	53	56	1,225
2012 Current Services	236	229	61,755
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
CFO Special Access Program Control Office.....	6	3	640
Total Program Changes	6	3	640
2012 Request	242	232	62,395
2011 to 2012 Total Change	59	59	1,865

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$1.727 million for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	183	173	\$49,481
2011 Annualized C.R.	183	173	60,530
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	53	56	2,189
Decreases	---	---	(964)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	53	56	1,225
2012 Current Services	236	229	61,755
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	6	3	640
2012 Total Request	242	232	62,395
2011 to 2012 Total Change	59	59	1,865

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Office of the Chief Financial Officer	183	173	\$60,530	53	56	\$1,225	6	3	\$640	242	232	\$62,395	59	59	\$1,865
Total	183	173	\$60,530	53	56	\$1,225	6	3	\$640	242	232	\$62,395	59	59	\$1,865

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Coast Guard	---	---	\$983,393	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
Office of Director of National Intelligence	---	---	\$0	1	1	\$145,000	1	1	\$145,000	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	\$ 983,393	1	1	\$ 145,000	1	1	\$ 145,000	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	---	---	\$983,393	1	1	\$145,000	1	1	\$145,000	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	983,393	1	1	145,000	1	1	145,000	---	---	---

Explanation of Increase/Decrease.

Reimbursable Agreements with the United States Coast Guard for Deepwater Studies and with Office Of Director of National Intelligence for one detailee.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	2011 Annualized C.R.	2012 Request
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$18,108	\$19,691	\$20,068
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	255	255	255
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	752	752	752
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	4,247	4,434	5,897
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$23,362	\$25,132	\$26,972
Other Object Classes:			
21.0 Travel	125	239	133
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	2,117	2,463	3,741
23.2 Other rent	---	---	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	43	47	47
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	17,775	46,642	20,752
25.2 Other services	9	478	1,424
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	5,748	6,920	8,900
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	77	154	165
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	---	---	---
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	225	377	261
31.0 Equipment	---	78	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$26,119	\$57,398	\$35,423
Total, Direct Obligations	\$49,481	\$82,530	\$62,395
Unobligated balance, start of year	(11,000)	(22,000)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	22,000	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$60,481	\$60,530	\$62,395

NOTE: \$22 million for DHS Improved Financial Systems carried was over to FY 2011 from FY2010.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	2011 Annualized C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	12	12	12	---
Total, EX	---	1	1	---

GS-15	32	32	32	---
GS-14	78	77	89	12
GS-13	24	24	58	34
GS-12	10	10	30	20
GS-11	6	6	8	2
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	9	9	7	(2)
GS-8	---	---	---	---
GS-7	9	9	5	(4)
GS-6	1	1	---	(1)
GS-5	2	2	---	(2)
GS-4	---	---	---	---
GS-3	---	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	183	183	242	59
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	26	26
Total Perm. Employment EOY	183	183	248	65
FTE	173	173	232	59
Headquarters	173	173	232	59
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	173	173	232	59
Average ES Salary	\$ 162,475	\$ 162,475	\$ 162,475	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 96,446	\$ 96,446	\$ 100,987	\$ 4,541
Average GS Grade	13.04	13.04	13.21	0.18

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 PPA
 Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

		2010 Actual	2011 Annualized C.R.	2012 Request
Object Classes:				
11.1	Perm Positions	\$18,108	\$19,691	\$20,068
11.3	Other than perm	255	255	255
11.5	Other per comp	752	752	752
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	4,247	4,434	5,897
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	125	239	133
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	2,117	2,463	3,741
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	43	47	47
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	17,775	46,642	20,752
25.2	Other Services	9	478	1,424
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	5,748	6,920	8,900
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	77	154	165
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	225	377	261
31.0	Equipment	---	78	---
Total - Chief Financial Officer		\$49,481	\$82,530	\$62,395
Full Time Equivalent		173	173	232
Unobligated balance, start of year		(11,000)	(22,000)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		22,000	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---
Total requirements		\$60,481	\$60,530	\$62,395

NOTE: \$11 million for DHS Improved Financial Systems carried was over to FY 2010 from FY2009.

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department’s budget, financial management, investment review, and resource management systems to ensure 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.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Salaries and Benefits	\$23,362	\$25,132	\$26,972

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 232 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of 10 FTEs in annualization of the Fiscal Year 2010 initiative; an increase in 46 FTEs from the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative; an increase of 3 FTEs in support of SAPCO with a corresponding increase in benefits and a decrease of \$132,000 for efficiencies;

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Travel	\$125	\$239	\$133

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease due to administrative savings.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
GSA rent	\$2,117	\$2,463	\$3,741

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$1,278 for additional space requirements due to an increasing number of personnel for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy; and an increase in space requirements due to the SAPCO initiative.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Printing	\$43	\$47	\$47

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request does not anticipate an increase in requirements.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$17,775	\$46,642	\$20,752

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease in contractor personnel due to the DHS Balance Workforce Strategy.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Other Services	\$9	\$478	\$1,424

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes additional costs due to balanced workforce efforts and in support of the SAPCO initiative.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$5,748	\$6,920	\$8,900

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request includes an increase for Working Capital Fund expenditures.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$77	\$154	\$165

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request includes an increase due to increased personnel in support of the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Annualized C.R.	Request
Supplies & materials	\$225	\$377	\$261

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease due to administrative savings

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	128	173	173
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			
Description: Program Changes	11	0	0
Increase #2:			
Description: Annualization of Prior Year Staffing Increase	24	0	10
Increase #3:			
Description: Financial Accountability	10	0	0
Increase #4:			
Description: DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	0	0	46
Increase #5:			
Description: CFO Special Access Program Control Office	0	0	3
Sub-Total Increases	45	0	59
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	173	173	232
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	45	0	59

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Annualized C.R.	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase/Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Total Working Capital Fund	\$5,324	\$6,879	\$10,101	\$2,773

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS Component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS Components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos	FTE
Financial Specialist	-	-	12	6	-	6	-	-	6	3	18	15
Program Analyst	-	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	2	1	8	7
Staff Accountant	-	-	20	10	-	10	-	-	7	4	27	24
Total	-	-	38	19	-	19	-	-	15	8	53	46

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

OCFO requests 46 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. The conversions will be financial specialist, program analysts, and staff accountants for the CFO's Office. No additional funding is required to execute these conversions.

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Chief Information Officer



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Information Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Office of the Chief Information Officer:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), in collaboration with the DHS Chief Information Officer Council, is responsible for implementing the necessary programs to align the Information Technology (IT) organization, including all of the systems and infrastructure, to support the missions and activities across the Department. Its mission is to provide DHS and its partners the IT services required to lead the unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks, as well as protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the Homeland.

The Department's goals and priorities will advance IT capabilities and services:

- Establish secure IT services and capabilities to protect the Homeland and enhance our Nation's preparedness, mitigation, and recovery capabilities.
- Strengthen and unify the Department's ability to share information and services internally and with Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private industry partners.
- Improve transparency, accountability, and efficiencies of services and programs through effective governance and enterprise architecture.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to IT employee recruitment, development, retention, and recognition to ensure excellence in IT delivery across the Department.

B. Budget Activities:

The OCIO activity functions are divided into four major programs as follows:

Salaries and Expenses

Salaries and Expenses is a crosscutting program that provides executive leadership, technology management, and supporting acquisition and financial functions to all offices within the OCIO. This Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) also covers payments for shared services consumed such as rent, mail services, contracting support, and financial management support received from other management chiefs' offices. It covers the IT security function which sets IT security policy, provides security architecture, certification and accreditation (C&A) remediation, Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and oversight, and IT awareness and training programs. This PPA also includes the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST), which provides guidance and oversight to all DHS Components on implementing and

maintaining initiatives to ensure that electronic and technological information is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities. Salaries and Expenses also provide Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of legacy infrastructure, as well as O&M of new information technology infrastructure investments.

Information Technology Services

Information Technology Services supports development, implementation, and maintenance of IT functional services including enterprise architecture, enterprise data management, information sharing, IT strategic policy and planning, performance measurement, capital planning and investment control (CPIC), and portfolio management. It also covers geospatial technologies, application delivery, enterprise hosting, and portal consolidation.

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA)

ISA is a set of IT projects that provide the integration and protection of sensitive and collateral DHS information. In FY 2012, the DHS OCIO will continue its efforts to consolidate disparate data centers into two DHS Data Centers, establish disaster recovery capability for primary DHS systems, and consolidate multiple disparate networks into DHS OneNet. This PPA also provides funds to manage infrastructure support to include network services, data center services, and application support for DHS Component enterprise applications, maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability, and move all network traffic behind the TIC. The DHS OCIO's immediate and long-term goal is to protect our IT resources from cyber threats, provide One DHS Infrastructure platform, and foster information sharing across the Department and with external stakeholders such as Federal, State, and local government agencies and their partners.

Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN)

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) is a single program within DHS that enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a SECRET-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic SECRET-level information throughout DHS and DHS partners.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OCIO requests \$277.973M and 303 FTP/291 FTE for the FY 2012 Budget. The total net Adjustment-to-Base is a decrease of \$92.674M, 22 FTP and 70 FTE. The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Annualization of 22 FTP and 70 FTE for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.
- Decrease of \$1.777M due to Management and Technology Efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$8.204M for Administrative Savings Initiative.
- Decrease of \$85.291M for Data Center Migration completed segments.
- Decrease of \$0.343M for Efficiency Review Savings.

OCIO requests a net increase of \$32.253M for the following program changes in FY 2012:

- An increase of \$32.300M for Information Security and Infrastructure.
- An increase of \$1.000M for 5 FTP/ 3 FTE in the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology.
- An increase of \$2.700M for Enterprise-wide IT Governance and Program Management Support.
- An increase of \$5.000M for Information Security and FISMA Compliance.
- An increase of \$7.600M for Enterprise Data Management Office.
- An increase of \$0.253M for Acquisition Workforce Strategy Support.
- A decrease of (\$1.100M) for Applied Information Technology and Research Services.
- A decrease of (\$5.200M) for Infrastructure Operations.
- A decrease of (\$10.300M) for base resources.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	110	93,453	140	86,912	291	105,578	151	18,666	4	(2,047)	147	20,713
Information Technology Services	30	49,669	72	51,417	---	38,800	(72)	(12,617)	---	9,100	(72)	(21,717)
Infrastructure and Security Activities	---	158,199	---	152,403	---	89,525	---	(62,878)	---	27,700	---	(90,578)
Wireless Activities	---	221	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Homeland Secure Data Network	---	48,138	5	47,661	---	44,069	(5)	(3,592)	---	(2,500)	(5)	(1,092)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	140	\$349,680	217	\$338,393	291	\$277,972	74	(\$60,421)	4	\$32,253	70	(\$92,674)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	140	\$349,680	217	\$338,393	291	\$277,972	74	(\$60,421)	4	\$32,253	70	(\$92,674)

Footnotes:

The \$89.525M reflects the amount required for Infrastructure and Security Activities for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M above stated in the Budget Appendix.

The \$44.069M reflects the amount required for Homeland Secure Data Network for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M below stated in the Budget Appendix.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Program Performance Justification

(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	130	110	\$93,453
2011 CR	195	140	86,912
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	101	147	20,713
2012 Current Services	296	287	107,625
2012 Program Change	7	4	(2,047)
2012 Request	303	291	105,578

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) requests \$105.578M for this activity. The Adjustments-to-Base include Working Capital Fund increases and transfers associated with the consolidation of federal staff costs to a single PPA. In FY 2012, 147 FTE and funding are proposed to be realigned from CIO's Department-wide IT projects to Salaries and Expense as a result of the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Information Security Program

The Information Security Program provides oversight to ensure a secure and trusted computing environment that enables the Department to effectively share information in support of its mission. It also ensures compliance with the FISMA and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) security policies and requirements. The services of the program are to develop and document Departmental information security requirements, develop enterprise security management tools, and oversee the implementation of information security for the information and systems that support the operations of the Department. Specifically, the program provides:

- **Security Policy** – Establishes and implements DHS information security policies and guidance to ensure the protection of DHS information resources, and incorporates new information security requirements and best practices promulgated by Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), and NIST.
- **Security Architecture/Strategy** -- Supports information sharing and interoperability by integrating information security architecture with the DHS Enterprise Architecture (EA), System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC), CPIC, and acquisition processes. The Security Architecture program develops enterprise procedures for dealing with cyber attacks,

incidents, and newly discovered vulnerabilities, including patch management. Additionally, the Security Architecture program assesses technologies that show the greatest promise for enhancing information sharing and security and that can be scaled for enterprise application.

- **Compliance and Oversight** – Comprises the management and oversight of the IT system inventory, the C&A process, Plans of Action and Milestones (POA&M), FISMA reporting, the implementation of security management tools, and assistance with Component compliance. The program also includes oversight of weakness remediation to resolve IT security weaknesses. This activity supports security metrics verification and enhancements to security tools to integrate functionality to improve FISMA compliance management and reporting.
- **DHS IT Security Awareness, Training, and Education** -- Ensures that DHS complies with all federal regulation, OMB guidance, and NIST guidance relating to IT Security Training and supports the standardization of security content development within the Department. The IT Security Training Program provides IT Security Awareness, role-based IT security training for personnel with significant security responsibilities, and provides role-based training to improve reporting for FISMA and related metrics.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Improved the Department's classified cyber threat information processing capability and improved the analytical capability by doubling the number of skilled analysts and developing formal relationships with key stakeholders in the broader cyber community (Department of Defense, Department of Justice, and the Intelligence Community).
- Conducted in-depth Technical Reviews for approximately 20% of the Department's IT systems to assess quality assurance and validate compliance with DHS security requirements.
- Implemented weakness remediation plans for operational systems by focusing on effective POA&M management.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to improve the Department's classified cyber threat information processing capability and improve the analytical capability to better understand and respond to sophisticated threats.
- Develop a comprehensive plan for implementing an OMB-mandated continuous monitoring capability.
- Continue the implementation of the Information Security Strategic Plan.
- Conduct in-depth Technical Reviews for an additional 20% of the Department's IT systems to assess quality assurance and validate compliance with DHS security requirements.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct Coordinated Focused Operations against the Advanced Persistent Threat from dedicated secure facility with improved tools.
- Fully implement a continuous monitoring capability to provide the full visibility required for tracking the progression of attacks to ensure mitigation and remediation.
- Improve governance and compliance for National Security Systems with integrated policy, improved architecture, and greater visibility.
- Conduct in-depth Technical Reviews for an additional 20% of the Department's IT systems to assess quality assurance and validate compliance with DHS security requirements.

Infrastructure Operations

Infrastructure Operations (IO) includes initiatives for IT security and continuity operations. These offices provide alternate sites with necessary IT communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or the DHS Secretary for Continuity of Operations (COOP).

It is critical that DHS and its Components ensure that the information residing, created, received, transmitted within, and shared by the Department is secured in a manner that complies with Federal Acts, Memorandums, Circulars, Executive Orders, and Presidential Directives. OCIO has a leadership role in meeting the requirements and using best practices to ensure the viability of systems that support the DHS business missions. This entails ensuring that systems and accompanying security controls and measures are functional and active. This is accomplished through the use of security software residing on the DHS network.

In accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 67, Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1) and HSPD-20: National Continuity Policy, Federal agencies are mandated to develop COOP plans. A COOP facilitates the performance of, and is crucial to, the business continuity of the Department's critical systems and functions during an emergency or any other situation that may disrupt normal operation. It is essential to have business functions that continue the DHS mission of securing the Homeland.

As such, IT becomes a critical element of business continuity. It is the role of IT to ensure that the Department's defined Emergency Response Group (ERG) requirements are met and critical program data is available. The justification for availability of systems and data must be tied directly to a credible estimate of operational performance. This can be completed with an assessment of the Department's current state, which defines the risks associated with mission-critical systems and the political repercussion of those losses.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Renewed McAfee and Control Management Data Base Tool Suite Security Software.
- Maintained COOP site operations.
- Implemented C-LAN Disaster Recovery COOP.
- Built out connectivity, redundancy, and IT security at the Under Secretary for Management (USM) COOP site.
- Refreshed A-LAN, HSDN, and C-LAN workstations.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance COOP site capabilities and operations to comply with Federal directives and mandates.
- Complete first assessment of mitigation and capability for the Department's critical enterprise systems.
- Upgrade and improve CF1 at Site A in order to provide core enterprise services for ERG members in support of mission-essential functions.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop a solid OCIO COOP plan and necessary assessments to mitigate the risks inherent in natural disaster, terrorist, and criminal threats.
- Implement a storage area network (SAN) to provide vital records and supplemental documentation in support of mission-essential functions for ERG members.

Applications Operations & Maintenance (AO&M)

The AO&M program maintains and oversees the Department's Private Cloud. Services in this environment include the development, test, and production infrastructure within both DHS enterprise data centers to support the efficient development and implementation of enterprise application services. The AO&M program also provides ongoing maintenance and operations of enterprise application services, and implements necessary controls and procedures to enable the cost effective delivery of secure services. These funds also provide operational support for the Department's first Public Cloud offering, Enterprise Content Delivery as a Service.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established a secure private cloud development and test infrastructure within both enterprise data centers for development of enterprise application services, reducing the time to provision new infrastructure services from 6-12 months to less than one month.
- Developed and implemented the virtualization framework to enable rapid provisioning of secure development/test/production environments and reduced overall operational costs.
- Established SharePoint as a Service in both enterprise data centers, eliminating the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service's (USCIS) need to build a collaboration capability.
- Established the second DHS Public Cloud offering by hosting restorethegulf.gov in the Amazon Cloud hosting center.
- By the end of FY 2010, 70% of the DHS primary websites were using the Cloud Content Delivery Service.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy more than 250 virtual machines across both data centers.
- Establish the target Private Cloud, SharePoint as a Service, for all of DHS with Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as the first customer.
- Provide Testing as a Service within the DHS Private Cloud.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Significantly increase the use of the DHS Private Cloud per the OMB 25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management by operating more than 500 virtual machines at the two DHS data centers.
- Provide quarterly updates to the Private Cloud System Development Kit.
- Achieve FISMA categorization of "high" for confidentiality/integrity/availability for production Private Cloud services.

Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) Operations

ITP is part of ongoing efforts to optimize the DHS IT infrastructure and increase the Department's effectiveness and efficiencies in information technology. The program is led by the CIO and each project, or domain, is led by a Component acting as a steward. The ITP represents an enterprise-wide transition toward developing, implementing, and managing cross organizational efforts. ITP's primary objective is to provide the IT infrastructure products and services that will enable DHS business units to accomplish mission objectives. IT Operations supports DHS's efforts to optimize IT infrastructure by providing Configuration Management support. ITP Operations also offsets increased O&M charges and previously funded ITP investments incurred while transforming and migrating seven wide area networks, consolidating component legacy data centers, and centralizing email and wireless services.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Provided for Directory Services and Exchange Services (DSES) at Martinsburg for Email Gateway Services. Email will be transitioned to the Data Centers in FY 2011.
- Supported core circuits and network connections that serve data centers and other central points of the DHS OneNet infrastructure.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop and plan the integration and migration of a unified set of system management tools to provide configuration management and change management for the consolidated DHS IT infrastructure.
- Establish and manage a process for the systematic management of information related to the IT infrastructure components, such as documentation, hardware, software, and firmware assets.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Operations of the DHS CM Tool Suite (Change Management Tool and CMDB), the key DHS-level repository of change management and configuration item data.
- Support for the facilitation and administration of the DHS CM Integrated Project Team; basic change request quality checking; and support of branch processes carried out using existing tools.

The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology (OAST)

The OAST program provides guidance, support, and compliance oversight to DHS Components regarding the implementation of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (as amended). This is accomplished by ensuring that qualified individuals with disabilities have fair opportunity for employment and that these individuals have access to the information necessary to perform their jobs. OAST develops policies, training, and technical assistance approaches to ensure that all information technology (EIT) procured, developed, maintained, or used is accessible to those with disabilities.

Compliance activities include: Management and oversight of the Web Accessibility and Remediation Program (WARP), Section 508 Acquisition Audit Program, Trusted Agent FISMA (TAF) Section 508 Audit Program, and Section 508 Compliance Enterprise Architecture and Life Cycle Programs. Oversight involves conducting compliance reviews, assistance visits, and verifying and validating compliance with DHS Section 508 requirements. These efforts ensure the following: regular Web accessibility scans are completed and that OAST-approved testing methods are followed; acquisition audits for Section 508 compliance are conducted on a routine basis; IT system owners have appropriately input the required accessibility information into TAF and uploaded the requisite Section 508 artifacts; Enterprise Architecture Section 508 compliance reviews are conducted; and, Section 508 requirements for the DHS SELC are adhered to.

Service activities include: Management and oversight of Section 508 compliance for DHS IT Change Management and the Learning Management System (LMS) Accessibility Assessment Programs. Oversight involves conducting EIT accessibility assessments of software, Web, telecommunications, multimedia and video, self-contained and stand-alone products, and desktop and portable computers to determine Section 508 compliance. Oversight also requires a close working relationship with the Department's LMSs to ensure e-learning platforms and courses are Section 508 compliant when deployed.

Management activities include: Management and oversight of OAST operations, including contract management, strategic planning, and administrative support and operations. The program is also responsible for managing and operating the DHS Accessibility Help Desk, along with the training and outreach activities. The Accessibility Help Desk serves as a single point of

entry for disability-related services and technical assistance for the Department. The goal of the program is to work in concert with existing DHS and Component-level help desks to ensure seamless delivery of IT services for customers with disabilities, including the provision of reasonable accommodations. The training program provides Section 508 awareness with hands-on EIT accessibility testing training for personnel with significant development responsibilities. In addition, the program provides role-based training for relevant Section 508-related reporting and related metrics. The goal is to develop a knowledgeable workforce and culture in accordance with Section 508 accessibility requirements.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established an initial enterprise-wide Accessibility Compliance Management System to track Section 508 and accessibility-related activities along with accomplishments.
- Piloted enhanced Section 508 compliance enterprise-class Web testing tools.
- Released new online introduction to Section 508 compliance e-learning course and developed new Program Manager's Section 508 course.
- Piloted IT Acquisition Review audit process to determine Section 508 compliance of IT acquisitions over \$2.5M.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance the EIT acquisition reviews by implementing auditing procedures.
- Enhance training delivery methods to increase access from remote locations.
- Release the DHS Section 508 periodic reporting scorecard based upon standard metrics.
- Complete the first of three-year data collection of Section 508 compliance of FISMA systems.
- Create a shared Section 508 compliance testing repository to reduce duplication of testing efforts.
- Assess DHS Section 508 compliance through the completion of the Department of Justice Section 508 survey.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue integration of Section 508 compliance.
- Fully deploy an enterprise-wide Section 508 compliance Web assessment tool to standardize testing activities Department-wide, and increase efficiency of sharing results through the life cycle.
- Fully support IT governance activities, including IT acquisition review and audit, IT change control, and enterprise architecture review.
- Develop and release new training products to support compliance with updates to the Section 508 standards.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees, supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house Federal employees and contractor support with proven experience, and other resources to balance the entire DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D from the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, DHS is required to provide guidelines to Component agencies in order to facilitate consistent and sound application of the statutory requirement.

The DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy ensures that only Federal employees perform work which is inherently governmental. Inherently governmental functions could include work that needs to be

reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, as well as obtain contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After conducting a workforce planning assessment, the Department realigned contractor and Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allowed managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization, and integrated with Federal employees to realize the full potential of the total workforce. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge which is essential to effective government performance.

In FY 2012, the OCIO will have 209 positions on-board as a result of contractor conversions and program realignment. These positions stem from program realignments completed in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

PPA: Information Technology Services

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	30	30	\$49,669
2011 CR	74	72	51,417
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-74	-72	(21,717)
2012 Current Services	0	0	29,700
2012 Program Change	0	0	9,100
2012 Request*	0	0	38,800

The OCIO requests \$38.800M for Information Technology Services. The Adjustments-to-Base are a result of realignment of Departmental CIO priorities, professional service contract reductions, and a realignment of base program funds due to the CIO's Balanced Workforce Strategy. The OCIO requests a realignment of 72 FTE from this PPA to the Salaries and Expenses PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Enterprise Architecture (EA)

Enterprise Architecture (EA) supports a "blueprint" for systematically and completely defining DHS's baseline environment, target environment, and transition plan to a common IT environment. The program establishes a Department-wide roadmap to improve mission effectiveness and efficiency, eliminate existing stovepipe systems, and increase interoperability and information sharing. The EA ensures the essential evolution of information systems and the development of a common IT environment.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Implemented a common methodology for analyzing segments of the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture. Used the methodology to coordinate strategic planning, mission and business operations, and IT implementation for human resources information technology and critical infrastructure and key resources.
- Implemented an Identity, Credentialing, and Access Management (ICAM) architecture that defines identity and access requirements for all DHS programs.
- Used the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture to guide the IT Portfolio Governance Reviews, resulting in more than \$449 million in savings potential.
- Implemented the Enterprise Architecture Information Repository to automate the management and tracking of DHS databases and information sharing agreements.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Achieve cost avoidance and/or efficiency improvements of at least \$25 million by rationalizing the portfolio of IT applications and standardizing processes and technologies in four additional segments of the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture.
- Implement a common Enterprise Architecture Data Model to enable better decision support capabilities for strategic planning, budgeting, and acquisition review of information technology and reduce the number of analytical tools used to make management decisions.
- Use the Enterprise Architecture to identify opportunities to use technology to close gaps in the Department's ability to meet its mission objectives.

- Deploy a formal enterprise architecture communications plan and training curriculum to meet stakeholders' needs.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Demonstrate benefits of the DHS EA process for cost avoidance and/or efficiency improvements of at least \$25M as part of the ongoing role of enterprise architecture governance to improve efficiency.
- Implement an enhanced EA Information Repository to support IT portfolio planning and analysis.
- Complete Segment Architecture planning for four new segments of the Homeland Security EA as an enhancement to FY 2011.
- Document the transition to the DHS target architecture for 100% of all data center wide area network needs.

Enterprise Data Management

The Enterprise Data Management program provides the architecture and governance for the utilization of data assets within the Department. The Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) establishes the guidance and oversight to DHS for data policy, data management, and data stewardship. The program supports the development of the Department-wide roadmap for trusted and reliable data to improve mission effectiveness and efficiency, eliminate existing stovepipe data systems, increase interoperability, and information sharing. Data architecture is the key governance tool to assure mission needs drive technology investments. Additionally, through the use of data architecture practices and the use of the Data Reference Model (DRM), EDMO is expected to recommend realignment of IT investments or acquisitions through the identification of targets from an estimated reduction of \$10 million in annual IT costs by reducing the maintenance costs of existing systems or driving common requirements for the development of centralized services. The EDMO holds the primary responsibility for the adoption, training, and implementation of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) within the Department, focusing particularly on the enablement of information sharing, reuse of information, and management of information as an enterprise asset. The model is designed to develop, disseminate and support enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes that can enable jurisdictions to effectively share critical information in emergency situations, as well as support the day-to-day operations of agencies throughout the nation. NIEM enables information sharing, focusing on information exchanged among organizations as part of their current or intended business practices. By focusing on NIEM, the EDMO accelerates the implementation of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) DRM at the enterprise level.

Since September 2008, the EDMO has been serving as the lead Program Management Office of the NIEM program for the U.S. Government and its State, local, tribal and private sector partners. Current challenges point to the reality that collaboration across the boundaries of units, organizations and sectors is difficult. The NIEM program has progressed to a level where it can act as the framework for establishing government-wide, cross-domain information exchanges. NIEM is the core standards process and framework for the counter-terrorism, homeland security, and weapons of mass destruction Information Sharing Environment. The EDMO is also driving a common vocabulary and processes for the development of national level information exchanges such as the nationwide Suspicious Activity Report standard.

In addition, NIEM was used as the basis for recipient reporting to support Recovery Act transparency requirements, due to the demand from State and local governments for standardization reporting. As of October 2010, NIEM has three Federal agencies – Department of Justice (DOJ), DHS, and Health

and Human Services (HHS) – which are strategic sponsors. In addition, ten other Cabinet Agencies or E-Gov Lines of Business have reported commitments to use, and another seven are evaluating. In December 2010, the NIEM Cyber domain was established to enhance cyber information sharing capabilities and improve the effectiveness of cyber incident response efforts.

The EDMO Federal staff is currently funded under the Salaries & Expenses PPA and will continue to be funded in this PPA in the future.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Developed the baseline to understand the “Total Cost of Data” (i.e., the total cost to maintain and store data) within the Department.
- Demonstrated cost avoidance of \$10M in the reduction of new development through discovery and re-use of existing assets, by use of the Data Asset Repository (DAR) and/or the NIEM implementation.
- Implemented a quarterly enterprise data management scorecard to assess data architecture, information sharing, data governance, and performance measures.
- Performed outreach and training to more than 16 external Federal agencies on best practices, key strategies, and reusable methodologies focusing on the use of NIEM and effective Enterprise Data Management within an agency’s enterprise architecture.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Demonstrated \$10M cost avoidance as Department IT spending shifts from the O&M phase to the Design, Modernization and Enhancements (DME) phase through the discovery and re-use of data.
- Demonstrated \$4M cost savings in the DME phase due to increases in data architecture best practices such as the use of NIEM as the common vocabulary.
- Implement a formal NIEM Training Curriculum to the Department to meet the needs of Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial and private sector stakeholders.
- Increase the rate of NIEM adoption to 90% for all new development in the major DHS IT Level 1 and 2 Programs.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Identification and governance for trusted authoritative data sources within three major target segment architectures (Screening, Law Enforcement, Intelligence).
- Develop platform for Data as a Service based on NIEM based standard exchanges.
- Develop an information dissemination program in support of the OMB Open Government Initiative Directive to institutionalize public dissemination of releasable information for all major DHS IT Level 1 and 2 Programs.
- Increase the rate of NIEM adoption and guidance for the sharing of personally identifiable information by integrating the DHS, DOJ, and HHS privacy architecture and frameworks into NIEM.

Geospatial Management Office (GMO)

The Geospatial Management Office (GMO) serves as the central point of coordination for the maturing geospatial investments across the Department by providing oversight and guidance to DHS Components for geospatial policy and technology matters. The GMO executes a comprehensive program that enables the effective, collaborative, and integrated application of geospatial capabilities. This enables Homeland Security stakeholders the ability to analyze and visualize their mission data from a mapping perspective. Such capabilities leverage base geographic data, mission specific

data/infrastructure, satellite imagery, geo-coding services and geo-analytical tools. DHS requires coordinated and, in some cases, consolidated enterprise geospatial solutions for emergency management, law enforcement, and other Homeland Security mission objectives to ensure efficient and cost-effective shared usage of geospatial assets. The GMO is also a participant in the Geospatial Platform interagency collaboration effort directed by OMB to offer a managed portfolio of common geospatial data, services, and applications. This portfolio is administered by trusted sources and hosted on a shared infrastructure.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established an Enterprise Subscription Service for Microsoft Bing Maps imagery, geo-coding services, base maps, and street level traffic navigation and camera feeds.
- Enhanced the Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII) support services to provide an infrastructure to meet both common and mission-specific geospatial requirements of DHS Components. The requirements included the ability to geo-code and view a Component's mission business data (e.g., critical infrastructure) on a map with a street side view of a facility and perform a perimeter buffer analysis in proximity to a Suspicious Activity Report.
- Achieved initial operating capability of the Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Incident Portal for collection of interference reports with standardized reporting format and automatic notification of incidents and updates.
- Completed the Federal Geospatial Concept of Operations (GEOCONOP) for catastrophic disaster scenarios.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Renegotiate the enterprise agreement for the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Smart-Buy investment from an acquisition and growth model to an O&M cost model.
- Establish an enterprise license for business data for the Department similar to the imagery subscription service accomplished in FY 2010. Implement shared enterprise services for aerial photography, streaming video, imagery feature functionalities and map services.
- Establish DHS commercial professional services contracts to provide remote sensing support for incident management missions including FEMA's disaster declarations and other emergency events.
- Lead the coordinated design, development, and deployment of the National Operations Center's Common Operating Picture (NOC/COP) in support of Operations Coordination and Planning. The NOC/COP initiative, coupled with the GMO's support to the Information Sharing Governance Board's COP Integrated Project Team will result in the development of the Department's COP Segment Architecture.
- Develop and prototype the enhanced Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Jammer Location (eJLOC) system for monitoring the Global Positioning System (GPS) signal and integrate the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's 1400 Continuously Operating References Stations (CORS) for near real-time monitoring of interference; deliver geo-enabled GPS interference data feeds supplied by Patriot Watch, which is an integration of multiple systems to collect GPS signal interference data for the Homeland Security community through the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance the Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII) to increase number of enterprise-wide services available for reuse including services for aerial photography, streaming video, imagery feature functionalities and map services.
- Outreach on the GEOCONOPS into national level response exercises and recovery planning and adoption by Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial and private sector partners.
- Deployment of a common framework for Enterprise COP/UDOP and increase of Geospatial Data as a Service (GeoDaaS).

Cyber Identity and Credentialing (Smartcard)

The Cyber Identity management function establishes the verification of user identity to ensure that they have appropriate access to data and systems that support their mission function. HSPD-12 requires the issuance of a “secure and reliable form of identification” based on sound criteria for verifying an individual’s identity. This identification must be strongly resistant to identity fraud, tampering, counterfeiting and terrorist exploitation, and should have the ability to be rapidly authenticated electronically for all employees and contractors. The prescribed identification credential that will meet these requirements is a Smartcard. Smartcard technology coupled with the required Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) provides a high assurance token to be used as the basis for logical access to Departmental IT systems. This approach supports the enablement of Single Sign-On (SSO), Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC), and federated access control solutions. The combination of these solutions offer a high level of security as well as efficient user access to the Department’s information systems while allowing information sharing with the Department’s outward facing partners including other Federal agencies and State, local and tribal governments.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Completed full operational capability for the Enterprise Identity Management System (EIMS) which supports the verification of user identities.
- Implemented usage of HSPD-12 Smartcards for logical access at DHS Headquarters and provided implementation guidance to other DHS Components.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the deployment of the Disaster Recovery System for Enterprise Identity Management Systems (EIMS).
- Finalize the planning for enterprise-wide implementation of role-based and attribute-based logical access control system in leveraging DHS’s Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM) Segment Architecture. The goal is to increase DHS’s ability to securely share and provide access to critical information to the people who need it when they need it.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- DHS will begin implementation of an enterprise-wide role-based, attribute-based logical access control system. A key building block of this effort will be to work with key authoritative identity source owners to develop an integrated Identity Attribute Data Store (IADS). This effort will enhance authentication capabilities from a username/password-based system to a more secure Personal Identity Verification (PIV)-enabled authentication environment for DHS employees and contractors.
- Implement the usage of HSPD-12 Smartcards for logical access to all DHS Components and domains.

- Issue agency-specific policies addressing the recognition of externally-issued credentials that shall follow the trust framework processes established by the Federal CIO Council.
- Implement guidance on how to consume external credentials and identity records.
- Pilot the enablement of public facing applications to accept third party credentials, as appropriate.

Enterprise Application Delivery (EAD)

DHS is aggressively moving to a Cloud-based, on-demand set of service offerings as part of our Data Center Migration and Defense-in-Depth strategies. The benefits to adopting Cloud-type architectures include but not limited to: reduction in the time to market for new capabilities, increased efficiencies by reusing existing capabilities (platforms, code, etc.), enhanced adoption of green technologies, and streamlined governance requirements. Enterprise Application Delivery (EAD) is leading the Transformation Through Innovation (TTI) approach in providing the planning and delivery of secure, high-quality enterprise application services for DHS customers as part of the DHS Private and Public Cloud initiative. FY 2012 funding would ensure that two the DHS CIO high priority initiatives are executed by establishing robust Cloud services and deploying a Department-wide service catalog to enhance the consumer experience for DHS services. These efforts will be executed as part of the DHS Applications Services Council, which consists of DHS Component CIO representatives, who will collaborate on establishing the capabilities and service level agreements (SLAs) required to achieve Cloud services.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established and base-lined key enterprise platform and software services to reduce overall cost and timeframe associated with the development of enterprise and HQ applications.
- Deployed more than 20 applications across 100 virtual machines within the DHS Private Cloud, at both enterprise data centers.
- Established Phase One of the Application Lifecycle Management (ALM) service for end-to-end management of requirements and delivery of enterprise services. Established streamlined development standards and procedures that outlined common evaluation criteria for quality assurance. Established agile certification processes to accelerate certification of reusable platforms and services to reduce implementation delays.
- Implemented one of the largest intranets in the Federal government with over 200,000 daily users, providing a key information sharing capability for internal communications.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Sunset the last of nine operational platforms and migrate to the DHS Private Cloud.
- Deploy WebSphere as a Service as part of the DHS Private Cloud.
- Deploy a pilot Mobile service offering as part of the DHS Private Cloud.
- Pilot Public Cloud Services for DHS public facing websites.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy highly secure, highly available production and staging infrastructure as part of the DHS Private Cloud. This environment will be able to support mission critical application hosting requirements.
- Consolidate 25% of the Components' Development and Test services into the target DHS Private Cloud environment.
- Establish a minimum of 25 services for re-use across the enterprise to reduce the time to market for new capabilities.

Program Management Support

The OCIO Program Management Support is responsible for Program Management (PM) services to the OCIO, DHS management, and Component programs to maximize DHS IT program productivity. The Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO) provides strategic planning, performance measurement, resource management and analysis, enterprise portfolio governance, IT governance, and program management support services to all DHS programs. EBMO also provides Component advocacy support services as well as managing the DHS CPIC process to ensure effective resource allocation across the Department's IT investments. EBMO is responsible for the monthly updates to the Federal IT Dashboard. EBMO also manages the DHS e-Government, Paperwork Reduction Act, and Privacy Act initiatives across all DHS investments.

The EBMO Federal staff is currently funded under the Salaries & Expenses PPA and will continue to be funded in this PPA in the future.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- The DHS CIO conducted reviews of 81 major DHS IT programs, evaluating scope, schedule, budget, risk, and other key program management issues. As a result of the reviews, the DHS CIO identified 22 DHS programs as underperforming.
- Held TechStat reviews on the three IT programs designated as high risk by OMB. As a result of the TechStat, FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Information Technology Systems and Services (NFIP ITSS) was terminated, saving \$28.8 million over a three-year period.
- Revised the existing DHS IT Strategic Plan in coordination with DHS and Component CIOs to identify the highest priority initiatives for supporting DHS IT strategic objectives.
- Stood up six Executive Steering Committees (ESCs) and three pilot Portfolio Steering Committees (PSCs) as part of the initiative to improve IT program and portfolio governance across the Department.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Begin development of a Program Management Center of Excellence (PMCoE) to provide direct assistance services to DHS Programs for tailoring IT development and deployment consistent with Management Directive 102-01 and the SELC. The goal is to facilitate more effective and efficient program reviews with respect to enterprise architecture, functional portfolios, Management Directive 0007 for IT procurements, and Acquisition Decision Events.
- Initiate a customer advocacy function to assist DHS Components in conducting successful programs by assisting with planning, programming, budgeting, and program tailoring according to the SELC with the use of agile development methods, the migration to data centers, and the facilitation of program decision reviews.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide improved Performance Management Services through performance assessments of IT investments by providing information and analyses regarding DHS-wide IT plans and expenditures through the measuring and monitoring the status and performance of programs, projects, and contracts.
- Manage the annual IT strategic planning process by coordinating IT strategic plans and tactical implementation of DHS CIO priorities with Components and Headquarters; the development of the IT Resource Allocation Process; the development of DHS OCIO performance measures and a

framework for measuring IT performance; and, the IT Performance and Reporting process for the common DHS IT Infrastructure and other enterprise programs and investments.

- Expand on the Department's current CPIC capacity by providing one-on-one training with Components to fully understand OMB's expectations on the Exhibit 300 and Exhibit 53 submission.
- Fully implement Component advocacy services through dedicated, focused advocacy to DHS Component and Headquarters entities by understanding their strategies and plans. Advocacy services will provide Components with advisory expertise on compliance with applicable regulations, policies, and directives in a consistent manner across DHS.

E-Gov Initiatives

This program supports enterprise-level information management services across the Department of Homeland Security under the OCIO EBMO. The Electronic Government (E-Gov) Program Management Office (PMO) works with OMB and various internal and external stakeholders to ensure the Department remains in compliance with E-Gov policies and mandates. The PMO seeks to drive progress through the use of Internet-based technologies to make it easier for citizens and businesses to interact with the Federal Government, save taxpayer dollars, and streamline citizen participation. In coordination with the Open Government directive, this program supports the commitment to increase transparency, participation, and collaboration through systems and web sites such as USAspending.gov.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Executed funding for 100% of DHS's contribution to the annual E-Government initiative and lines of business.
- Fulfilled 100% compliance with the OMB's E-Government requirements.
- Accomplished the goals of the DHS E-Gov initiatives and associated program management objectives.
- Completed the FEMA Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP) and Food For Florida site integration to help feed residents affected by disasters, customized content and forms to assist victims of the Gulf Coast Oil Spill to apply for assistance, and implemented a new mobile registration capability.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Ensure E-Government initiative alignment to the DHS Segment Architecture Methodology.
- Provide guidance to strengthen project and program management practices to the initiatives.
- Work with OMB to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the initiative funding process.
- Execute funding for 100% of DHS's contribution to the annual E-Government initiative and lines of business.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Ensure E-Government initiative alignment to the DHS Segment Architecture Methodology and Federal Segment Architecture Methodology.
- Ensure E-Government initiative alignment to the Program Management Center of Excellence standards and best practices, and Enterprise Portfolio Governance structure.
- Provide IT Business Information and Policy Services by creating and communicating IT Policies to facilitate compliance with the Paperwork Reduction, Electronic Government, and Federal Data Quality Acts. Provide guidance and interpretation of applicable laws, policies, regulations, and operating circulars across DHS Components and Headquarters organizations.

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	0	0	\$158,199
2011 CR Budget	0	0	152,403
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	(90,578)
2012 Current Services	0	0	61,825
2012 Program Change	0	0	27,700
2012 Request	0	0	89,525

The OCIO requests \$89.525M for this activity. The changes are due to the administrative savings initiative the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy realignment, and non-recurring funds for Data Center migration. DHS HQ has completed migration of its applications to the two enterprise data centers.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Watch List

The Watch List program supports information sharing within the Terrorist Screening Center's database and provides technical integration and collaboration for disseminating data securely with key DHS stakeholders.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Provided Operation and Maintenance Support to DHS Watch List Services.
- Provided Training Curriculum and Support to DHS Watch List Services.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to provide O&M support to DHS Watch List Services.
- Provide training to components and DHS Headquarters offices including Offices of Intelligence and Analysis, Screening Coordination, Privacy, and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.
- Update Training Curriculum.
- Review and update standard operating procedures for support of DHS Watch List Services.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide Operation and Maintenance Support to DHS Watch List Services.
- Provide refresher training to current users and initial training to new users, based on updated training curriculum.
- Implement standard operating procedure updates for support of DHS Watch List Services.

Network Services

The Network Services domain will continue to provide a reliable, resilient, and secure DHS-wide data network that streamlines appropriate sharing and discovery of information within the Department and associated organizations, such as State and local law enforcement agencies. The core of this unified environment is the consolidation of legacy networks to one enterprise-wide, integrated network called "OneNet." Major services provided by Network Services include:

- DHS OneNet-Wide Area Network (WAN) Services
- Network and Security Operations Centers
- Traffic Modeling and Data Analysis
- IP Address Administration
- Network Management
- Access Controls

OneNet is comprised of two independent Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) networks, each provided by a separate vendor. Through physical line redundancy and first-tier vendor carrier delivery, the Wide Area Network (WAN) systematically provides continuity and network availability. DHS sites may be connected to the WAN via two physical connections, each terminating at a different vendor's MPLS network. Key features of the MPLS-based network employed by OneNet include increased flexibility, scalability, and security, as well as a lower total cost of ownership.

The Network Operations Centers/Security Operations Centers (NOC/SOC) centrally oversees DHS's infrastructure systems and network components. Incident response and detection is coordinated and escalated by the NOC/SOC within the network security and computing services groups depending on the nature of the breach or failure. This aids in availability management and capacity management by providing respective service groups with collected monitoring data.

Transitioning DHS Network Services (legacy and OneNet) to General Services Administration's (GSA) Network Contract achieved greater network functionality and telecommunications capabilities than with the previous GSA contract vehicle.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Transitioned Component Network Operations and consolidated major large program networks, such as Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN), to OneNet Operations and Administration.
- Executed engineering enhancements and upgrades.
- Continued migration of all DHS Components' Internet, remote access, extranet, and application hosting services to the OMB-approved Trusted Internet Connections (TIC).
- Transitioned approximately 30 high-availability enterprise sites to the Network contract vehicle.
- Provided IPv6 Alignment support to align DHS with OMB objectives.
- Designed and built Policy Enforcement Points (PEP); these provide the next generation core of OneNet with increasingly needed cyber security enhancements.
- Completed the High Assurance Gateway (HAG) – the HAG provides the capability for DHS personnel to access Web sites that are otherwise restricted or blocked.
- Completed Public Facing Domain Name System Security (DNSSEC) that provides certificate authentication for domain names for added security. This satisfied Phase 1 of OMB's DNSSEC requirement.
- Operated NOC/SOC to detect and respond to Network security issues/anomalies.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement policy enforcement points (PEP) trust zones to enable the DHS Components to migrate onto the DHS OneNet network.
- Enable Department's Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) Internet Protocol v6 (IPv6).

- Implement Reverse Proxy solution – the reverse proxy solution allows Components to migrate to the TIC, and in some cases, more expeditiously than physically relocating the application servers immediately.
- Migrate 50% of Components behind the PEP.
- Establish Technology Replacement/Enhancement for the Redundant Trusted Internet Connection (RTIC) and OneNet.
- Establish an Enterprise-LAB – a lab environment to test network solutions and changes prior to implementing them in a production environment. Complete testing is required before implementing a change in the production environment, therefore an E-Lab with systems that can simulate the production network environment for testing needs to be established and maintained.
- Complete the implementation of Verizon and AT&T backup NOC tools.
- Complete the capability of the DHS ticketing system to successfully interface with Verizon and AT&T ticketing systems.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Migrate 100% of Components behind the PEP.
- Migrate all Component TIC services to the DHS TIC systems.
- Decommission DHS Common Network (DCN) rack pack network infrastructure.
- Operate and maintain the network PEPs, HAG and Reverse Proxy capabilities developed in fiscal years 2010 and 2011.
- Design/build additional IPv6 capabilities necessary for supporting internal IPv6 requirements in accordance with OMB's Milestone 2 requirement.

Active Directory and Exchange (ADEX)/Email Services

In FY 2009, the stewardship for Active Directory was transitioned from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to DHS Headquarters to merge with the Application Authentication (AppAuth) Project. Email services will provide more effective communication between and within DHS. Email legacy systems will be consolidated within DHS to use an Email as a Service (EaaS) capability at the Enterprise Data Centers. Email Services will allow personnel to gain access to critical business communications and are designed to deliver greater security, availability and reliability.

Major services provided by the Email Services program include:

- Consolidated DHS-wide Global Address List (GAL)
- Standard email naming convention
- Delivery of a DHS-wide email platform

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established EaaS capability at the DHS enterprise data centers.
- Operated Email gateway. Ensured all DHS email was reviewed for malicious software, spam, phishing and other security concerns.
- Conducted Email translations from Components to enable unified DHS Global Address List.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete additional Component migration of Email inboxes, including Email archiving capability to EaaS at the DHS enterprise data centers.
- Transition DHS Email gateways to the DHS TIC locations at both DHS enterprise data centers.

- Migration of the Email Security Gateway to each of the DHS enterprise data centers and turning off DSES at OSC Martinsburg.
- Development of advanced persistent threat security enhancements.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Migration of all DHS Components to the DHS.GOV domain, thereby eliminating further translations.
- Email Security Gateway operations and maintenance expenditures.

Data Center Development

DHS is in the process of consolidating the Department's legacy data centers into two enterprise data centers (DC1 and DC2). Data center support services will provide management and control of data center hardware, operating systems software, and environmental systems. Both data centers will have the ability to continuously synchronize applications based upon mission requirements, thus providing seamless disaster recovery capability. The DHS data center capabilities will provide the personnel and tools to manage service delivery and support activities.

Major services provided by Data Center Services include:

- Capacity management
- Availability management
- System management and administration
- Hardware/software maintenance
- Facility monitoring, management and security
- Disaster recovery management and testing

The Data Center Development provides funding to consolidate and assist migrating data center environments to two enterprise data centers. The program will focus on continuing to build capabilities at both DHS data centers.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Completed HSDN migration to DC2.
- Completed Zone A/B remediation project at DC1 providing dual power paths for enhanced electrical infrastructure security.
- Completed interim 21MVA power line to enhance DC1 power infrastructure.
- Centrally managed and facilitated migration funding for Component migration efforts – coordinated and facilitated funding and contractual processes centrally from DHS HQ to prevent and mitigate process delays.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the migration of two FEMA data centers (Northern Virginia Commercial Center and Plano, TX Center).
- Continue to support and enable the Component transition and data center migration to the two enterprise data centers.
- Complete the Component (ICE, USCIS, US-VISIT) migration/transition from DOJ data centers to the DHS enterprise data centers.
- Complete the TSA Headquarters center migration.
- Complete the 32MVA power substation for the long-term power requirements at DC1.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to support and enable Component transition and data center migration to the enterprise data centers.
- Continue to address Component disaster recovery capabilities within and between the two enterprise data centers.
- Complete migration of FEMA from Denton, TX and decommission legacy space.
- Complete current phase work for DC1 infrastructure upgrades.

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	0	0	48,138
2011 CR	5	5	47,661
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-5	-5	(1,092)
2012 Current Services	0	0	46,569
2012 Program Change	0	0	(2,500)
2012 Request*	0	0	44,069

The OCIO requests \$44.069M for the HSDN activity. The Adjustments-to-Base are a result of decreased funding for professional service contracts, administrative efficiency savings, and a realignment of 5 FTE to the Salaries and Expenses PPA. The HSDN PPA has also reflects program changes in the Homeland Top Secret Network.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN)

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) is a single program within DHS that enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a SECRET-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic SECRET-level information throughout DHS and DHS partners.

- HSDN has established 192 sites across the United States comprised of 3,536 workstations.
- HSDN has established user accounts for approximately 6,429 end users who currently log on and exchange information across HSDN in performing their daily missions.
- HSDN currently operates its system-wide core capabilities and infrastructure consisting of the NOC, SOC, four-tiered helpdesk, DC1, and system-wide telecommunications backbone on 24-hour operations in support of the mission requirements of its established end users.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Completed annual Operational Analysis periodic review and reporting process for identifying areas of improvement in costs and operational efficiencies and effectiveness.
- Transitioned Enterprise Portal to Operations – provides access to users via a centralized HSDN portal.
- Completed Level 3 circuits transition to OneNet (76 sites) to further move the Department toward a centrally managed wide area network (OneNet).
- Began Secure Mobile Environment Portable Electronic Devices (SME PED) deployment activities.
- Increased functionality of HSDN by increasing the number of DHS-approved applications.
- Continued technical refresh of site-specific aging equipment and Data Centers.
- Continued build-out of HSDN:
 - Installed HSDN at seven additional fusion centers.
 - Completed the successful relocation of one of the operational fusion centers.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete annual Operational Analysis periodic review and reporting process for identifying areas of improvements in costs and operational efficiencies and effectiveness.

- Enhance user authentication security.
- Increase functionality by adding new applications.
- Complete the initial installation of HSDN at all authorized fusion center sites.
- Complete an infrastructure upgrade of the Secure Video Teleconference (SVTC) bridge.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete annual Operation Analysis periodic review and reporting process for identifying areas of improvements in costs and operational efficiencies and effectiveness.
- Continue technology refresh of aging equipment.
- Enhance user authentication security to improve the Department's cyber security posture.
- Complete the relocation of operational fusion centers that are required to move to another facility.

Communications Security (COMSEC)

The Homeland Security COMSEC Central Office of Record (COR) was established in accordance with national policy as delineated in NSTISSI 4005. The DHS Management Directive 4300B provides guidance for administering the National Security Policies required to provide for accounting, safeguarding and management control over COMSEC keying material, Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI) and secure communications equipment. The DHS COMSEC COR provides consolidated COMSEC accounting services, training and assists in providing acquisition and maintenance of COMSEC equipment for the Department. Additionally, the DHS COMSEC COR develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with National and Departmental COMSEC policies and procedures.

To comply with the joint DOD and NSA Crypto Modernization program, DHS continues to comply with migration of its legacy COMSEC accounting infrastructure to the Network-Centric Key Management Infrastructure (KMI), which is an emerging critical component of the Global Information Grid (GIG). This migration is essential to the success of the DHS Enterprise Architecture. The current legacy COMSEC accounting infrastructure supports over 105 accounts with well over 350 support personnel.

The migration to KMI affords DHS the opportunity to streamline, restructure and regionalize the COMSEC distribution and accounting infrastructure. This evolution will provide for more efficient use of the requested personnel and monetary resources. Regionalization will also establish a stronger core of subject matter experts within the DHS COMSEC community, resulting in the more efficient use of our most valuable resource, people.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Replaced legacy KG-175 IT data encryption devices and trained users on new in-line Network Internet Protocol (IP) Encryptors, KG-175D equipment.
- Procured new COMSEC equipment to replace obsolete equipment 18 months before the decertification dates.
- Provided updated COMSEC security policies and procedures for use by the Components and performed 30 audits of COMSEC accounts.
- Developed Electronic Key Management System (EKMS) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contract.
- Deployed and validated security requirements for 114 Secure Telephone Equipment (STE) in support of State Governors and Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs).

- Trained 98 students on equipment and custodian administration.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop infrastructure plan to support the transition of DHS accounts from EKMS to the NSA-mandated Key Management Infrastructure (KMI). This 5-7 year project will transition and replace all of the DHS COMSEC Key Accounting and Distribution Infrastructure.
- Deploy modern, easy-to-use Crypto Fill Device which provides a more user-friendly technology enabling proper security protocol.
- Perform NSA-mandated software upgrades to EKMS to prepare for transition to KMI.
- Procure additional Inline Network Encryptors to offset initial fielding cost of future KMI deployment.
- Prepare network certification and accreditation requirements in support of anticipated KMI to allow required and necessary network-centric capabilities to be deployed on DHS networks.
- Prepare DHS COMSEC Continuity of Operations for KMI Pilot Program.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Finalize infrastructure plan to support the transition of DHS accounts from EKMS to the NSA-mandated KMI.
- Field new COMSEC equipment to replace obsolete COMSEC equipment.
- Recruit and train staff to assume COMSEC support functions.
- Provide annual update to COMSEC security policies and procedures for use by the Components.
- Conduct site visits to provide advice, assistance, and audits of COMSEC accounts.
- Develop the KMI acquisition and O&M contract.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer
 Justification of Program Changes
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Information Security and Infrastructure

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$32,300

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							55,500
Program Increase							32,300
Total Request	\$60,308	...	...	\$67,775	...	...	87,800

Note: This program has taken base reductions for professional service contracts, administrative efficiencies, and workforce planning in order to fund higher level needs in a constrained fiscal environment.

Description of Item

The Information Security & Infrastructure (ISI) appropriation supports investment and investment-related O&M for the capabilities developed in the Enterprise Services Division (ESD) of the IT Services Office (ITSO). Specifically, the ISI appropriation funds development of capabilities in Network Services, ADEX/Email Services, and supports the management and oversight of the ITP.

Justification

The purpose of this request is to further strengthen the cyber security posture and information sharing capability at all levels of the DHS IT Enterprise. Through targeted investments, the \$32.300M increase requested in FY 2012 would facilitate, strengthen and unify DHS ISI operations, management, governance and performance by reducing vulnerability and improving security within the DHS IT Enterprise. This will be accomplished by solidifying the Department’s Policy Enforcement Points (PEPs) to improve system access and implementation of information sharing policies across the Department through centralized change management, as well as enable rapid access to systems and information for DHS users. In addition, this request will consolidate Component messaging systems into the DHS Enterprise Data Centers with the standup of a unified Email as a Service (EaaS) capability which will be hosted in the DHS Private Cloud with enhanced security capabilities. Finally, this request will strengthen technical controls and continued alignment within the cyber security infrastructure through the incorporation of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) architecture.

Enhancement objectives include investment in:

Email \$20M - DHS will consolidate Component messaging systems into the DHS Stennis and EDS Data Centers with the standup of a unified Email as a Service (EaaS) capability. The requirements for the EaaS service offering have been jointly defined by representatives from each of the Components as selected by the CIO Council members. The Department will continue to manage the 12 non-standard email environments with little to no data recovery ability and varying degrees of security.

The funding would mitigate high risk areas within the DHS firewall by establishing PEPs across the DHS Network to reduce vulnerability and improve security within the DHS IT Enterprise. The improved DHS SOC remediation and forensics capabilities would counter threats and mitigate threat consequences by establishing robust, classified facilities with highly skilled analysts and migrating legacy connections behind the DHS TICs.

The funding would further reduce vulnerability at the perimeter by establishing a high assurance guard to support DHS mission requirements for accessing social networking sites and establish a DHS Email disaster recovery capability for 100% of all email traffic behind the two DHS TICs.

Single Sign-On (SSO) and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) \$12.3M - SSO funding will leverage technologies to improve operator access to timely, secure access to mission applications for DHS employees and Federal, State, local and private sector partners.

SSO will minimize the number of distinct login credentials that users will need to log-in to their systems and applications with only a single set of credentials to access multiple applications. SSO will also provide the ability to manage usernames and passwords across potentially hundreds of applications throughout DHS. Ultimately, this will provide additional security and auditing to support the complex DHS IT infrastructure.

Information Sharing across the Department is key to successful integration of data resources. Further strengthening the cyber security posture and information sharing capability at all levels of the DHS IT Enterprise is critical through the successful implementation of the PEPs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This increase supports the protection of DHS critical infrastructure. The Department is aligning infrastructure cyber security under a comprehensive IT security strategy that maintains an appropriate set of common enterprise controls to facilitate information sharing across all appropriate mission boundaries.

This increase also directly improves Department governance and performance by implementing a comprehensive, defense-in-depth IT security strategy that maintains an appropriate set of common enterprise controls to facilitate information sharing across all appropriate mission boundaries.

Program Increase 2:

Enterprise Data Management

Strategic Goal:

Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective:

Improve Department Governance and Performance
Advanced Intelligence and Information Sharing

PPA:

Information Technology Services

Program Increase:

Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$7,600

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							\$323
Program Increase							7,600
Total Request	\$2,000	...	...	\$1,972	...	...	\$7,923

Note: This program has taken base reductions for professional service contracts, administrative efficiencies, and workforce planning in order to fund higher level needs in a constrained fiscal environment.

Description of Item

Data Architecture/Data Management - \$1.359M of the \$7.6M requested for Enterprise Data Management (EDM) will allow the Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) to implement procedures and practices to strengthen access controls to address data protection while continuing to ensure that appropriate information is shared in support of the operational mission. Establishing data standards will result in lower development costs and significantly decreases Operations and Maintenance of data.

Data Standards for the Information Sharing Environment - \$2M of the \$7.6M requested will allow DHS to build data standards for the Information Sharing Environment. Such standards include Alerts and Warnings, Suspicious Activity, Terrorist Watch Lists, and Cargo/Trade Screening.

Support for State and Local participation in the Information Sharing Environment - \$4.250M of the \$7.6M requested will allow DHS to support the NIEM Program Management Office, including support state and local participation in the Information Sharing Environment through the tools, training and technical support for the NIEM program.

All of these initiatives will increase the success of the DHS goals for information sharing and increase the effectiveness of the DHS Terrorism Preparedness, Prevention, and Response Discretionary Grants program.

Justification

EDMO was able to document \$26M in cost avoidance using data architecture / data management practices. The additional \$7.6M funding will allow the Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) to implement additional policies and practices. These activities target performance increases for all major mission areas such as reduced time for detainee processing, increased usage of the Terrorist Watchlist, decreased time for adjudication of cases for U.S. citizenship, and increased capacity to

screen cargo for dangerous materials. This funding impacts the performance of all DHS Components that create, store, manage or share data.

The within-guidance funding for the EDMO includes limited work to be completed on core data architecture and data management initiatives which assist in setting architectural targets thus reducing the cost of IT systems and does not include improving mission function by increased information sharing. Without the increased funding, the EDMO not be able to fully fund both core data architecture and information sharing environment initiatives and therefore puts at risk the level of support for information sharing initiatives within DHS.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The increase of \$7.6M in funding will allow increase of data standardization enabling access of information by Federal, State, local, tribal and private sector partners for increased mission effectiveness.

- Full support in the development of strengthened access controls to address data protection while continuing to ensure that appropriate information is shared in support of the operational mission.
- Provides for training programs to educate the State, local and tribal workforce and make sure personnel are trained on the use of standards for the development of the Information Sharing Environment.

Program Increase 3: Information Security Program

Strategic Goal: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

Strategic Objective: Mature the Department of Homeland Security

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$5,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							...	...	4,812
Program Increase							...	...	5,000
Total Request	0	0	\$18,360	0	0	\$18,360	...	...	\$9,812

Note: This program has taken base reductions for professional service contracts, administrative efficiencies, and workforce planning in order to fund higher level needs in a constrained fiscal environment.

Description of Item

The Information Security Program measures compliance with FISMA and current DHS information security policy. The program conducts an annual review of DHS’s information security and submits it to OMB, along with quarterly updates on security POA&Ms. The measure of effectiveness for the program is the percentage of systems within DHS that are compliant. The goal is to have 100% of DHS systems certified and accredited as compliant.

The Information Security Program also measures compliance with current information security policy as it relates to defense against cyber attacks. The measure of effectiveness for this portion of the initiative is the percentage of successful attack incidents. The goal is to have 100% of attacks identified, mitigated and remediated. At this point, the Department is only able to fully identify, track, mitigate and remediate a very small percentage of incidents related to the advanced persistent threat. The near-term goal is the capability to analyze and identify 100% of incidents related to advanced persistent threats, growing that capability to the full visibility required to track the progression of attacks to ensure mitigation and remediation of these incidents. Ultimately, the required capability is the full operational awareness that would fuse all source intelligence and real-time monitoring to respond to attacks at inception and prevent any adverse impact to the DHS information resources, thereby ensuring full DHS mission capability. This focused operations initiative also directly supports strengthened cyber security by providing resources necessary to identify threats and develop operating procedures and real-time responses to attacks.

Justification

The requested program increase is for the collection, validation and reporting of new systems, system interconnections, expanded reporting requirements, and increased system performance. These elements increase the quantity of information used for compliance reporting by an estimated 25% in both the unclassified and classified environments. In addition, the resources necessary to validate and report this increased capability must be developed to ensure the Department can adequately evaluate

the information security risks. This program increase will secure spaces and tools to deal with sophisticated and advanced threats to DHS information resources that are beyond the current ability to appropriately address. As these threats continually change and evolve, continuous active monitoring and analysis of the DHS infrastructure is essential. Activities will include: monitoring threats in order to mitigate risks and prevent unauthorized intrusions; reacting to incidents/attacks in order to minimize and remediate any damage that may have been done; and, identifying countermeasures to prevent future exploits.

The funding will allow DHS to ensure that systems meet the strict requirements of FISMA and reduce the dangers of a successful cyber attack on DHS. The funding will also provide the DHS Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) the ability to assist the Components and stakeholders in identifying potential threats to their infrastructure and systems, thereby increasing their ability to react appropriately. The increased capability ensures that DHS information security resources will have a secure and trusted computing environment based on risk management principles that enable the Department to effectively share information.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

As the nation has become more dependent upon electronic information, it becomes increasingly necessary to take a proactive role in protecting the critical infrastructure, particularly with the proliferation of well-trained, well-funded “bad actors” and nation states. Because threats continually evolve, continuous active monitoring and analysis of the DHS infrastructure and potential threats is vital. Analysis focuses on two areas: 1) monitoring threats in order to mitigate risks and prevent unauthorized intrusions and 2) reacting to incidents in order to minimize and remediate any damage that may have been done, prevent further damage and potentially prosecute the responsible parties.

In addition, an internal cyber forensics capability is required to enhance continuous monitoring and focused operations. In compliance with FISMA, the program conducts an annual review of DHS’s information security program and submits to OMB along with quarterly updates on security POA&Ms.

Program Increase 4: Office of Accessible Systems & Technology - Salaries and Benefits

Strategic Goal: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

Strategic Objective: Mature the Department of Homeland Security

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Increase: Positions 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$1,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							4	4	\$794
Program Increase							5	3	\$1,000
Total Request	2	2	\$271	4	3	\$636	9	7	\$1,794

Description of Item

The OCIO requests 5 FTPs/3 FTEs and \$1.0M to support management of IT governance and compliance, technical assistance and accessibility helpdesk services, training development and delivery, and Components’ accessible systems and technology program guidance in response to increasing demand on the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST) services. Having Federal employees provide the oversight for decision-making activities as they relate to Section 508 compliance is critical for the Department to meet its obligation to provide equal access to information and data for people with disabilities.

Justification

OAST is experiencing a dramatic increase in demand for Section 508-related services including:

- Accessibility testing and evaluation of IT applications and reviewing applications and systems for conformance with Section 508 requirements in the DHS SELC.
- Section 508-related technical assistance to IT systems owners, program managers, project managers, and COTRs Department-wide.
- Monitoring and support of 14 Component-level Section 508 programs.
- Maintenance and operation of the DHS Accessibility Help Desk, and providing IT accessibility support for the more than 6,000 DHS employees with disabilities.

Over this past year, OAST has experienced a 35% increase in accessibility testing and evaluation of IT applications, a 60% increase in IT governance activities, a 75% increase in technical assistance activities, and a 125% increase in Accessibility Help Desk tickets. These numbers are expected to increase dramatically by FY 2012. Additional FTEs are required to help meet that demand.

The increased number of Federal employees will allow OAST to ensure that accessibility is addressed in the various lifecycle checkpoints and operational reviews that take place across DHS. Failing to do

this will lead to inaccessible IT, thus limiting the ability of persons with disabilities to effectively perform their job and mission. In addition, the greatly increased technical-assistance demands that OAST is delivering to the maturing Component-level Section 508 programs requires additional staff support. However, this additional support yields consistent improvement in Components' ability to address accessibility requirements in each of their varied IT environments and mission space.

Impact on Performance

The additional 3 FTE will help OAST in meeting the increased services identified above, and enhances OAST's ability to keep DHS in compliance with the Section 508 law. The resources will improve OAST's ability to manage the increased demands that come through the DHS Accessibility Help Desk and to fully integrate of the Accessibility Help Desk Department-wide. Further, the resources fully support DHS's ongoing drive to strengthen governance activities as they relate to accessibility by preventing potentially costly accessibility-related remediation of deployed technologies and the inability of employees and customers with disabilities to access and use electronic information and data in emergency and employment situations.

Program Increase 5: Program Management Support

Strategic Goal: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

Strategic Objective: Mature the Department of Homeland Security

PPA: Information Technology Services

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$2,700

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							...	...	\$3,500
Program Increase							...	...	2,700
Total Request	0	0	\$8,756	0	0	\$8,756	...	...	\$5,200

Note: This program has taken base reductions for professional service contracts, administrative efficiencies, and workforce planning in order to fund higher level needs in a constrained fiscal environment.

Description of Item

The \$2.7M increase will enable the Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO) to support the implementation of an enterprise governance model, providing the framework to drive interrelated, cross-Departmental programs to share common services, build interoperable systems, and integrate the management goals. The DHS CIO is assigned as the departmental lead for the Under Secretary for Management’s (USM) Enterprise Governance Transformation Initiative (EGTI). Establishing an enterprise governance model will allow DHS to implement mechanisms to improve resource alignment and integrate program management within broader portfolios targeted to achieve mission goals.

Through enterprise program governance, DHS will provide oversight and assistance to DHS programs with technical or management challenges, and guide implementation of best practices in portfolio and program management standards to improve overall execution.

Justification

Today, programs are governed as independent, discrete activities, resulting in a lack of ability to strategically manage resources across organizational boundaries in support of the Department’s mission, goals, and objectives. The existing program-by-program governance model does not provide the necessary framework to drive interrelated programs to share common services, build interoperable systems, and integrate management of supporting the goals of the overall enterprise.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Based on a strategy of integrated management of Department programs, the EGTI is comprised of two core management structures: Enterprise Portfolio Governance and Program Governance. The purpose

of the EGTI is to look across the initiatives in DHS Components and identify the linkages and strategic improvement opportunities. Furthermore, the new governance model enhances mission effectiveness, increases accountability by identifying alternative solutions to support strategic improvements, allows for selecting alternatives through trade-off analysis, and prioritizing initiatives based on objective business and technical criteria.

This approach will be managed through:

Enterprise Portfolio Governance – will serve as a robust and comprehensive approach for interoperability oversight and capability improvement across portfolios and organizational boundaries. OCIO is requesting resources to build and support all DHS Enterprise portfolio governing bodies and processes which will be responsible for the following key elements for their respective portfolios:

- As-is and to-be mission and business end states defined, architected, and governed.
- Transition strategies defined and tied to the annual budget process.
- Departmental resource decision-making processes tied to building and maintaining functional capabilities that support achieving the DHS mission.

Program Governance – will serve as a mechanism for placing major programs under broader governance oversight focused on mission capability and execution. The governance model shall be tailored to the type of program based on complexity, risk, relative importance to achieving strategic goals and degree of interdependency with other programs. OCIO is requesting resources to support the Program Governance bodies and processes as well as to create a Program Management Center of Excellence to provide best practices, tools, and technical program management capabilities, support and guidance for all DHS programs to ensure the following key objectives:

- Programs aligned with and managed by Enterprise Portfolio Governance.
- End-to-end visibility across the full Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) horizon.

Program Increase 6: Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) and IT Architecture - Acquisition Workforce

Strategic Goal: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

Strategic Objective: Mature the Department of Homeland Security

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Increase: Positions 2 FTE 1 Dollars \$253

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							2	1	253
Total Request	0	0			0		2	1	\$253

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer’s technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President’s March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP’s Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY 2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

Justification

In support of the Administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, OCIO requests \$253K to increase the acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for OCIO will be used to:

- The two Management and Program Analyst positions will be in the Infrastructure Transformation Program and IT Architecture programs.
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Program Decrease 1: Applied Information Technology and Research Services

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$1,100)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level						
Program Decrease							(1,100)
Total Request	\$1,017	...	...	\$1,100	...	...	(\$1,100)

Description of Item

Under this program, DHS funded enterprise access to commercial IT research and advisory services. These services provided IT personnel with world-class IT knowledge resource to select and manage technology and participate in development of standards for DHS specific applications.

Justification

This program will be phased out by DHS OCIO in FY 2011. Due to an IT efficiency review it was determined that this program's services could be procured at the DHS Component level without any impact on performance and service. Components are able to obtain IT research and advisory services from the same sources utilized by OCIO.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

DHS Components will be able to procure IT research and advisory services as needed from the same or similar sources as presently provided by OCIO. Consequently, this decrease will not have an adverse impact DHS-wide.

Program Decrease 2: Infrastructure Operations (IO)

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$5,200)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							\$31,919
Program Decrease							(5,200)
Total Request	\$35,484	...	...	\$33,705	...	...	\$26,719

Note: This program has taken base reductions for professional service contract and administrative efficiencies in order to fund higher level needs in a constrained fiscal environment.

Description of Item

IO program capabilities provide network, Email, internet, intranet, telecommunications infrastructure and end-user services including desktop computing, telecommunications, cell phones, Blackberry devices, printers, and peripheral equipment to users in DHS Headquarters Offices.

IO responds to changes that include increases in Headquarters personnel including moves and consolidations of office space, renovations of facilities, and the expansion of mission applications. IO also responds to infrastructure changes during periods of emergency, infrastructure disruption, and disasters by performing the necessary IT Contingency, IT Disaster, and business continuity planning as well as the IT/communications support for continuity purposes requiring a FEMA response. In addition, IO also provides two alternate sites with necessary IT/communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or Secretary for Continuity of Operations.

This program also provides IT Continuity Management which includes: performing periodic risk, interdependency and business impact assessments; developing recovery strategies; writing business continuity requirements; planning for incident response and escalation; creating network/system specific contingency plans; and, conducting test, training exercises of plans and capabilities to ensure the continuation of services and capabilities. Its Continuity of Operations (COOP) responsibilities include the management of the IT/communications services which are in support of the Components; preparation of exercises with more than 60 departments and agencies participating in efforts to test and improve their ability to perform essential government functions during threats and emergencies; and the development of supporting capabilities and plans within the Office of the CIO.

Justification

The funding program change will affect the capability of a disaster recovery (DR) program for the DHS HQ A- and C-LANs. The project implementation schedules will be elongated. However, in light of fiscal constraints, the CIO has reprioritized programs to achieve critical business needs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

OCIO will use existing base resources in the Salaries and Expenses PPA to cover the IO infrastructure and COOP capabilities associated with the \$5.2M program change.

Program Decrease 3: Salaries and Expenses

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$2,000)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level
Program Decrease	(2,000)
Total Request	(\$2,000)

Description of Item

Salaries and Expenses is a crosscutting program that provides executive leadership, technology management, and supporting acquisition and financial functions to all offices within the OCIO. This PPA also covers payments for shared services consumed such as rent, mail services, contracting support, and financial management support received from other management chiefs’ offices. This PPA also: covers the IT security function which sets IT security policy; provides security architecture, certification and accreditation (C&A) remediation; Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and oversight; and, IT awareness and training programs. This PPA includes the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST), which provides guidance and oversight to all DHS Components on implementing and maintaining initiatives to ensure that electronic and technological information is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities. Salaries and Expenses also provide Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of legacy infrastructure, as well as O&M of new information technology infrastructure investments.

Justification

The program change will be adjusted using \$2M in operation base funding from the Salaries and Expenses PPA.

Salaries and Expenses is a crosscutting program that provides executive leadership, technology management, and supporting acquisition and financial functions to all offices within the OCIO. Salaries and Expenses also provide O&M of legacy infrastructure, as well as O&M of new information technology infrastructure investments. The base program change in S&E elongates the disaster recovery efforts and O&M support of software applications.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

OCIO will use existing base resources to cover the activities associated with the \$2.0M program change in the S&E PPA.

Program Decrease 4: Information Technology Services

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Information Technology Services

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$1,200)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level
Program Decrease	(1,200)
Total Request	(\$1,200)

Description of Item

Information Technology Services supports development, implementation, and maintenance of IT functional services including enterprise architecture, enterprise data management, information sharing, IT strategic policy and planning, performance measurement, capital planning and investment control (CPIC), and portfolio management. It also covers geospatial technologies, application delivery, enterprise hosting, and portal consolidation.

Justification

The program change will be adjusted using \$1.2M in operation base funding from the Information Technology Services PPA.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The reduction impacts the COMSEC Modernization program by delaying the implementation of the infrastructure plan in support of the transition of DHS accounts from the Electronic Key Management System (EKMS) to the National Security Agency mandated Key Management Infrastructure (KMI). However, OCIO will use existing base resources to cover the COMSEC Modernization activities associated with the \$1.2M program changes in the ITS PPA.

Program Decrease 5: Infrastructure and Security Activities

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$4,600)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level
Program Decrease	(4,600)
Total Request	(\$4,600)

Description of Item

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA) is a set of IT projects that provide the integration and protection of sensitive and collateral DHS information. In FY 2012, the DHS OCIO will continue its efforts to consolidate disparate data centers into two DHS Data Centers, establish disaster recovery capability for primary DHS systems, and consolidate multiple disparate networks into DHS OneNet. This PPA also provides funds to manage infrastructure support to include network services, data center services, and application support for DHS Component enterprise applications, maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability, and move all network traffic behind the TIC. The DHS OCIO’s immediate and long-term goal is to protect our IT resources from cyber threats, provide One DHS Infrastructure platform, and foster information sharing across the Department and with external stakeholders such as Federal, State, and local government agencies and their partners.

Justification

The program change will be adjusted using \$4.6M in operation base funding from the Infrastructure and Security PPA.

The ISA PPA provides funds to manage infrastructure support to include network services, data center services, and application support for DHS Component enterprise applications, maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability, and move all network traffic behind the TIC. The I&SA PPA program changes will impact the Wide Area Network (WAN) enhancement, including elongating the time to refresh network equipment.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

OCIO will use existing base resources to cover the WAN activities associated with the \$4.5M program change in the ISA PPA.

Program Decrease 6: Homeland Secure Data Network

Strategic Goal: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management

Strategic Objective: Improve Department Governance and Performance

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$2,500)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level
Program Decrease	(2,500)
Total Request	(\$2,500)

Description of Item

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) is a single program within DHS that enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a SECRET-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic SECRET-level information throughout DHS and DHS partners.

Justification

The program change will be adjusted using \$2.5M in operation base funding from the Homeland Secure Data Network PPA.

HSDN is a single program within DHS that enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a SECRET-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic SECRET-level information throughout DHS and DHS partners.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The HSDN PPA program change will impact the Classified Local Area Network (CLAN) in terms of elongating the schedule for relocation of operational fusion centers. OCIO will use existing base resources to cover the CLAN activities associated with the \$2.5M program change in the HSDN PPA.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Justification of Proposed Changes in the Office of the Chief Information Officer
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments, **\$277,972,000**; of which **\$105,578,000** shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which **\$172,394,000**, to remain available until expended, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security. *Provided*, That of the funds made available for salaries and expenses, **\$253,000** shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et. seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Final</u>
2010 Actuals	160	140	\$349,680
2011 Continuing Resolution *	274	217	338,393
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of Balanced Workforce Positions	22	70	-
GSA Rent	-	-	174
Working Capital Fund	-	-	2,767
Non-pay inflation Excluding GSA Rent			6,009
Total Increases	22	70	8,950
Decreases			
Prior Year Pay and Non - Pay Inflation	-	-	(6,009)
Administrative Savings Initiative	-	-	(8,204)
Management and Technology Efficiencies	-	-	(1,777)
Efficiency Review Savings	-	-	(343)
Data Center Migration Completed Segments	-	-	(85,291)
Total Decreases	-	-	(101,624)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	22	70	(92,674)
2012 Current Services	296	287	245,719
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Information Security and Infrastructure (Recur FY 2011 Program Increase)	-	-	32,300
Enterprise Data Management Office (Recur FY 2011 Program Increase)	-	-	7,600
Applied Information Technology and Research Services (Non - Recur FY 2011 Decrease)	-	-	(1,100)
Infrastructure Operations (Non - Recur FY 2011 Decrease)	-	-	(5,200)
Program Change in Salaries and Expenses	-	-	(2,000)
Program Change in Information Technology Services	-	-	(1,200)
Program Change in Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	(4,600)
Program Change in Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	(2,500)
Acquisition Workforce Strategy Support	2	1	253
Information Security and FISMA Compliance	-	-	5,000
Office of Accessible Systems and Technology	5	3	1,000
Enterprise-wide IT Governance and Program Management Support	-	-	2,700
Total Program Changes	7	4	32,253
2012 Request	303	291	277,972
2011 to 2012 Total Change	29	74	(60,421)

* FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted

Additional Footnotes:

The \$89.525M reflects the amount required for Infrastructure and Security Activities for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M above stated in the Budget Appendix.

The \$44.069M reflects the amount required for Homeland Secure Data Network for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M below stated in the Budget Appendix.

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	160	140	\$349,680
2011 C.R.	274	217	338,393
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	22	70	
Decreases	---	---	(92,674)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	22	70	(92,674)
2012 Current Services	296	287	245,719
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	7	4	32,253
2012 Total Request	303	291	277,972
2011 to 2012 Total Change	29	74	(60,421)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Salaries and Expenses	195	140	\$86,912	101	147	\$20,713	7	4	(\$2,047)	303	291	\$105,578	108	151	\$18,666
2 Information Technology Services	74	72	51,417	(74)	(72)	(21,717)	---	---	9,100	---	---	38,800	(74)	(72)	(12,617)
3 Infrastructure and Security Activities	---	---	152,403	---	---	(90,578)	---	---	27,700	---	---	89,525	---	---	(62,878)
4 Homeland Secure Data Network	5	5	47,661	(5)	(5)	(1,092)	---	---	(2,500)	---	---	44,069	(5)	(5)	(3,592)
Total	274	217	\$338,393	22	70	(\$92,674)	7	4	\$32,253	303	291	\$277,972	29	74	(\$60,421)

Footnotes:

The \$89.525M reflects the amount required for Infrastructure and Security Activities for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M above stated in the Budget Appendix.

The \$44.069M reflects the amount required for Homeland Secure Data Network for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M below stated in the Budget Appendix.

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
National Protection and Programs Directorate	1	1	\$5,113	2	1.8	\$6,401	2	1.8	\$6,401	---	---	---
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	0	0	495	0	0.3	1,019	0	0.3	1,019	---	---	---
Transportation Security Administration	---	---	---	0	0.0	324	0	0.0	324	---	---	---
Department of Commerce	---	---	300	0	0.0	---	0	0.0	---	---	---	---
Department of Defense	---	---	75	0	0.0	---	0	0.0	---	---	---	---
National Geospatial Agency	0	0	2	0	0.0	---	0	0.0	---	---	---	---
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	0	0	8,323	3	2.6	8,831	3	2.6	8,831	---	---	---
Customs and Border Protection	3	3	11,345	3	3.2	11,098	3	3.2	11,098	---	---	---
Office of Navy Intelligence	---	---	---	0	0.0	200	0	0.0	200	---	---	---
Director of National Intelligence	---	---	608	0	0.0	600	0	0.0	600	---	---	---
Transportation Security Administration	2	2	7,527	4	3.9	13,677	4	3.9	13,677	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	3	3	9,400	5	4.2	14,677	5	4.2	14,677	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	---	---	0	0.0	408	0	0.0	408	---	---	---
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	4	4	12,703	7	6.1	21,527	7	6.1	21,527	---	---	---
United States Secret Service	---	---	25	0	0.0	19	0	0.0	19	---	---	---
United States Coast Guard	0	0	200	0	0.0	---	0	0.0	---	---	---	---
United States Visit	3	3	10,184	10	8.8	31,196	10	8.8	31,196	---	---	---
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0	0	1,340	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	7	---	---	---
Office of Health Affairs	0	0	133	0	0.0	106	0	0.0	106	---	---	---
Office of Operations Coordination	1	1	2,728	0	0.1	428	0	0.1	428	---	---	---
Science and Technology	0	0	971	0	0.0	28	0	0.0	28	---	---	---
Office of Inspector General	0	0	37	0	0.0	---	0	0.0	---	---	---	---
US Department of Agriculture	---	---	109	0	0.0	200	0	0.0	200	---	---	---
Health and Human Services	---	---	507	0	0.0	1,000	0	0.0	1,000	---	---	---
National Protection and Programs Directorate/ FPS	---	---	---	0	0.0	14,142	0	0.0	14,142	---	---	---
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	---	---	---	0	0.0	100	0	0.0	100	---	---	---
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	---	---	---	0	0.0	2,900	0	0.0	2,900	---	---	---
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	---	---	---	0	0.0	557	0	0.0	557	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	---	---	0	0.0	200	0	0.0	200	---	---	---
National Protection and Programs Directorate	---	---	---	0	0.0	400	0	0.0	400	---	---	---
National Protection and Programs Directorate	---	---	---	0	0.0	500	0	0.0	500	---	---	---
National Protection and Programs Directorate/ FPS	---	---	---	0	0.0	946	0	0.0	946	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	18	18	72,125	34	31.0	131,491	34	31.0	131,491	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	14	14	\$52,210	34	31	\$124,983	34	31	\$124,983	---	---	---
Information Technology Services	---	---	6,053	---	---	6,508	---	---	6,508	---	---	---
Security Activities	4	4	13,863	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	18	18	72,126	34	31	131,491	34	31	131,491	---	---	---

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$14,661	\$23,225	\$32,197	\$8,972
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$126	\$126	\$76	(50)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$500	\$500	\$200	(300)
11.8 Special Service Pay	\$180	\$180	\$180	0
12.1 Benefits	\$3,978	\$6,376	\$8,440	2,064
13.0 Benefits - former	\$0	\$0	\$0	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$19,445	\$30,407	\$41,093	\$10,686
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	490	522	276	(245)
22.0 Transportation of things	0	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2 Other rent	38	38	38	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	70	70	70	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	8	8	8	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	68,781	59,577	52,802	(6,775)
25.2 Other services	751	752	752	0
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	126,936	136,892	54,104	(82,788)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	147	147	147	---
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	10	10	10	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	119,063	118,664	114,694	(3,970)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	627	664	664	---
31.0 Equipment	10,733	13,733	10,733	(3,000)
32.0 Land & structures	2,580	2,580	2,580	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$330,235	\$333,655	\$236,879	(\$96,777)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$349,680	\$364,062	\$277,972	(\$86,091)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(11,068)	(25,669)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	25,669	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(19,288)	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$344,993	\$338,393	\$277,972	---

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	---
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
GS-15	34	95	101	6
GS-14	58	98	105	7
GS-13	46	50	51	1
GS-12	10	19	34	15
GS-11	3	3	3	---
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	---	---	---	---
GS-8	---	---	---	---
GS-7	---	---	---	---
GS-6	---	---	---	---
GS-5	---	---	---	---
GS-4	---	---	---	---
GS-3	1	1	1	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	160	274	303	29
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	160	274	303	29
FTE	140	217	291	74
Headquarters	160	274	303	29
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	160	274	303	29
Average ES Salary	\$ 167,000	\$ 170,841	\$ 174,770	\$ 3,929
Average GS Salary	\$ 108,717	\$ 111,217	\$ 113,775	\$ 2,558
Average GS Grade	14.20	14.2	14.2	---

H: PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Salaries and Expenses
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	14,661	14,661	32,197	17,536
11.3	Other than perm	126	126	76	(50)
11.5	Other per comp	500	500	200	(300)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	180	180	180	0
12.1	Benefits	3,978	3,978	8,440	4,462
13.0	Benefits-former	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel	447	447	260	(187)
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	GSA rent	0	0	0	0
23.2	Other rent	38	38	38	0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	70	70	70	0
24.0	Printing	8	8	8	0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	12,984	12,985	10,188	(2,797)
25.2	Other Services	433	433	433	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	37,086	30,545	30,545	0
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	147	147	147	0
25.5	Research & Development	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	10	10	10	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	12,482	12,482	12,482	0
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies & materials	577	577	577	0
31.0	Equipment	9,077	9,077	9,077	0
32.0	Land & Structures	650	650	650	0
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Indemnity	0	0	0	0
91.0	Unvouchered	0	0	0	0
99.0	Other	0	0	0	0
Total, Salaries and Expenses		\$93,453	\$86,912	\$105,578	\$18,665
Full Time Equivalents		110	140	291	151
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		59	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$93,512	\$86,912	\$105,578	\$18,665

PPA Mission Statement

A crosscutting program that provides technology-management, shared services, acquisition strategy, executive leadership support, process development, and business transformation to several offices within the DHS Office of the CIO.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$19,445	\$19,445	\$41,093	\$21,648

Salaries and Benefits increase of \$21,648,000 is a result of the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative and the realignment of FTE in the other OCIO PPAs. This realignment reflects the change in base program funding used to hire Federal staff in addition to converted contracts. This program change is to “right-size” the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) salaries and benefits account to reflect the balancing of Federal and contractor employees to match workloads critical to DHS IT transformation.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$447	\$447	\$260	(\$187)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes a net decrease of \$187,000 due to CIO efficiency review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$38	\$38	\$38	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$70	\$70	\$70	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,984	\$12,985	\$10,188	(\$2,797)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$2,797,000 due to decreases in professional services and contract to federal employee conversions.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$433	\$433	\$433	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$37,086	\$30,545	\$30,545	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This object class includes GSA Rent and other Working Capital Fund assessment charges. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$147	\$147	\$147	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 has no change-.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$12,482	\$12,482	\$12,482	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$577	\$577	\$577	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$9,077	\$9,077	\$9,077	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$650	\$650	\$650	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request has no change.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Information Technology Services
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology Services		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	3,262	8,008	0	(8,008)
11.3	Other than perm	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other per comp	0	0	0	0
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	0	0	0	0
12.1	Benefits	913	2,242	0	(2,242)
13.0	Benefits-former	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel	43	16	16	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	GSA rent		0	0	0
23.2	Other rent	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges				0
24.0	Printing	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	25,969	19,894	15,606	(4,288)
25.2	Other Services	319	319	319	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	10,062	13,721	13,721	0
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research & Development	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	5,730	5,730	5,730	0
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies & materials		37	37	0
31.0	Equipment	1,441	4,441	1,441	(3,000)
32.0	Land & Structures	1,930	1,930	1,930	0
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Indemnity	0	0	0	0
91.0	Unvouchered	0	0	0	0
99.0	Other	0	0	0	0
Total, Information Technology Services		\$49,669	\$56,338	\$38,800	(\$17,538)
Full Time Equivalents		30	72	---	(72)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,444)	(4,921)	---	4,921
Unobligated balance, end of year		4,921	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(729)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$51,417	\$51,417	\$38,800	(\$12,617)

PPA Mission Statement

A program which supports development, implementation, and maintenance of a comprehensive and integrated Enterprise Architecture, the information technology framework for the Department, geospatial technologies, and information sharing

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,175	\$10,250	\$0	(\$10,250)

The decrease in FY12 is related to Salaries and Benefits costs that will transfer to the Salaries and Expenses PPA in FY12 due to Workforce realignment.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$43	\$16	\$16	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$25,969	\$19,894	\$15,606	(\$4,288)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes a net decrease of \$4,288,000. This is a result of the DHS Balanced Workforce follow on and decreases in professional services

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$319	\$319	\$319	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$10,062	\$13,721	\$13,721	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$5,730	\$5,730	\$5,730	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$37	\$37	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$1,441	\$4,441	\$1,441	(\$3,000)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$3,000,000 due to decreased available funds (FY11 spike caused by available).

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$1,930	\$1,930	\$1,930	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request has no change.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Infrastructure and Security Activities
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than perm	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other per comp	0	0	0	0
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	0	0	0	0
12.1	Benefits	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits-former	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	GSA rent	0	0	0	0
23.2	Other rent	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	23,167	23,167	24,744	1,577
25.2	Other Services	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	71,518	84,054	1,266	(82,788)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research & Development	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	63,300	63,300	63,300	0
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies & materials		0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	215	215	215	0
32.0	Land & Structures	0	0	0	0
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Indemnity	0	0	0	0
91.0	Unvouchered	0	0	0	0
99.0	Other	0	0	0	0
Total, Infrastructure and Security Activities		\$158,199	\$170,736	\$89,525	(\$81,211)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,960)	(18,333)	---	18,333
Unobligated balance, end of year		18,333	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(17,169)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$152,403	\$152,403	\$89,525	(\$62,878)

Footnote:

The \$89.525M reflects the amount required for Infrastructure and Security Activities for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M above stated in the Budget Appendix.

PPA Mission Statement

A set of programs that provides for the integration and protection of sensitive DHS information.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,167	\$23,167	\$24,744	\$1,577

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This decrease of \$1,577,000 is a result of decreased funding for professional service contracts and administrative savings.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$71,518	\$84,054	\$1,266	(\$82,788)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request decrease is due to base funding non-recurred for the Data Center Development program.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$63,300	\$63,300	\$63,300	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. This FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$215	\$215	\$215	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. This FY 2012 request has no change.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Wireless Activities
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Wireless Activities		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	---	---	---	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	221	1,266	---	(1,266)
25.2	Other Services	---	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	---	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0	Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Wireless Activities		\$221	\$1,266	\$0	(\$1,266)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(529)	(1,266)	---	1,266
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,266	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(958)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

PPA Mission Statement

A program whose mission it is to ensure the effective operation, management, budgeting, and procurement of all wireless technology department-wide, and the development of policy and wireless program performance metrics and standards for DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$221	\$1,266	\$0	(\$1,266)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY12 request has a decrease of \$1,266,000 due to prior year carryover spending from recovered funds.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
Homeland Secure Data Network
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Security Systems		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	0	556	0	(556)
11.3	Other than perm	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other per comp	0	0	0	0
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	0	0	0	0
12.1	Benefits	0	156	0	(156)
13.0	Benefits-former	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
23.1	GSA rent	0	0	0	0
23.2	Other rent	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	2,265	2,265	2,265	0
25.2	Other Services	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	8,271	8,572	8,572	0
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research & Development	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	37,552	37,152	33,182	(3,970)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies & materials	50	50	50	0
31.0	Equipment	0	0	0	0
32.0	Land & Structures	0	0	0	0
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	0	0	0
42.0	Indemnity	0	0	0	0
91.0	Unvouchered	0	0	0	0
99.0	Other	0	0	0	0
Total, National Security Systems		\$48,138	\$48,751	\$44,069	(\$4,682)
Full Time Equivalents		---	5	---	(5)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,135)	(1,090)	---	1,090
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,090	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(432)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$47,661	\$47,661	\$44,069	(\$3,592)

Footnote:

The \$44.069M reflects the amount required for Homeland Secure Data Network for FY 2012. This is \$7.064M below stated in the Budget Appendix.

PPA Mission Statement

A classified wide area network for DHS and its components, with specific and controlled interconnections to the intelligence community and federal law enforcement resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and benefits	\$0	\$712	\$0	\$0

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,265	\$2,265	\$2,265	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$8,271	\$8,572	\$8,572	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$37,552	\$37,152	\$33,182	(\$3,970)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2012 request has no change.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer
 Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	98	140	217
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	42	77	70
Description: Increase in Federal Workforce to provide Governmental Management and Oversight of Programs			
Increase #2:			4
Description: FY2012 Enhancement for Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (70 fte)			
Increase #3:			
Description: FY2012 increase for Acquisition Support (1 fte)			
Increase #4:			
Description:			
Sub-Total Increases	42	77	74
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:			
Description:			
Decrease #2:			
Description:			
Decrease #3:			
Description:			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	140	217	291
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	42	77	74

J: FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	32,679	24,054	38,200	14,146
Information Technology Services	6,556	6,556	5,557	(999)
Infrastructure and Security Activities	71,562	71,562	18,977	(52,585)
National Security Systems	6,202	6,202	1,973	(4,229)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$116,999	\$108,374	\$64,707	(\$43,667)

K: DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance. Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

OCIO requests \$0 and 2 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	Office	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY2010 – FY2012	
		Actual		Pres. Budget		Annualization		Follow On		Increase		DHS Balanced	
		Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Deputy CISO	CISO							1				1	0
Director, Program Compliance Div	CISO							1				1	0
Executive Assistant	CISO	1	1					1	1			2	2
IT Specialist (POA&M)	CISO	1	1									1	1
IT Specialist	CISO	19	19					19	19			38	38
IT Specialist (INFOSEC)	CISO	3	3					29	4	2	1	34	8
Program Specialist	CISO	3	3					3	3			6	6
Technical Writer	CISO							1				1	0
Executive Assistant	EBMO	1	1					2	2			3	3
IT Specialist	EBMO	3	3					5	3			8	6
Management & Program Analyst	EBMO	1	1					2	1			3	2
Supv IT Specialist	EBMO	1	1					1	1			2	2
Program Manager	EBMO	1	1					1	1			2	2
Program Manager (OSM)	EBMO	1	1					1	1			2	2
IT Specialist	ESDO	5	5					5	5			10	10
Program Specialist	ESDO	1	1					1	1			2	2
IT Specialist (INFOSEC)	ESDO							2				2	0
Management & Program Analyst	FO	4	4					4	4			8	8
Executive Assistant	FO	3	3					3	3			6	6
IT Specialist (INFOSEC)	FO	1	1					2	2			3	3
Program Specialist	FO	1	1					1	1			2	2
Executive Assistant	OAST							1	1			1	1
Program Specialist	OAST							1				1	0
TOTAL		50	50	27	106			87	53	2	1	139	104

NOTE: FY 2011 Follow on includes vacant positions as well as vacancies in the pipeline.

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Provide additional details on the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce including:

- In FY 2012 the amount of funding to hire Federal employees will be \$470,776 (2 FTP/1FTE) and the amount of the contract that will be terminated or reduced is also \$470,776. The implementation timeline will coincide with the end of the option period of the contract, and no contractor functions will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal employees and do not require additional new federal positions.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- The President's Budget projected an increase of 27 positions and 106 FTE for FY11 to include contract conversions and base position realignment. Due to the conversion rate in FY 2010, consideration of the FY11 CR, and contract option year schedules in FY11, the OCIO is now projecting 87 positions and 53 FTE as follow on during FY11. These FTEs will cost \$5,761,506 and are appropriated funded positions only. They do not include Working Capital Fund or Reimbursable positions.
- The majority of these conversions planned in FY 2011 are for IT Specialists for the Information Security Office of OCIO.

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project:

The DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project is responsible for the collocation of the Department through the lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus. The mission of the DHS HQ Consolidation Project is to Consolidate HQ and Component Executive Leadership, Operations Coordination, Policy and Program Management “Mission Execution” personnel requiring a secure setting at St. Elizabeths to enhance effectiveness. The program will also consolidate remaining “Mission Support” functions that do not relocate to St. Elizabeths from about 50 to about 7 locations to enhance efficiency. In addition, the program will manage exceptional employee growth through use of flexible workplace strategies (FWS) such as telework and alternate work schedule.

The DHS Management Directorate provides the coordination, planning, policy, guidance, operational oversight, and innovate solutions for the management needs of the entire Department for the “One DHS” campus.

The DHS HQ Consolidation provides the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress with improved visibility of the ongoing efforts for establishing a consolidated DHS Headquarters. Additionally, this appropriation allows the Department to facilitate better reporting and overall management of the program.

B. Budget Activities:

DHS Headquarters Consolidation – Mission Support

As part of the DHS National Capital Region Housing Master Plan, and in an effort to achieve a “One DHS” culture, the Department will consolidate existing leases of Components that provide mission support functions from over 50 locations to approximately seven to ten with the appropriate Interagency Security Committee (ISC) criteria. The project will reduce duplicate services, increase efficiency and right size the real estate portfolio. This project is very important to the overall plan as 92% of the existing leases are expiring before 2015.

DHS Headquarters Consolidation – St. Elizabeths

With facilities dispersed over more than 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region, many are with sub-optimal security protections. DHS will continue the development of the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus to house executive leadership, establish DHS Operations Centers with collocated Component operations centers, operations coordination, and policy and program management functions in a secure setting. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$215.273M for FY 2012. The FY 2012 request includes base changes for the following projects:

- Support the consolidation of mission support elements not re-locating to the St. Elizabeths Campus. (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$55.630M)
- Support the consolidation of DHS Headquarters to the St. Elizabeths campus. (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$159.643M).

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS HQ Consolidation
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
DHS HQ Consolidation Project - Mission Support	---	---	---	---	---	55,630	---	55,630	---	55,630	---	---
DHS HQ Consolidation Project - St. Elizabeths	---	---	---	---	---	159,643	---	159,643	---	159,643	---	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$215,273	---	\$215,273	---	\$215,273	---	\$0
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$215,273	---	\$215,273	---	\$215,273	---	\$0
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)												Adjustm ents-to- Base
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
St. Elizabeths Project	---	311,967										
Total	---	\$311,967										

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HQ Consolidation - Mission Support

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	-
2011 Continuing Resolution	-	-	0
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2012 Current Services	-	-	0
2012 Program Change	-	-	55,630
2012 Request	-	-	55,630
Total Change 2011-2012	-	-	55,630

The Under Secretary for Management requests \$55.630M for the DHS HQ Consolidation Mission Support Project. This request will allow for the consolidation of leases for the Department in accordance with the “One DHS” culture.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Department of Homeland Security mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. Yet the Department’s legacy facilities are dispersed throughout the NCR with sub-optimal security protections and negatively impacting critical communication and coordination across DHS Components. The Department will consolidate the mission execution functions of executive leadership, operations coordination, policy development and program management in an Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Level 5 secure campus setting at St. Elizabeths and the remaining mission support functions off campus in facilities that achieve the appropriate ISC criteria. Mission support consolidation aims to foster a “one-DHS” culture by reducing the Department’s overall security risk, response capability and decrease the total number of locations from approximately 50 to 7-10. The projected total cost avoidance (30-year Net Present Value) is \$478.2M.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

- With the General Services Administration (GSA), developed the procurement plan for leasing 1.1 million rentable square feet (RSF) of office space. This action consolidates 5,140 seats and 26 existing leases into one location.
- Received congressional approval for the prospectus.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments¹

- Continue the acquisition of the 1.1 million RSF leased space.
- Receive initial offers, review, evaluate, negotiate, and prepare for lease award.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the acquisition of the leased space with GSA awarding the lease contract.
- Begin design and construction for Phase 1 build-out (670,000 RSF) for occupancy in FY 2014.

¹ Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 are contingent upon the type of funding provided during FY 2011 via an enacted appropriation or continuing resolution(s). As a result; only some or all of the accomplishments may be realized. Therefore, delaying partial accomplishments into future fiscal years.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	-
2011 Continuing Resolution	-	-	0
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2012 Current Services	-	-	0
2012 Program Change	-	-	159,643
2012 Request	-	-	159,643
Total Change 2011-2012	-	-	159,643

The Under Secretary for Management requests \$159.643M for the DHS HQ Consolidation St. Elizabeths Project. This request will continue the build out of the St. Elizabeths campus.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. Our mission demands an integrated approach to all hazards. Yet the Department’s legacy facilities are dispersed over approximately 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), sometimes with sub-optimal security protections and routinely adversely impacting critical communication and coordination cooperation across DHS Components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus to house executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting. Consolidation will allow the strategic realignment of the portfolio to more effectively and efficiently support the mission as organizations mature and new program requirements develop. In addition, consolidation will contribute to reduced facility costs, provide quality work space and other amenities to attract and retain the best professional workforce. The full request continues the Phase 1 development of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Headquarters and construction of the Phase 2A DHS Headquarters, and the National Operations Center and collocation of Component operations centers immediately adjacent to the USCG site.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010

The FY 2009 appropriations bill and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), (which was a 2-year appropriation), initiated the execution phase of the St. Elizabeths development as the DHS Consolidated Headquarters Campus:

- For Phase 1A (USCG Headquarters):
 - Successfully concluded a Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).
 - Received final design approval from the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and commenced construction of the USCG Headquarters.
 - Supported sustainable development principles with the design of the USCG Headquarters approaching LEED Gold certification.
- Successfully obligated and reported on \$200 million DHS ARRA funds in accordance with ARRA requirements.
- Completed Government Accountability Office (GAO) Audit of ARRA execution with findings supporting continued funding in the FY 2011 budget request.
- Successfully executed a Section 106 MOA, received final design approval from NCPC and awarded construction contract for the Security Perimeter Improvements Project and the Phase 1B historic building reuse for the St. Elizabeths West Campus.
- Continued to support community outreach efforts with the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) led interagency effort on Neighborhood Revitalization/Innovation Clusters and extensive coordination with the Ward 8 Community to plan for DHS occupancy and potential jobs/economic opportunities that may be available.

FY11 Planned Accomplishments²

- Continue Phase 1A construction of USCG Headquarters toward completion in early FY 2013.
- Commence construction of Phase 1B adaptive reuse of certain historic buildings.
- Commence construction of Perimeter Security, the DHS Operations Centers (DOC) Facility and Phase 2A renovations/buildings.
- Complete the Final Master Plan Amendment and Final EIS/Record of Decision/4F Funding for the FEMA occupancy on the East Campus.
- Commence detailed design of Phase 2B Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Headquarters Building on the East Campus.
- Successfully complete the re-procurement of the St. Elizabeths Technology Integration Program (TIP) contract to support a common enterprise

² Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 are contingent upon the type of funding provided during FY 2011 via an enacted appropriation or continuing resolution(s). As a result; only some or all of the accomplishments may be realized. Therefore, delaying partial accomplishments into future fiscal years.

information technology infrastructure and architecture throughout the campus development.

- Award a National Capital Region (NCR) wide Outfitting contract to support the St. Elizabeths development and the Secretary's Efficiency Initiative to reduce costs through leveraging the Department's buying power (lowering costs) providing standardization, flexible/reconfigurable equipment, minimizing, spare parts, and access to contract by all NCR DHS organizations.

FY12 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue Phase 1A construction of USCG Headquarters toward completion in early FY 2013 and coordinate installation of Information Technology systems, outfitting and move-in plan
- Continue Phase 1B renovation of certain historic buildings for shared use functions and toward completion in early FY 2013 and coordinate information technology, outfitting installations and move plan
- Continue Phase 2A construction of the DOC Facility, and renovation of historic buildings for DHS Headquarters offices.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

Department of Homeland Security Departmental Management and Operations DHS HQ Consolidation

Justification of Program Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #1: DHS HQ Consolidation – Mission Support
PPA: DHS HQ Consolidation Project – Mission Support
Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$55,600

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,600
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,600

Description of Item

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Capital Region (NCR) Housing Master Plan was developed to provide the strategic vision for facilities that support a unified Department, organizational structure, operations and culture. The plan was submitted to Congress on October 25, 2006 as required by Public Law 109-295. The plan outlines priorities of implementation and addresses the mission fragmentation caused by the Headquarters (HQ) elements being located in over 46 locations throughout the NCR.

To meet the Component office space requirements through FY 2011 for Headquarters facilities, the Department will require about 8 million gross square feet (GSF) of office space in the NCR. While St. Elizabeths will accommodate the main Department and Component HQ mission execution functions, it does not have the capacity to accommodate all of the DHS mission support elements. The DHS NCR Housing Master Plan proposes to consolidate the mission support elements that are currently dispersed throughout the NCR to support functional integration, improving the effectiveness and efficient management of the real estate portfolio.

Justification

The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America, and yet the Department's legacy facilities are dispersed throughout the National Capital Region (NCR) with sub-optimal security protections that negatively impact critical communication, coordination, and cooperation across DHS Components.

The Department will consolidate the mission execution functions of executive leadership, operations coordination, policy development and program management in an Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Level 5 secure campus setting at St. Elizabeths and the remaining mission support functions off campus in facilities that achieve the appropriate ISC criteria. Mission support consolidation will reduce the Department's overall security risk while improving response capability. It will also lower the total number of locations that house DHS Components from 46 to approximately eight and incorporate the fact that more than 82% of the existing leases are expiring before FY 2015. In the first phase of the new lease alone, DHS will consolidate 15 leases in 500,000 RSF housing 5,140 employees. It will reduce fragmenting of Component business units, standardize the work environment and improve communication and coordination across all DHS Headquarters. Consolidation aims to foster a "one DHS" culture to optimize prevention and response capabilities across the spectrum of operations. The Mission Support consolidation plan has the potential to achieve over \$400M Net Present Value (NPV) savings/cost avoidances. It minimizes vacancy risk, short term lease extensions and multiple move requirements and forms the basis of the FY 2012 budget request.

DHS currently has over 10 space requests pending with GSA to accommodate existing requirements within the NCR that already exceed the capacities of the department's real estate portfolio. These requests, coupled with the existing 46 locations, have the potential to further exacerbate the challenges to the effective and efficient management of the portfolio in support of operations and integration. Without consolidation, as organizations mature and new program requirements develop, space requests will continue to be addressed with limited opportunities for strategic realignments and result in the lease renewals in an uncoordinated manner at higher overall costs and miss the opportunity to leverage existing federally owned and occupied locations. It is beneficial to gain from the opportunity to replace the large volume of expiring leases in a coordinated manner with the St. Elizabeths effort that takes financial advantage of the current depressed real estate market.

DHS plans to lease 1.2 million RSF of space with a two phase implementation schedule in calendar years 2013 and 2014. In cooperation with DHS and OMB, a Mission Support Consolidation Prospectus for lease authority was submitted by GSA to Congress on October 18, 2009 that will address the Department's current housing needs through FY 2011. The prospectus is for leased office space and GSA will pass all costs to DHS and therefore, GSA will not request an appropriation. The FY 2012 request of \$55.6M funds the project for Phase 1. The current schedule developed by GSA for this initiative is:

- Advertise – March 2010
- Offers Due – May 2010
- Source Selection Evaluation – September 2010
- Lease Signatures – March 2011
- Final Lease Award – June 2011
- Phase 1 & 2 Design and Phase 1 Construction Complete – July 2013
- Phase 1 Move-In – August/September 2013
- Phase 2 Construction Complete – July 2014
- Phase 2 Move-In – August/September 2014

Phase 1 of the new lease will consolidate 15 leases in 500,000 RSF housing 5,140 employees; part of Citizen Immigration Services (CIS) (2,154 seats); elements of the Undersecretary for Management (USM) (2,357 seats); and all of Science and Technology (S&T) (629 seats). Phase 2 will house the remainder of CIS.

GSA's Pricing Guide requires tenant agencies to fully fund tenant improvements (TI). Tenant improvements are the finishes and fixtures that typically take space from the "shell" condition to a finished, usable condition. DHS will request the remaining funding in future year budgets to complete the phase 2 improvements and for procurement and installation of fixtures, furnishings, deployment costs and IT/Telecom equipment requirements.

The Mission Support consolidation will also contribute to a reduction in facility operation and maintenance costs and provide quality of life features, as well as other amenities to attract and retain the best professional workforce. It is a foundation for developing a culture of success for DHS to achieve its mission. All new leased space will achieve administration and DHS sustainability goals for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The status quo will continue to impact the effective communications and coordination among the headquarters and Components due to the increasingly scattered nature of the portfolio. Without the requested funds it will be more difficult for DHS to operate as an integrated organization, and responses to natural disasters or terrorist attacks will not be as coordinated because the facilities will not be aligned to support effective mission execution. Due to lack of existing funds, as organizations mature and new program requirements develop, space requests will continue to be addressed with limited opportunities for strategic realignments, further resulting in uncoordinated lease renewals at higher overall costs estimated at over \$400M on a net present value basis. The Department identified the implementation of the DHS National Capital Region Housing Master Plan and the creation of a unified departmental headquarters as one of the top initiatives critical to establishing a common identity, supporting teamwork and a unified culture. The joint funding of the Mission Support consolidation and the St. Elizabeths West Campus development will ensure the program is executed effectively.

Program Increase #2: DHS HQ Consolidation – St. Elizabeths Project
PPA: DHS HQ Consolidation Project – St. Elizabeths Project
Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$159,643

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,643
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,643

Description of Item

The request of \$159.643M will continue the development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths and continue to be synchronized with the GSA funding request and performance. GSA Pricing Policy requires shared responsibility for federal office space development with the customer agencies responsible to fund specific tenant build out requirements, including outfitting and move costs.

Justification

The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. The mission demands an integrated approach to all hazards. Yet the Department’s legacy facilities are dispersed over more than 46 locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), sometimes with sub-optimal security protections and routinely impacting adversely critical communication and coordination across DHS Components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of the DHS mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus to house executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting.

Consolidation will allow the strategic realignment of the portfolio to more effectively and efficiently support the mission as organizations mature and new program requirements develop. In addition, consolidation will contribute to reduced facility costs, provide quality work space and other amenities to attract and retain the best professional workforce.

The request of \$159.643M maintains the Phase 1 construction of the USCG Headquarters on target and initiates construction of the Phase 2A DHS Headquarters, and the National Operations/Collocation of Component Operations Centers immediately adjacent to the USCG site.

Phase 2A construction elements overlap with the Phase 1 site, requiring a seamless integration of this phase in order to avoid significant adverse impacts to costs and schedule between the phases due to site disturbances, conflicts, and loss of construction efficiency opportunities. At a funding level of \$159.643M, the DHS Consolidated

Headquarters 3-Phase development plan remains on schedule with Phase 1 occupancy (USCG) planned for FY 2013, Phase 2 occupancy (DHS HQ, NOC/Collocation of Component Operations Centers, FEMA) planned for FY 2014 and Phase 3 occupancy (TSA, CBP, ICE, USCIS, USSS, S&T, DNDO) planned for FY 2016.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This funding request directly supports the Department's strategic goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths will allow the Department to enhance performance through improved communications and coordination across all DHS Headquarters units. Consolidating will foster a "one DHS" culture and optimize prevention and response capabilities across the spectrum of operations.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Justification of Proposed Changes in DHS HQ Consolidation Project
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish and occupy buildings and facilities for the consolidation of department headquarters at St. Elizabeths and associated mission consolidation, \$215,273,000.

B. FY 2010 to 2011 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS HQ Consolidation
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	---	---	---
FY 2011 C.R.	---	---	---
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	---
2012 Current Services	---	---	---
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Project funding for Mission Support Lease Consolidation.....	-	-	55,630
Project funding for St. Elizabeths Project	-	-	159,643
Total Program Changes	-	-	215,273
2012 Request	-	-	215,273
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	215,273

FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS HQ Consolidation
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	---	---	---
2011 Continuing Resolution	---	---	---
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	---
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	---
2012 Current Services	---	---	---
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	215,273
2012 Total Request	---	---	215,273
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	215,273

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 President's Budget			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 DHS HQ Consolidation Project - Mission Support	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,630	---	---	55,630	---	---	---
2 DHS HQ Consolidation Project - St. Elizabeths	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	159,643	---	---	159,643	---	---	159,643
Total	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$215,273	---	---	\$215,273	---	---	\$159,643

	0		0		0		0					
	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
St. Elizabeths Project	---	311,967										
Total	---	\$311,967										

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS HQ Consolidation
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Not applicable.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS HQ Consolidation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	2011 Continuing Resolution	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	---	---	---	---
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	---	---	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	---	---	---	---
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	---	---	---	---
Other Object Classes:	---	---	---	---
21.0 Travel	---	---	---	---
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2 Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	---	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	---	---	---	---
25.2 Other services	---	---	---	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	---	---	215,273	215,273
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	---	---
31.0 Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0 Land & structures	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	---	---	\$215,273	\$215,273
Total, Direct Obligations	\$0	\$0	\$215,273	\$215,273
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	
Total requirements	\$0	\$0	\$215,273	

H. PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS HQ Consolidation
PPA
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: PPA Name		Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	---	---	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	---	---	---	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	---	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	---	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	---	---	215,273	215,273
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0	Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Investigations - Operations		---	---	\$215,273	\$215,273
Full Time Equivalents					
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$0	\$0	\$215,273	

PPA Mission Statement

The DHS HQ Consolidation Project is responsible for the collocation of the Department through the lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus. The DHS Management Directorate provides the coordination, planning, policy, guidance, operational oversight, and innovate solutions for the management needs of the entire Department for the One DHS campus.

The Department is requesting a new and separate appropriation for this activity separate from the current appropriation for the Under Secretary for Management (USM). The DHS HQ Consolidation will provide the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress with improved visibility of the ongoing efforts for establishing a consolidated DHS Headquarters. Additionally, the new appropriation will allow the Department to facilitate better reporting and overall management of the program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	EOY Proj. Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$0	\$0	\$215,273	\$215,273

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

Department of Homeland Security

Working Capital Fund



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Submission

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I. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security

Working Capital Fund

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 CR ¹		FY 2012 Request ²		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Fee for Service Activity	369	\$584,757	394	\$623,533	552	\$699,962	158	\$76,429	71	\$76,429	87	0
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	1	37,943	2	37,977	---	\$0	(2)	(\$37,977)	(2)	(\$37,977)	0	0
Government-Wide Mandated Service Activity	3	26,930	8	35,761	7	\$32,744	(1)	(\$3,017)	0	(\$3,017)	(1)	0
DHS Crosscutting Activity	---	12,649	2	15,719	5	\$17,703	3	\$1,984	0	\$1,984	3	0
WCF Management Activity	7	1,121	8	1,316	10	\$1,632	2	\$316	2	\$316	0	0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	380	\$663,400	414	\$714,306	574	\$752,041	160	\$37,735	71	\$37,735	89	0
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	380	\$663,400	414	\$714,306	574	\$752,041	160	\$37,735	71	\$37,735	89	0

¹The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

²The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Working Capital Fund

I. Working Capital Fund Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Working Capital Fund (WCF):

To provide cost-effective support services throughout DHS, the WCF provides a mechanism for shared service costs to be distributed and recouped, and facilitates the delivery and oversight of shared services.

The WCF supports selected services, activities, and programs that benefit numerous DHS organizational Components. Furthermore, the WCF supports the funding for government-wide initiatives as well as DHS-crosscutting initiatives approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress. The goal of the Under Secretary for Management is to maintain and operate a fund that promotes economy, efficiency, and accountability and to apply best practices from the public and private sectors for improving organizational performance, operational efficiencies, and ensure full cost recovery of goods and services for selected DHS agency-wide programs, activities, and services.

B. Budget Activities:

The key WCF activities are organized under the four activity categories listed below.

Fee for Service Activities

DHS WCF activity managers provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS Components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a Component's use of services or products. An example of a fee for service activity is print and electronic access subscription services through the Library of Congress's FEDLINK. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services, and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the "business" are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are pre-approved by the Department's Chief Financial Officer and reviewed by component customers. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost as the Components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: GSA rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Government-wide Mandated Service Activities

Government-wide Service Activities are Administration-sponsored initiatives that are managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Other departments are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. The activities should also provide a direct benefit to participating Components. Examples include the government-wide e-

Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils.

DHS Crosscutting Activities

The DHS crosscutting activities are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components, such as Strategic Sourcing. The actual costs of the programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

WCF Management Activity

The WCF Management Activity includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policy and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between activity managers and customers.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The DHS WCF operating requirements for FY 2012 are estimated to be 574 FTE and \$752.041 million in reimbursable authority. This is a net increase of \$37.735 million increase and 167 positions and 160 FTE

In FY 2012, the WCF will continue all services and activities with the exception of the Tri-Bureau Service Activity. The FY 2012 net increase is attributable to a program increase of \$1.984 million for DHS Crosscutting Activities, increase of \$76.429 million for Fee for Service Activities, program increase of \$0.316 million for the Working Capital Fund Management, and decreases of \$37.977 million for the Tri-Bureau Service Activity and \$3.017 million for Government-wide Mandated Service Activities.

Fee for Service Activity Program Changes: \$76.429 million increase and 71 FTE increase

- National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations; \$26.695 million increase and 40 FTE – DHS will continue to realize an increased need for network storage and connectivity into FY 2012. Continuing technology refresh for the end user equipment will be joined by the refresh of the backbone network equipment.
- Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress – FEDLINK); \$20.184 million increase – The Department has strived to reduce the costs of subscriptions, publications, electronic journals, data base subscriptions and books. As a result of the efficiency initiative, the scope and level of involvement in the FEDLINK program has expanded two-fold, resulting in overall efficiencies with the program being managed through the Working Capital Fund (WCF).

- Enterprise License Agreements; \$16.012 million – The FY 2012 increase is attributed to the fact that Components were currently paying for Adobe software licenses outside of the WCF. For FY 2012, this activity will continue to manage Microsoft licenses and add management of Adobe licenses.
- Infrastructure Transformation Program; \$5.112 million increase and 14 FTE – This increase will fund a limited technology refresh necessary to sustain capabilities of the enterprise services provided and accommodate network growth.
- Procurement Operations; \$4.860 million and 11 FTE increase – This funding request is to increase staff to reflect actual workload levels and resource needs. OPO will hire the staff necessary to meet its customers’ workload demands and increased costs for shared services managed by other Working Capital Fund activities.
- National Finance Center Payroll; \$3.656 million increase –This funding request includes operations and maintenance cost increases for NFC payroll and personnel systems including EmpowHR, and for increased hosting services for the Department’s time and attendance system, WebTA, due to population growth. This increase will support deploying EmpowHR to additional DHS Components in FY 2012 including FEMA.
- Financial Management Support (Financial Operations); \$0.816 million and 4 FTE increase - This increase supports increased assessments of internal controls over financial reporting and operations, and efforts to reduce improper payments for the Offices of the Secretary and Executive Management, Under Secretary for Management, and the Working Capital Fund.
- Flexible Spending Plan; \$0.644 million increase – The increase will support Flexible Spending Plan administration fee cost increases due to increased staffing levels and trend analysis of employee participation.
- DHS Executive Leadership; \$0.571 million and 2 FTE increase – The Executive Leadership Curriculum consists of two DHS-wide leadership development activities: the Secretary’s Senior Leadership Conference and the Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES-CDP). The increased funding and FTE reflect the growth in participation in these programs and the consolidation of multiple candidate development programs previously managed by the Components.
- HQ Human Capital Services; \$0.924 million increase - In FY 2012, the estimated HQ population assumes “full-service” capacity. An increase in funding request will provide continued operational oversight of all contracted services as well as provide more effective focus on customer support. This team has continued to be very efficient and operates seamlessly, thus keeping costs with a modest increase for supplies
- HQ Executive Leadership Development; \$0.006 million - Developing and maintaining a robust leadership development program is not only an incentive to attracting new talent and achieving a diverse and representative workforce, but also contributes to employee satisfaction and enhanced morale that greatly assists in creating “One DHS.”

- TIER/CFO Vision; \$0.200 million increase – The FY2012 program increase of \$0.200 million would cover operation and maintenance costs for this activity.
- HCBS Payroll Service; \$0.180 million increase - The FY 2012 program increase will support the anticipated increase in operation and maintenance costs for currently deployed enterprise-wide systems, resulting from planned improvements in system capabilities as specified by the user-community.
- GSA Rent; \$19.833 million increase - The FY 2012 budget increase includes GSA occupancy agreement updates, Federal Protective Service (FPS) rate increases, and rent for additional space that will be required in FY 2012.
- Employee Assistance Program; \$0.001 million - The Employee Assistance Program supports a mental and emotional healthy workplace. This program provides support services related to life and work issues. Additionally, it provides for quality services for managers or work groups that are dealing with stressful or potentially stressful organizational issues. The FY 2012 program increase is required to support current levels of the participating population.
- Financial Statement Audit; \$3.555 million - The Financial Statement Audit activity requests additional funding to cover increases in contractor costs and for travel costs for the OIG staff. The amount includes an increase for time and material costs for audit services. These services includes a Full Scope audit cost for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

Program Offsets, reduction of \$26.819 million in Fee for Service Activities.

- \$18.415 million Data Center Consolidation
- \$4.875 million - Finance and Accounting Shared Services
- \$0.470 million - Bankcard Program
- \$3.059 million – Internal Control Audit

Tri-Bureau Services Activity Program Changes: \$37.977 million and 2 FTE decrease

This PPA is eliminated for FY 2012. In FY 2012 DHS will no longer require Data Center Services from the Department of Justice. This results in a program decrease of \$37.977 million and 2 FTE. All Data Center requirements will be met through DHS data centers.

Government-wide Mandated Service Activity Program Changes: \$3.017 million decrease

- Enterprise Human Resources Integration; \$0.800 million increase – This increase is to fund an additional 10,290 licenses for electronic official personnel folders due to anticipated staffing growth and increased maintenance expenses on existing licenses.

- Human Resources Line of Business (LOB); \$0.005 million increase - The increase is to fund operations and maintenance costs for this activity.
- Interagency Council Funding; \$0.311 million increase – The increase is to fund operations and maintenance costs for this activity.
- USA Jobs; \$0.035 million increase – The additional funds will support the USA Jobs system to deliver state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers.
- E-Gov Benefits; \$0.217 million increase – The e-Gov Benefits activity provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine eligibility for government benefits and services, GovBenefits.gov. The increase in funding enables the activity to provide the same level of service from the previous fiscal year.
- Budget Formulation & Execution LoB; \$0.010 million increase - The increase is to fund operations and maintenance costs for this activity.
- Grants Management LoB; \$0.059 million increase - The objective of this initiative is to establish common solution and target architecture approaches that identify systems, best practices, migration strategies and key interfaces to develop common business process and system solutions.

Program Offset, reduction of \$4.452 million in Government-wide Mandated Service Activities

- \$0.245 million in e-Gov Disaster Management
- \$0.237 million in e-Integration Acquisition Environment
- \$0.319 million in e-Rulemaking
- \$0.286 million in e-Grant
- \$3.220 million in e-Training
- \$0.143 million in e-Financial Management LoB
- \$0.002 million in Geospatial LoB

DHS Crosscutting Activity Program Changes: \$1.984 million

- Chief Procurement Office Shared Reporting; \$2.465 million increase – This increase will fund increased system capability and functionality, cross-Component collaboration, and improved information technology security compliance.
- Capital Planning and Investment Control; \$0.202 million increase - This Activity provides services to support these efforts, including automated tools to assist with portfolio analyses, document preparation, and document review and scoring, formal training, informational briefings, and remedial coaching to improve business case quality.

Program Offset for DHS Crosscutting Activities

- \$0.683 million for Strategic Sourcing

Working Capital Fund Activity Program Changes: \$.316 million and 2 FTE

- DHS WCF requests additional funding for the WCF operations for technical support of the new WCF activities, existing and expanding WCF activities. This will enable the WCF ensure compliance with Congressional guidance and provide oversight to the increased number of WCF activities approved for the WCF. The WCF will continue to improve cost methodologies in determining customer assessments for products and services received.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 CR ¹		FY 2012 Request ²		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Fee for Service Activity	369	\$584,757	394	\$623,533	552	\$699,962	158	\$76,429	71	76,429	87	0
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	1	37,943	2	37,977	---	---	(2)	(37,977)	(2)	(37,977)	---	0
Government-Wide Mandated Service Activity	3	26,930	8	35,761	7	32,744	(1)	(3,017)	---	(3,017)	(1)	0
DHS Crosscutting Activity	---	12,649	2	15,719	5	17,703	3	1,984	---	1,984	3	0
WCF Management Activity	7	1,121	8	1,316	10	1,632	2	316	2	316	---	0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	380	\$663,400	414	\$714,306	574	\$752,041	160	\$37,735	71	\$37,735	89	0
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Total Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	380	\$663,400	414	\$714,306	574	\$752,041	160	\$37,735	71	\$37,735	89	0

¹The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

²The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Fee for Service Activities

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	369	369	\$584,757
2011 CR	394	394	623,533
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	87	87	0
2012 Current Services	481	481	\$623,533
Program Change	77	71	76,429
2012 Request	558	552	\$699,962

Working Capital Fund requests \$699.962 million and 552 FTE in FY 2012 for Fee for Service activities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

FEE FOR SERVICE ACTIVITY

GSA Rent – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The General Services Administration (GSA) charges rent to over 100 Federal agencies, which is deposited into the federal buildings fund and used to operate the government's buildings and pay rent to the private sector for lease space. GSA provides workspace and related services for over 100 federal client agencies serving more than one million workers through the Public Buildings Service (PBS). Whenever possible, client agencies are located in existing government-owned space. If suitable space in the government inventory is not available, PBS acquires leased space in privately owned buildings.

GSA also provides related real estate services including the operation and maintenance of buildings and out-leasing programs. GSA's Computer Integrated Facility Management program uses cutting-edge technology to look at a building's life cycle. Real estate services provided to clients appear in Federal agencies' monthly electronic rent bills. GSA has simplified these bills so agencies have a clearer understanding of the costs they are charged for their workspace and services.

The Department has established a clearing account to expedite the payment of GSA rent billings for the Department of Homeland Security, excluding some of the major

Components. GSA bills the Department on a monthly basis for all GSA-controlled space that the Department occupies throughout the United States, including parking spaces allotted to the Department. Through this account, the Department entities have been billed based on the amount of space occupied multiplied by the average cost of rent per square foot, as averaged across all HQ space. For FY 2012, it has been proposed to use actual GSA rates for each particular building, instead of averaged rates. In the Washington, DC area, Components are also assessed rent surcharges on a per building basis. The rent surcharge is applied to all space types except warehouse and parking. The rent surcharge covers common costs including Federal Protective Service (building security), overtime utilities and antenna charges, as well as DHS-shared space. A computer-aided facility management system is being implemented to generate Component space assignments and billings.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is the amount of occupied space for each Component in each building, multiplied by price per usable square feet for each building. The per building rentable square foot price is based on GSA rent, and includes Federal Protective Service (FPS), overtime utilities, antenna charges and DHS shared space.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 5 FTE.

FEDLINK (Library of Congress) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service:-The Department of Homeland Security Library and Information Services' mission is to provide the DHS program managers and their end users with desktop access to mission critical, authoritative, timely, relevant commercial information content products and services. The activity was established in 2004 to implement DHS-wide information assets supporting decision making, enforcement, investigation, research and academic information gathering activities of the DHS workforce. The activity collaborates with the Library of Congress (LOC) FEDLINK program through which the LOC shares its expertise in information services and consolidates the buying power for Federal agencies.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The FY 2012 costing algorithm is based on three differing service types: enterprise-wide availability, account specific availability, and percentage of use. The percentage of use methodology is pending approval from the Working Capital Fund Governance Board.

Enterprise-wide Availability: Services available enterprise-wide are made available to the entire DHS population based on Internet Protocol (IP) authentication. The cost for these services is distributed to each Component based on FTE. Products received from these vendors consist of specific collections materials.

Account Specific Availability: Services available based on specific account availability are accessed using vendor provided user names and passwords. The cost for these

services is distributed based on the actual cost of the user subscription service including applicable FEDLINK fees.

Percentage of use: Services are accessed using user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed to each Component organization based on prior usage percentages related to the year product cost.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 5 FTE.

Financial Management (Finance & Accounting Shared Services) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides authorization for financial systems in DHS and sponsors, sets policy, and manages the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of the departmental financial management systems and related business processes. DHS OCFO has determined that selected financial management services will be obtained from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), on a reimbursable basis.

Activities include:

- **Financial Policies and Procedures:** In conjunction with all involved parties, ICE will support the implementation of any new or modified financial management procedures for processing and reporting financial transactions. Further, ICE will work to establish appropriate policies, procedures and standards for business process activities.
- **Administration (including Customer Service):** Provide administrative tasks associated with ongoing management and resourcing of financial operations on behalf of the DHS customers and consistent with the management and execution of this Service Level Agreement (SLA). Examples of these activities include: Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP), SLA management and execution, customer outreach and evaluation of services, and financial management group meetings.
- **Financial Processing:** In collaboration with OCFO, ICE will maintain appropriate internal controls in order to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reported in compliance with all applicable laws, regulation and accounting standards and policies established by DHS. Specifically, these activities include, but are not limited to:
 - Collections and Reimbursable Agreements
 - Disbursements
 - Payroll Processing
 - Budgetary Resources
- **Financial Analysis, Reporting, and Statements:** Provide financial statement reporting and issue resolution. ICE will maintain separate general ledger accounts within the Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) for the DHS customers and maintain the DHS customers' balances on the accrual basis of accounting and in conformance with the U.S.

Standard General Ledger (SGL) at the transaction level. Activities with respect to this function include, but are not limited to:

- General Ledger Maintenance
 - Fund Balance with Treasury
 - Financial Data Management
- External Reviews and Inquiries: Provide responses to financial management and reporting related questions and data requests from external sources, including independent auditors, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Congress.
 - Financial Systems: Provide financial system support tasks. These activities include, but are not limited to:
 - Hosting and maintenance of FFMS
 - Administration of contract for FFMS Training
 - FFMS and E-travel User Access
 - FFMS and E-travel Help Desk
 - Support of DHS systems modernization efforts
 - System updates and enhancements

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the historical cost of providing seven categories of financial support to each participating Component. The seven categories of financial support services include the following: (1) financial reports, (2) obligations and payment processing, (3) system usage, (4) receipts, (5) payroll, (6) overhead, and (7) travel and cash management services.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Statement Audit – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The DHS OIG awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm to perform a financial statement audit functions. The costs include travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by tOIG as the Contracting Officer’s Technical Representative (COTR). Award will be made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Financial Statement Auditor is selected through contracting procedures by the OIG (with the Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) acting as the procurement office) and must stay independent from the DHS Components that are being audited. The selected auditor commences work immediately; entrance conferences are held within a short time after award of the financial statement audit contract.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates and prepares the DHS consolidated financial statements and in this role acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS departmental CFOs coordinate with the Director of Financial Management in the preparation of financial statements and completion of the audit.

The Office of the Inspector General is the COTR for the Financial Statement Audit contract. The WCF funds are used to support the departmental financial statement audits with the OIG having the following responsibilities:

- Contracting with an independent public accounting firm to perform the FY 2012 DHS financial statement audit.
- Providing oversight of the contract auditor.
- Providing estimated cost information that allows the OCFO to properly budget for audit costs.
- Notify the OCFO of any potential cost overruns and the related reasons.
- Review and approve invoices for payment.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is the sum of the estimated auditor's billable hours multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Internal Control Audit - Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The contract includes internal control audit services with the auditor providing the services through a time and materials contract. The cost includes travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the OIG as the COTR. The award will be made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Internal Control Auditor is selected through contracting procedures by the OIG (with the Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) acting as the procurement office) and must stay independent from the DHS Components that are being audited. The auditor selected commences work immediately and entrance conferences are held within a short time after award of the financial statement audit contract.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) coordinates the assessment process to support management's assertion and in this role acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS departmental CFOs coordinate with the Director of Financial Management in the preparation of and completion of the independent audit, and the Director of the Internal Controls Program Management Office on management's assessment of internal controls.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is the estimated auditor's billable hours per Component multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Support (Financial Operations) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The Office of Financial Operations (FO) is a line of business under WCF that provides financial management to the offices within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM), the Under Secretary for Management (USM), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The WCF Financial Operations processes and manages the multiple types of financial documents and transactions for its customers, as well as FedTraveler Help Desk Support.

This funding provides the personnel and materials to perform the following budget execution activities:

- Procurement Requisition Operations and Management
- Invoice and IPAC Operations and Management
- Travel Operations Support and Management
- Payroll Reclassification, Reconciliation and Reporting Management
- Fiscal Year End Close Coordination and Support
- Travel Cards Operations and Management
- Purchase Card Operations Management

In FY 2012, an internal control function is added to assess entity-level controls and conduct A-123 process assessments of financial reporting processes for General Ledger Management and overseeing the reconciliation of the Fund Balance with Treasury for OSEM and USM offices. The internal control function will help FO meet the requirements of the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act and provide the required annual internal control assurance to the Headquarters offices.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each office within Office of Financial Operations' adjusted total FTE multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 36 FTE. In FY 2011, 17 FTE will be added under the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

Bankcard Program - Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: DHS has selected Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as the

servicing agent to provide for a centralized invoicing and payment system for Components within DHS. CBP has developed and implemented a system that supports the receipt of daily invoices for all of DHS from JP Morgan Chase.

This system assures payment of those invoices within one business day of receipt, and provides transmission of an electronic file containing transaction data to each Component's accounting system.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the percent of each Component's number of Bankcard transactions processed divided by the total number of Bankcard transactions processed for all participating Components multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: OCFO is responsible for creating the Department-wide financial statements. As part of this process, two software packages are used to process the work. These two products are the Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) and CFO Vision Software. The Department has realized benefits from the use of these products through cost and resource savings and is able to produce financial statements in a timely manner. This has been beneficial given the accelerated timeframes for producing the Annual Financial Report.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is average cost equally distributed to the Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll/Services and Reporting – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: Department of Agriculture/National Finance Center (NFC) provides Payroll/Personnel services utilizing their legacy mainframe systems (payroll) and EmpowHR PeopleSoft application (personnel). In addition, NFC provides Payroll/Personnel policy supports and benefits reconciliation, tax reporting, and payroll problem resolution.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The FY2012 cost estimate is based on the following:

COST AREA	COST DRIVER
Postage-Earnings and Leave and Personal Benefits Statements	Pieces of mail
Treasury FMS Postage Charges for Single Address Checks	Checks mailed
USDA OIG Oversight of Non-USDA Payroll Processing	Avg # of employees paid
Payroll Operations Branch Support	Avg # of employees paid
Tax Reporting	Avg # of employees paid
Payroll Policy Support	Avg # of employees paid
e-Pay Policy Support	Avg # of employees paid
Benefits Reconciliation and Liaison Area	Avg # of employees paid
Debt Management	Receivables established
Claims	Claims processed
Payroll Accounting	Avg # of employees paid
Certification	Avg # of employees paid
Ad-Hoc reporting (based on CPU Minutes used)	CPU Minutes
Data Center Operations (Other than FOCUS)	Avg # of employees paid
Payroll/Personnel Baseline Services	Avg # of employees paid
3 rd Party Garnishment Processing	# of manual garnishment accounts & NFC labor cost

In addition to providing NFC Payroll/Personnel services and EmpowHR hosting, NFC also provides hosting services for the webTA (time and attendance) application.

NOTE: FEMA plans to migrate to EmpowHR in FY 2012.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

HQ Human Capital Services -Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The Human Capital (HC) Services team provides HQ Human Capital operational services. The team ensures that the personnel processes for HQ’s managers/employees and service providers, run efficiently and effectively. Examples of services provided include: Staffing and Recruitment; Position Classification/ Position Management; Performance Management; Payroll and Personnel Action Processing; Employee and Labor Relations Support; Retirements and Benefits Support; Time and Attendance Support.

The HC Services Team provides coordinated and prioritized services to all DHS customers; ensures timely and effective recruitment of staff; effectively manages the “on-board” staffing process (which includes security clearances and collaboration with the Personnel Security Office),; and, efficiently facilitates staff exiting out of DHS HQ.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based

on the percent of each Component's number of FTE divided by the total number of participating Component's FTE multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 80 FTE. In FY 2010, 29 FTE were added to the program under the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The mission of the HCBS is to design, develop, acquire, implement, maintain and support DHS enterprise-wide human capital business systems and reduce costs by consolidating the number and variety of DHS human capital systems maintained. The system capabilities meet the requirements specified by the user-community and provide services in a timely, user sensitive and cost-effective manner. HCBS continues its enterprise acquisition strategies on behalf of all of DHS Components, avoiding considerable duplicative costs if DHS Components proceed independently. HCBS offers several enterprise-wide systems to include: web-based Time & Attendance; Personnel and Payroll; and other enterprise HR services and applications to include supporting the Enterprise Integration Environment (EIE), which allows hosting and integration of enterprise application data. In each case, the Components are supported by the HCBS unit in a collaborative and leveraged approach.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are based on three billable areas: (1) estimated FTE costs providing HCBS operational support; (2) operations and maintenance of WebTA; and (3) estimated costs for Operational Support and Reporting (contract labor hours). The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's FTE divided by total participating FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Customers will only be billed for the areas that they receive service.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 25 FTE.

Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) Administrative Costs – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: FSAs are employee-funded accounts which are used by the employee account holders to pay for medical expenses that are tax deductible, but not reimbursed by another source,.. Contributions to the accounts come from an employee's pre-taxed salary; the Federal government does not make a contribution. However, there is a fee that is charged by the administrator of these accounts; effective FY2008, agencies are required by law to pay these fees on behalf of their employees.

The costs for this program are charged based on actual invoices received in October and March of each calendar year. The March bill assesses a fee for employees of record as of January 1 of the calendar year. The October bill makes an adjustment for any new employees who have entered the program since January 1. The Human Capital Business Office manages the invoicing process with the FSA provider and charges the direct cost

of the fees to the Component based upon actual invoices received from the vendor.

Generally, the Department saves enough money in reduced payroll taxes to cover administrative fees. Administering the costs of these services through the WCF provides for greater efficiencies through centralized management.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The allocation methodology for the Component assumes the total cost times the transaction percentage - which is the Component's percentage of the population serviced (FTE).

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

DHS Executive Leadership Development – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The DHS Leadership Program is a key element in accomplishing the Secretary's goal of "One DHS." The Department is consolidating its multiple Senior Executive Service (SES) Candidate Development Programs (CDP), which will likely increase the size of each SES CDP cohort. The "One DHS" CDP will be the only CDP offered in the future. Previously, TSA, CBP, and USSS offered CDPs for mission critical employees. Candidates from across the Department will be exposed to a core training program, and will have the opportunity to participate in mentoring, developmental assignments, and other activities throughout the Department. Each candidate will be closely observed by an Executive Resources Board (ERB), either at DHS HQ or their operational Component. The staff will work with candidates, mentors, developmental assignment supervisors, and members of ERBs, to closely evaluate the progress of each candidate. These evaluations will ensure the candidate is taking maximum advantage of developmental opportunities and modify developmental activities as necessary.

The Secretary's Senior Leadership Conference is important as change management starts with top leadership. The purpose of this conference is to:

- Provide an opportunity for the Secretary to meet with DHS executives and for those executives to interact with each other;
- Broaden the perspective of DHS leadership by actively creating a forum for in-depth dialogue and discussion for crosscutting Departmental issues;
- Allow executives to learn about both key DHS-wide and Component-specific strategic and tactical initiatives for the coming year (which is predicated on strategic linkage of resources, performance and results); and,
- Provide perspective from the White House, Congress, and others on issues important to DHS.

The DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program serves as a cornerstone for sustaining a corporate leadership identity as directed in the DHS Strategic Plan, contributes to meeting the Department's succession planning goals, and creates a

high-quality SES leadership cadre. It is also a critical element in sustaining a “Green” rating on OMB’s Human Capital Scorecard.

This centralized program complements and enhances the strengths of existing Component leadership development initiatives across the Department and further facilitates succession planning opportunities. It provides the opportunity for participants to take advantage of developmental/rotational opportunities in other DHS Components, thereby increasing participant’s corporate DHS knowledge and experience. In addition, Components benefit from these rotational assignments by having a senior staff person working with them on real issues and offering different perspectives and/or business experiences.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are allocated based on the percentage of SES slots a Component has relative to the total DHS SES (or SES equivalent) population excluding military.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 5 FTE.

HQ Executive Leadership Development/General Workforce Training – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The HQ Executive Leadership Development Program provides executive level training to close potential competency gaps in our DHS Headquarters leadership. Programs to support executive leadership are provided through the following programs: The Treasury Executive Institute (TEI); the SES Forum; and, the Individual Executive Development Training and General HQ Workforce training. In addition to TEI and the SES forum, training opportunities could include attending courses in the Management Development Center (Shepherdstown, WV) or the Federal Executive Institute.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The allocation methodology for the Components is the total cost divided by the total population serviced and then multiplied by the Component percentage of the population. This allocation excludes the OIG, per request.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

HQ Employee Assistance Program (EAP) — Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) provides services designed to help employees, managers, and organizations meet life challenges and remain healthy, engaged, and productive.

EAP provides short-term counseling and referral for issues that are having an impact on an employee's ability to work. The EAP will either address the concerns during counseling sessions, or through referrals to appropriate community resources, counselors, and other supports. Issues addressed by the EAP include:

- Life changes – divorce, new job, new baby, aging parents, grief and loss, retirement
- Life challenges – drug and alcohol abuse, depression, eating disorders, mental illness
- Job stress and burnout
- Coping with difficult situations or difficult people

The EAP is mandated under 5 U.S.C. 7904, 42 U.S.C. 290dd-1(a), and 42 U.S.C. 290ee-1(a).

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is the total cost of the EAP program divided by the population serviced.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transformation (ITP) Program – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The DHS Consolidated ITP has served the majority of employees of the Department since its establishment on March 1, 2003. Since the IT infrastructure provides the foundation for effective operations of DHS systems and applications, including information sharing across Components, a reliable and robust infrastructure is critical to the success of the DHS mission. From a business perspective, the goal of the IT infrastructure transformation is for the Department to be able to share data from any point in DHS to any decision maker.

The program provides a robust platform on which to quickly launch new capabilities. For example, when DHS was created the Department supported numerous legacy IT programs, including: 15 separate targeting systems; 14 alerts and warnings systems and several identification and credentialing systems across 24 DHS run data centers; 7 wide area networks; and, multiple local area networks with overlapping system circuitry. These data centers contained over 12,000 servers. Contrasting acquisition strategies and IT infrastructure policies among Components further complicated the DHS environment and the ultimate goal of moving to One DHS-wide IT infrastructure in a consolidated IT data center operational environment.

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) has been chartered by the Deputy Secretary as a DHS Level 1 investment with the following project domain initiatives included in the scope of the transformation effort to provide the following services: Network, Email, Data Center, and Wireless.

ITP resides within the IT Services Office (ITSO) of the DHS CIO. ITP is managed by the ITSO Enterprise Services Division (ESD) and is led by the Director of ESD and a CIO Council member executive sponsor. Furthermore, ITP is supported by a senior executive steering group of CIOs, which is staffed by a team of technical experts hired by the Department HQ from the Components, several Components' working group members, and contractor support.

The OCIO is committed to building a strategic human capital planning capability that is supported by a structured total workforce approach; one that seeks efficiencies, cost effective performance improvements, and a more appropriate balance of in-house and contractor resources.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The FY 2012 cost allocation is based on the Components' contribution percentages to the Consolidated IT Infrastructure FY 2010 OMB Exhibit 300.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 24 FTE.

National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The NCRIO serves the DHS Headquarters, the Department's Components, and select field offices of the Department's major Components for network and internet/intranet access; infrastructure transformation and support; management and delivery of desktop computing applications and equipment, email, wireless communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging; communications security; and IT operations disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations. The NCRIO manages and maintains all deployed applications for full functionality and continuous availability on all DHS systems, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services with build-out of new facilities and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

In providing these services, the NCRIO adheres to and follows all applicable executive orders, Presidential directives, Federal laws, Federal orders management policies, handbooks, guidelines, processes, and procedures. The NCRIO continually monitors vendors' performance and technology to ensure that DHS HQ IT infrastructure services conform to specified standards for reliability, readiness, sustainability, supportability, availability, stability, security, flexibility, responsiveness and cost effectiveness. The NCRIO tracks workload data by functional service area to identify trends and statistical variations, and provides technical, logistical and financial forecasts for future years. The NCRIO conducts baseline assessments of its existing systems and infrastructure against industry standards for items such as configuration and performance metrics. Using the

results of baseline evaluations, the NCRIO maintains a program for the improvement of information technology services.

The NCRIO resides within ITSO of the DHS CIO. NCRIO is managed by the ITSO Customer Relationship Management Division. Cost and activity based analyses are conducted, and projections validated independent of NCRIO management by the ITSO Budget and Financial Management Division (BFMD). Senior executive management of the DHS HQ Directorate Components formed a review group to identify and resolve customer service issues in monthly meetings with the DHS CIO.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The FY 2012 WCF submission is allocated among the participating organizational Components based on seat counts as determined by the Global Address List (GAL).

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 86 FTE. 16 FTE will be added to the program as a result of the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative in FY 2011.

Enterprise License Agreements (formerly Microsoft) – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: This service allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power. The activity further helps to decrease costs, reduce paperwork and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office-specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services.

Microsoft:

In the spirit of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA), the Department of Homeland Security and Dell Marketing, L.P. decided to re-enter into a single Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) for a DHS-wide Microsoft Enterprise License Agreement to standardize office automation and communication applications across the Component agencies' existing IT environments. The account provides for the funding and management of the Microsoft Enterprise Agreement awarded in June 2009, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, such as MS Office, MS Project, MS Visio, MS Advanced Server, etc. This license agreement is utilized by all of DHS and this budget request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Adobe:

The Secretary's Efficiency Review Board tasked the Office of the Chief Information Officer with establishing an Adobe Enterprise License Blanket Purchase Agreement (Adobe BPA) to provide DHS desktops and servers with the suite of Adobe products. Established in March 2010, the Adobe BPA will reduce costs, eliminate inconsistent

licensing, take advantage of economies of scale to ensure the best pricing and streamline the procedures required to procure all Adobe licenses for the Department. The Adobe BPA includes all Adobe products offered on the Adobe authorized resellers' GSA Schedule, and provides immediate Adobe Acrobat licensing for all DHS Components. This agreement is utilized by all of DHS. The request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Enterprise License Agreements (ELA) resides within the IT Services Office of OCIO. ELA is managed by the ITSO Infrastructure Services Planning and Control Division (ISPC) and is led by the Director of ISPC with support by Components' working group members. Cost management and activity based analyses are conducted by the ITSO Budget and Financial Management Division.

The OCIO is committed to building a strategic human capital planning capability that is supported by a structured total workforce approach; one that seeks efficiencies, cost effective performance improvements, and a more appropriate balance of in-house and contractor resources. During FY2011, and with the FY 2012 request, the OCIO is implementing a DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy involving contractor conversions and the creation of additional personnel positions to provide greater government oversight and management of IT projects. The additional positions being requested in FY 2012 will be funded through the realignment of base resources.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The annual costs are based on the total number of existing licenses multiplied by the pre-negotiated cost of licenses plus an administrative fee.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 6 FTE. Four FTE will be added to the program as a result of the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

Procurement Operations – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The DHS Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) provides full service acquisition support to OSEM, USM, S&T, USCIS, NPPD, OHA, OIG, A&O, DNDO, FEMA and USVISIT. In addition, OPO provides acquisition services for Department-wide acquisition initiatives identified by both the Chief Information Officer and the various commodity councils within DHS. Services provided include acquisition planning, training, execution, and administrative services.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation algorithm for FY 2012 is the full cost of operations for each of OPO's 14 operational divisions such as NPPD, DNDO, and S&T to include all labor and non-labor costs. All direct-pooled costs and indirect costs are assigned to each of the eight direct divisions, those divisions that provide direct contracting services to their assigned customers, according to their consumption of those costs. The sum of the direct division's cost, assigned direct-pooled costs, and indirect costs is the full cost of support and is the amount of reimbursement charged to each direct division's assigned customer. In the case of the Department Operations

Acquisition Division (DOAD), the full cost is disaggregated and charged to its 17 customers according to their respective percentage of DOAD's total FY10 procurements.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 281 FTE. There is an adjustment to base of 20 FTE for DHS Right Sizing to reflect the staffing level that can be funded at the current services level. The FY 2012 program increase requests funding and FTE for 11 positions which will increase the level to 281 FTE to reflect the anticipated workload requirements for this activity.

Data Center Consolidation – Fee for Service Activity

Description of Service: The budget request for the FY 2012 data center development will be managed through the WCF. The funds will be used to continue system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes: discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2012. As part of the migration transition efforts, the FY 2012 budget request also includes the purchase of new equipment for the DHS Data Centers, installation of equipment racks, build out of infrastructure, and transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP capability to DHS Data Centers.

Data Center Consolidation (DCC) resides within the IT Services Office of the DHS CIO. DCC is managed by the ITSO Data Center Consolidation Division (DCCD) and is led by the Director of DCCD working closely with the Components, Customer Relations Managers, and vendors. Cost management and activity based analyses are conducted by the ITSO Budget and Financial Management Division.

Cost Allocation Methodology: DHS Components make payments into the Data Center Consolidation WCF activity in accordance with Congressionally appropriated Data Center Consolidation funding. This funding is coordinated with the approved consolidation schedule.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Tri-Bureau Services Activities

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	2	2	\$37,977
2011 CR	2	2	37,977
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	...
2012 Current Services	2	2	\$37,977
Program Change	(2)	(2)	(\$37,977)
2012 Request	...	...	...

The Working Capital Fund does not request any funding for Tri-Bureau Service Activities in FY 2012 due to the discontinuation of data center services from the Department of Justice. In FY 2012, all data center requirements will be met through the DHS data centers.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Services Activity

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	3	3	\$26,930
2011 CR	8	8	35,761
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	...
2012 Current Services	7	7	\$35,761
2012 Program Change	...	...	(3,017)
2012 Request	7	7	\$32,744

The Working Capital Fund requests \$32.744 million and 7 FTE in FY 2012 for Government-wide Mandated Services.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

GOVERNMENT-WIDE MANDATED SERVICE ACTIVITY

Interagency Council Funding - Government-wide Service activity

Description of Service: GSA provides oversight and administers the Interagency Council funds in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Federal Acquisition Council and the Chief Human Capital Officers Council.

- **Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Council funding supports the following activities:**
 - Federal Audit Clearing House (FAC) - Disseminates audit information to Federal agencies and the public, supports OMB oversight and assessment of Federal award audit requirements, and assists Federal cognizant and oversight agencies in obtaining OMB Circular A-133 data and reporting packages.
 - Grants Streamlining – Is dedicated to implementing Public Law (P. L.) 106-107, the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999. It also proposes a standard format for Federal agency use in announcing discretionary grant and cooperative agreement funding opportunities.
- **Chief Information Officers (CIO) Council funding supports the following activities:**
 - A contract to support the Portfolio Management Office for the ongoing e-government initiatives efforts.
 - Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) — the FEA PMO will continue efforts to

identify and develop collaboration and consolidation opportunities across Federal agencies.

- Federal Acquisition Council (FAC) funding supports the following activities:
 - The Federal Competitive Sourcing Database (FCSD) is intended to facilitate comprehensive, consistent, and timely reporting of government actions related to competitive sourcing.
 - Acquisition Workforce Competency Development and Training - Agencies use the Acquisition Career Management Information System (ACMIS) database which provides workforce training data and OPM data to make strategic workforce decisions affect the agency training and certification requirements.
 - Government-wide Performance Measures for Socio-Economic Goals - Small business success is currently measured by meeting established statutory goals.
 - Procurement Center Representatives (PCRs) Online - In order to obtain the appropriate level of contributory review, and move the procurement along in a timely fashion, the PCRs facilitate the requirement of the agencies and SBA uses an online workload tool.
 - The Service Acquisition Reform Act (SARA), Acquisition Advisory Panel and Report to Congress - Section 1423 of SARA requires the Administrator of OMB/Office of Federal Procurement Policy to establish an advisory panel of recognized experts in acquisition law and policy to review laws and regulations regarding the use of commercial practices, performance-based contracting, the performance of acquisition functions across agency lines of responsibility, and the use of government-wide contracts.
 - Acquisition Center of Excellence - SARA mandates the development and maintenance of a Center of Excellence in Contracting for Services.

- Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCO) funding supports the following activities:
 - CHCO website - A critical component in advancing the Government-wide goals of this management innovation has been the development and maintenance of a high-quality, component rich web content delivery system. The creation of this site has provided a vehicle for sharing and exchanging information of interest to the Federal human resource management community. The system provides a forum for the exchange of information among members of the Council in both a public and private manner.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's adjusted total budget divided by DHS's total adjusted budget (excluding grant funding) multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

USAJOBS (formerly Recruitment One-Stop) -Government-wide Service activity

Description of Service: The USAJOBS initiative is a government-wide initiative led by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). All agencies fund their portion of this program (based on employment levels). Regulations contained in 5 CFR Parts 330, 333, and 335 implement section 4 of Public Law 1054-52 and authorizes OPM to charge fees to agencies in order to pay the cost of providing Federal employment information and services.

USAJOBS Federal Employment Information System delivers state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers, simplifying the process of locating and applying for Federal jobs. It delivers a number of job seeker focused features including intuitive job searching; clean, concise, understandable and attractive job announcements; on-line resume submission; applicant data-mining; and on-line feedback on status and eligibility.

Managing Partner: OPM

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's Full Time Equivalent (FTE) divided by the total DHS civilian FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. This activity only benefits civilian personnel; therefore, military FTE are not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Training – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: Provides enterprise approach to leveraging technology to support learning and development programs, initiatives, and capabilities. This includes an enterprise architecture approach to the modernization and reduction in complexity of DHS Learning Management Systems (LMS'), building enhanced capability through tools such as web conferencing, and closing existing and future gaps in structured learning opportunities by providing every DHS employee access to over 3,000 online courses and 12,000 online books. Government-wide accomplishments derived from this activity are:

- Centralized procurement of primary DHS LMS' in use, providing greater visibility to CFO's, CIO's, and all DHS management regarding costs
- Consistent, standardized delivery of all legislatively mandated training to all DHS employees (and contractors where appropriate), launched IT security courses mapped to the Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA) and The National Institute of Standards and Technology requirements
- Providing 21st Century approach to training in critical areas such as Emergency Medical Technician training by assisting in the coordination of DHS Modeling and Simulation activity in regards to training
- Compliance with OPM and OMB requirements for reporting Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) training data for all DHS Federal civilian employees

Managing Partner: OPM

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's Full Time Equivalent divided by DHS's total FTE (excluding military) multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE. There is an adjustment-to-base of (1) FTE for DHS "Right Sizing" to reflect the staffing level that can be funded at the current services level.

Enterprise Human Resources Integration – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: EHRI is a collaborative e-Government initiative designed to transform the way Federal HR Specialists and managers access human resource information and the way all Federal employees access their personnel file information. EHRI is in the process of replacing the current paper based Official Personnel Folder (OPF) with an electronic employee record for all executive branch employees, resulting in a comprehensive electronic personnel data repository covering the entire life cycle of Federal employment. In addition to streamlining personnel management actions, EHRI provides HR managers and specialists with powerful workforce analytic and planning capabilities.

Managing Partner: OPM

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs for EHRI's products and services will be recovered by EHRI from all agencies on an equitable basis related to the size and usage of each participating agency. Charges to each agency will be established by distributing total EHRI costs to all clients on the basis of the number of OPFs or on the basis of actual cost, depending on the service.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Rulemaking – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: e-Rulemaking is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish a common, automated and integrated approach to managing the Federal government's rulemaking function. The activity consolidates rulemaking systems at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed through a web-based environment offering functionality such as one-stop access, search capabilities, and public commenting. e-Rulemaking activities include:

- Expanding public understanding of the rulemaking process
- Improving the quality of Federal rulemaking decisions
- Increasing the amount, breadth, and ease of citizen and intergovernmental

- participation in rulemaking
- Administering Regulations.gov, a cross-agency, front-end Web application that posts and allows comments on proposed Federal agency rules
 - Writing memoranda to the President's Management Council (PMC), directing agencies to include a link to Regulations.gov on agency homepages and in the synopsis of the notice of any regulatory action requesting public comment
 - Posting the dockets for nearly 300 Federal agencies, including DHS, on EPA's online system.

Managing Partner: Environmental Protection Agency

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each participating Component's adjusted total budget divided by DHS's total adjusted budget (excluding grant funding) multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Grants – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: e-Grants creates a single portal for all Federal grant customers to find, apply for, and manage grants on-line. The Grants.gov storefront provides electronic functionality for applicants and grantees and reduces the paper-based processes that previously challenged the Federal grants environment. The initiative is designed to reduce inefficiencies, meet e-Gov goals, and provide benefits to both citizens and the government. Specifically, the initiative enables the government to meet many of the streamlining activities required by Grants Policy Committee, Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act, such as deploying a unified search/find capability for grant opportunities, standard data sets, and a common mechanism and processes for applying for Federal grants funds.

Managing Partner: Department of Health and Human Services

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each organization element's grant funding divided by DHS's total grant funding multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: Historically, the Federal government has taken an agency-centric approach to delivering human resources services to government employees. Agencies have their own human resources (HR) missions, HR staffs, HR management practices and technology. While it makes sense for agencies to maintain control of some HR

practices, it also makes sense that other HR practices – those that are transactional in nature and not clearly linked to agency missions – be taken out of the agency domain. This frees up agency resources to do the more valuable, strategic work of HR.

The Human Resources Line of Business (HR LOB) initiative has been launched to think through this fundamental business issue. This initiative has been tasked to consider business benefits and impacts and propose a service delivery model that preserves some HR functions at the agency level – where it makes sense – and that moves other HR functions to Federal HR service centers. Over time, as the Federal HR service centers evolve and expand their capabilities, more and more functions will shift to the service center delivery mode.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component’s Full Time Equivalent (FTE) divided by DHS’s total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. This activity only benefits civilian personnel; therefore, military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Geospatial Line of Business (LoB)– Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The Geospatial LoB is designed to further refine the opportunities for optimizing and consolidating Federal geospatial-related investments to reduce the cost of government and, at the same time, improve services to citizens. Cross-agency coordination of geospatial activities can identify, consolidate, and reduce or eliminate redundant geospatial investments. The Geospatial LoB will result in a more coordinated approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data, and will ensure sustainable participation from Federal partners to establish a collaborative model for geospatial-related activities and investments.

Managing Partner: Department of Interior

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component’s adjusted total budget divided by DHS’s adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans And Grants– Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires OMB to “ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website, accessible by the public at no cost to access” that includes information on each Federal award. The law specifically requires a unique identifier for the entity receiving the award and of the parent entity of the recipient, should the entity be owned by another entity. Some contracts (and some grants) already require Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers. This will allow those areas to feed information into the FFATA portal.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component’s FTE divided by DHS’s total FTE and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The focus of the Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) is to build a “budget of the future” by promoting information sharing across government agency budget offices and building a “community of practice.” With this collaboration, the budget community can start to identify best practices for all aspects of budget formulation and execution. The BFELoB strives to find solutions that link budget formulation, execution, planning, performance, and financial information. Areas of particular interest include technology, budget performance integration, data collection and tracking, financial management integration, and human capital.

Managing Partner: Department of Education

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component’s adjusted total budget divided by DHS’S adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Benefits – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The e-Gov Benefits activity provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine eligibility for government benefits and services, GovBenefits.gov. The site now offers links to 234 benefits programs, representing \$1.3 trillion in annual benefits. Programs benefits are a partner room with instructions how to become a partner of e-Gov Benefits and presentations about the project available to download, and a press room, with general information, press releases and biographies of

the management team. These enhancement goals to GovBenefits.gov are a direct response to citizen feedback that has been received about the site.

Managing Partner: Department of Labor

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's civilian Full Time Equivalent (FTE) divided by DHS's total civilian FTE multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity. This activity only benefits civilian personnel; therefore, military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Grants Management Line of Business (GMLoB) – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The objective of this initiative is to establish common solution and target architecture approaches that identify systems, best practices, migration strategies and key interfaces to develop common business process and system solutions.

Managing Partner: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each organization element's grant funding divided by DHS's total grant funding multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) goals are to define, analyze, and implement options that will enhance cost savings in the financial management systems, provide for standardization of business processes and data models, promote seamless data exchange between Federal agencies, and strengthen internal controls through integration of core financial and subsidiary systems. The FMLoB's current objective is to improve the cost, quality, and performance of financial management (FM) reducing the number of noncompliant systems by leveraging common standards, shared service solutions, and implementing other government-wide reforms that foster efficiencies in Federal financial operations.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration (GSA)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's adjusted total budget, divided by

DHS's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: The e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is a Presidential e-Government initiative managed by GSA. IAE supports and automates the procurement process through the use of shared systems which are required by regulation.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the average percentage of each Component's number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Disaster Management – Government-wide Service Activity

Description of Service: Disaster Management is part of the e-Gov Act of 2002, Title II, and Section 214 "Enhancing Crisis Management Through Advanced Information Technology" and is described in OMB M-03-18, "Implementation Guidance for the e-Government Act of 2002." This initiative, which will support disaster assistance and "all hazards" response, is a joint effort involving 10 other Federal agencies that support disaster management. This initiative also supports many of the goals of the Initial National Response Plan dated October 2003.

The scope of the project covers all Federal agencies that are involved in disaster recovery, as well as state, local and tribal disaster recovery organizations and individuals. The value of this program is its contribution to improving disaster preparedness and its potential to reduce property damage and loss of life.

Managing Partners: FEMA and CIO

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's level of participation in Disaster Management divided by the total sum of all Component levels of participation in Disaster Management multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity. Levels of participation include measuring the active participation of sixteen elements of Disaster Management defined by Disaster Management e-Government Initiative Program Office, FEMA. The sixteen elements of Disaster Management include the following: (1) transportation, (2) communications, (3) public works and engineering, (4) firefighting/incident command system, (5) information and planning, (6) mass care, (7) resource support, (8) health and medical services, (9) search and rescue, (10) hazardous materials, (11) food, (12) energy, (13) warnings and alerts, (14) research and development, (15) emergency/domestic

preparedness, and (16) disaster relief. The sixteen elements are the cost drivers for each Component's assessment and because many Components are involved in various activities at different levels of participation, the cost for this activity is fairly uniform across the Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: DHS Cross-Cutting Activities

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	...	...	\$12,649
2011 CR	2	2	15,719
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	...
2012 Current Services	5	5	\$15,719
2012 Program Change	...	...	1,984
2012 Request	5	5	\$17,703

The Working Capital Fund requests \$17.703 million and 5 FTE for DHS Cross-Cutting Activities in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITY

Capital Planning And Investment Control (CPIC) – DHS Crosscutting Activity

Description of Service: Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) is run jointly by the CPO Acquisition Program Management Division (APMD) and the CIO (Portfolio Management) to carry out the Department’s responsibilities for the quality and performance of its investment projects. A CPIC process is required to comply with the budget preparation guidance provided by OMB Circular A-11, Preparing, Submitting and Executing the Budget, and the management guidance provided by OMB Circular A-130, Management of Federal Information Resources, under the legislative authorities and requirements in the Clinger-Cohen Act and the Homeland Security Act. Project management offices throughout the Components prepare business cases to demonstrate to OMB that they are on-track and ready to effectively use the additional funding requested.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each participating Component’s Exhibit 300’s total divided by the total DHS Exhibit 300’s multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Strategic Sourcing – DHS Crosscutting Activity

Description of Service: The Strategic Sourcing Program Office (SSPO) is responsible for implementing a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. SSPO provides DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. The SSPO collaborates with stakeholders to develop, deploy, and maintain sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance, improve acquisition efficiency, and optimize commodity management.

Cost Allocation Methodology: FY 2012 WCF assessments will be allocated to Components proportional to the average of the following two factors: (1) FY 2010 savings on DHS-wide contract vehicles and (2) spend excluding simplified acquisition spend. Data from FPDS-NG was used to determine FY 2010 savings and spend by Component.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 5 FTE. In FY 2010, 5 FTE were added to the program under the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

CPO Shared Reporting – DHS Crosscutting Activity

Description of Services: The CPO Shared Reporting activity provides the DHS acquisition workforce with eProcurement systems and tools which leverage investment costs and promote competition, transparency, integrity and consistency.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the average percentage of each Component's number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: WCF Management Activity

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	7	7	\$1,121
2011 CR	8	8	1,316
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	...
2012 Current Services	8	8	\$1,316
2012 Program Change	3	2	316
2012 Request	11	10	1,632

Working Capital Fund requests \$1.632 million and 10 FTE for this activity in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

WCF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

Working Capital Fund Operations – WCF Management Activity

Description of Service: The Working Capital Fund Operations provides policy, procedures, budget formulation, execution and customer dispute resolution services in managing the WCF. Services are provided to the activity managers as well as customer Components across DHS.

Budget Formulation Services:

- Oversee all budgets, make recommendations on all aspects of the WCF, and perform or direct all duties and responsibilities of financial management.
- Provide direction and assistance to program managers in the development of operating plans, budgets, and supporting documents relating to use of the WCF.
- In coordination with the Director of Financial Operations, make recommendations on operating plans, rate structures and activities to be supported by the fund.

Budget Execution Services:

- Review financial reports for conformance with program and financial plans, and inform senior management and program officials of trends and changes required in the financial plan.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-

rata share based on the percent of each Component's WCF assessment amount divided by the total WCF assessment multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 10 FTE.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: GSA Rent

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$19,833

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	5	\$75,606
Program Increase							0	0	\$19,833
Budget Request	4	4	\$65,440	5	5	\$75,606	5	5	\$95,439

Description of Item

The General Services Administration (GSA) provides workspace and related services for over 100 Federal client agencies serving more than one million workers through the Public Buildings Service (PBS). GSA also provides related real estate services including the operation and maintenance of buildings and out-leasing programs. GSA's Computer Integrated Facility Management Program uses cutting edge technology to look at the buildings life cycle. Real estate services provided to clients appear in Federal agencies monthly electronic rent bills.

The Department has established a clearing account to expedite the payment of WCF GSA rent billings for the Department of Homeland Security headquarters offices, excluding the major Components, which pay their rent expenses directly to GSA. The monthly WCF bills include all GSA-controlled space that the Department headquarters occupies, including parking spaces allotted to the Department.

Justification

The FY 2012 budget increase includes GSA occupancy agreement updates, Federal Protective Service (FPS) rate increases, and rent for additional space that will be required in FY 2012.

Impact on Performance

These facilities improve the delivery of support services to each DHS Component while reducing the cost of operations. The centralization of GSA Rent services for the Departmental Management and Operations is critical to the mission of the Department.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: FEDLINK (Library of Congress)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$20,184

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	5	\$11,203
Program Increase							0	0	\$20,184
Budget Request	3	3	\$10,052	5	5	\$11,203	5	5	\$31,387

Description of Item

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Library and Information Services' mission is to provide the DHS program managers and their end users with desktop access to mission critical, authoritative, timely, and relevant commercial information content products and services. The activity was established in 2004 to implement DHS-wide information assets supporting decision making, enforcement, investigation, research and academic information gathering activities of the DHS workforce. The activity collaborates with the Library of Congress (LOC) FEDLINK program through which the LOC shares its expertise in information services and consolidates the buying power for Federal agencies. In 2009 this activity became a Secretary's efficiency initiative, which expanded its scope within the working capital fund while reducing total costs paid individually by Components and Headquarters offices.

Justification

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Library and Information Services was established in 2004 to implement the functional integration of DHS-wide information assets supporting decision making, enforcement, investigation, research and academic information gathering activities for the DHS workforce. The Library and Information Services requires funding modifications for the fiscal year (FY) 2012 period due to the increased usage of services, account requests, inflationary adjustments, and fees exhibited during the fiscal year 2010 period. Projected growth in customer accounts and service requirements have a direct impact on the monetary resources needed to manage the DHS Library and Information Services program. Services requiring the largest amount of resources are directly reflective of those in high

demand. Services such as LexisNexis demonstrated significant user increases from FY 2009 to FY 2010. (LexisNexis active users in FY 2009 averaged 2276; LexisNexis active users in FY 2010 averaged 3479). The Library and Information Services program experiences an annual average inflationary product cost increase of 5 - 10% per year for the 27 vendor agreements historically managed by the program. Additionally, the program has planned for the products and services it acquires from other WCF activities. Maintenance of the Library and Information Services program requirements across the DHS Components has led to the requested resource adjustments.

Impact on Performance

The expansion of the FEDLINK activity has increased the efficiency of the Department. The consolidation effort of pooling subscriptions will enable the participating agencies to acquire better services from the providers and receive better rates due to the volume in numbers for the users. As a result of the consolidation, the activity now plays a larger role in supporting critical services.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Financial Statement Audit

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-for-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$3,555

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$15,552
Program Increase							0	0	\$3,555
Budget Request	0	0	\$14,833	0	0	\$15,552	0	0	\$19,107

Description of Item

DHS awards a contract to an independent CPA firm to perform financial statement audit functions. The contract includes time and material for audit services with the auditor providing the services and billing the hours worked at billing rates commensurate with the audit position being billed. The cost include travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) as the Contracting Officer Technical Representative (COTR).

Justification

The Financial Statement Audit activity requests a funding increase of \$3.555 million in contractor cost and for travel oversight costs for the OIG staff. The amount includes an increase for time and material costs for audit services. These services include a Full Scope audit cost for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This increase of \$3.555 million will enhance the audit requirements of DHS Components requesting Stand-Alone Full Scope audits in FY2012. The Components include CBP, FLETC, TSA, ICE and CIS.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Financial Management Support (Financial Operations)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 9 FTE 4 Dollars \$816

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							32	32	\$4,267
Program Increase							9	4	\$816
Budget Request	17	17	\$3,380	15	15	\$4,267	41	36	\$5,083

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 17 FTE and positions between FY 2010 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Balanced Workforce Initiatives.

Description of Item

The Office of Financial Operations (FO) is a line of business under WCF that provides financial management to the offices within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM), the Under Secretary for Management (USM), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The WCF Financial Operations processes and manages the processing of multiple types of financial documents and transactions for its customers as well as FedTraveler Help Desk Support and internal control assurance to the Secretary for Headquarters offices.

Justification

When DHS was established, the role and responsibilities of the CFO, like all the Headquarters management offices, were unclear. Since then the Office of the CFO has evolved into a dual purpose organization, with both an oversight role over the entire Department (DHS CFO role) and an operational role to serve Headquarters offices' financial operational and transactional needs (Component CFO role). Supporting this transition was the establishment of Financial Operations (FO) in October 2008. While the other divisions within OCFO support the DHS CFO role, FO performs the Component CFO role for Headquarters, providing financial support to the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, (OSEM), and the offices of the Under Secretary for Management, (USM).

FO's predecessor, the Departmental Operations Branch, was responsible for internal control and financial reporting for OSEM and USM, but did not have the staff to work on these areas. Reporting deadlines were routinely not met. Internal control assessments and assessments of improper payments, required by law, could not be performed by FO and were instead performed by other OCFO offices or contractors. Audit findings were not addressed. Key policies and procedures did not exist. Adding internal control program to financial operations has allowed the office of financial operations to accomplish the following for the first time:

- Assessed Headquarters' susceptibility to significant improper payments, as required by the Improper Payments Information Act. Tested American Recovery and Reinvestment Act payments to make sure payments had been made properly.
- Conducted an assessment and test of FO's entity-level internal controls through interviews of FO management, using the GAO evaluation tool.
- Conducted tests on controls over two financial reporting processes – Fund Balance with Treasury, and Management of the General Ledger.
- Developed Mission Action Plans with corrective actions that addressed weaknesses in General Ledger Management and Governance of the Working Capital Fund.
- Coordinated the development and update of standard operating procedures for Payments Management, Budgetary Resource Management and General Ledger Management.
- Prepared the first FO Statement of Assurance on internal controls.

The additional 9 positions and 4 FTE and \$0.816 million will allow the Office of Financial Operations (OFO) meet the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and to provide the required annual internal control assurance to the Secretary for Headquarters offices.

This is comprised of: 1 GS-13 FTE and 3 GS-12 FTE

Impact on Performance

The additional funding and FTE for internal control and financial reporting support the Secretary's Goal 5: Strengthen and unify operations and management. The resources for financial reporting will help the objective to optimize processes and systems and as a result will:

- Enable FO to respond timely and completely to all financial reporting requirements.
- Ensure the integrity of the financial information and data submitted to OMB, Treasury and others.
- Ensure that real property and personal property, including leasehold improvements, internal use software, and leases, are reported accurately.
- Address weaknesses in General Ledger Management and Property Management that have been identified by independent auditors.

The resources for internal control for Headquarters offices will help meet the objective to develop DHS internal controls by:

- Expanding compliance with internal controls to OSEM offices.
- Institutionalizing OMB Circular A-123 assessments by transferring work performed by contractors to permanent staff.

With these resources, Headquarters will improve the timeliness of reporting and the quality of financial data submitted to OMB and Treasury. With these FTE and funding request, accounting for real and personal property will be improved and become more accurate. The additional personnel will enable the Headquarters offices to provide internal controls and strive to meet the Integrity Act and OMB requirements. A-123 assessments on financial reporting processes for Headquarters will be conducted by the FO staff and decrease the reliance of contractual support to perform the work.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)/CFO

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management/Integration of hiring, retention, training and development, and performance programs.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$200

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$722
Program Increase							0	0	\$200
Budget Request	0	0	\$700	0	0	\$722	0	0	\$922

Description of Item

The DHS CFO's office is responsible for creating the Department-wide financial statements. As part of this process, two software packages are used to process the work. These two products are the Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) and CFO Vision Software. The DHS use of TIER and CFO Vision has benefited the entire Department by the cost and resource savings involved in being able to produce financial statements in a timely manner. This has been beneficial given the accelerated timeframes for producing the Annual Financial Report.

Justification

The FY2012 program increase of \$0.200 million will cover operation and maintenance costs for this activity.

Impact on Performance

The program increase will continue delivering services to meet the requirements of our customers.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll Services and Reporting

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$3,656

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$36,461
Program Increase							0	0	\$3,656
Budget Request	0	0	\$36,461	0	0	\$36,461	0	0	\$40,117

Description of Item

Department of Agriculture/National Finance Center (NFC) provides payroll/personnel services utilizing their legacy mainframe systems (payroll) and EmpowHR PeopleSoft application (personnel). In addition, NFC provides payroll/personnel policy support and benefits reconciliation, tax reporting, and payroll problem resolution, and hosting services for the webTA application.

Justification

NFC Services that DHS Components are billed for include:

COST AREA	COST DRIVER
Postage-Earnings and Leave and Personal Benefits Statements	Pieces of mail
Treasury FMS Postage Charges for Single Address Checks	Checks mailed
USDA OIG Oversight of Non-USDA Payroll Processing	Avg # of employees paid
Payroll Operations Branch Support	Avg # of employees paid
Tax Reporting	Avg # of employees paid
Payroll Policy Support	Avg # of employees paid
e-Pay Policy Support	Avg # of employees paid
Benefits Reconciliation and Liaison Area	Avg # of employees paid

Debt Management	Receivables established
Claims	Claims processed
Payroll Accounting	Avg # of employees paid
Certification	Avg # of employees paid
Ad-Hoc reporting (based on CPU Minutes used)	CPU Minutes
Data Center Operations (Other than FOCUS)	Avg # of employees paid
Payroll/Personnel Baseline Services	Avg # of employees paid

This request includes increased Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs for NFC payroll, EmpowHR personnel systems and webTA hosting services based on population growth. The funding request increase is also a result of new O&M costs associated with the deployment of EmpowHR to additional DHS Components: FEMA in Fall 2011, and ICE in Spring 2012; WebTA deployments to CIS in FY 2011, CBP in FY 2012, and migration of OIG in Fall 2011.

Additionally, there is a requirement for hard drive replacements/upgrades for webTA, EmpowHR and the NFC mainframe. User Productivity Kit (UPK) license maintenance and data warehousing costs comprise the remainder of the program increase.

Impact on Performance

The activity directly supports the Secretary’s goal to Strengthen DHS O&M and other departmental efficiency initiatives, such as the Secretary’s Bottom-Up Review. HCBS is looking at increasing effectiveness from a business perspective with an enterprise-wide view to consolidate and modernize HRIT across the department. The goal of the program is to interface personnel and payroll systems across DHS to increase interoperability and reduce overall cost. As a result of these initiatives and programs, DHS is moving toward the objective of a standard architecture and final Shared Service Provider solution. This increase will allow for the deployment of key systems, along with the necessary O&M funds to sustain them.

Migrating DHS Components to EmpowHR will offer a more stable, modern technology platform to support DHS business needs and result in efficiencies for the Components, including:

- Reduction of duplicative personnel applications
- Cost savings
- Increased self-service capability
- Reduced processing cycle times
- Reduced processing errors
- Cost avoidance due to centralized management of enterprise solutions (Avoid redundant costs for managing Security, 508 compliance, infrastructure and contract management activities.)

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: HQ Human Capital Services

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$924

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							80	80	\$14,324
Program Increase							0	0	\$924
Budget Request	55	55	7,608	51	51	\$14,324	80	80	\$15,248

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 29 FTE and positions between FY 2010 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Balanced Workforce Initiatives.

Description of Item

The HQ Service Center provides coordination and oversight support for outsourced services supporting HQ Human Capital operational needs. The team ensures that the personnel processes for HQ's managers/employees and service providers runs efficiently and effectively. Examples of services include: Staffing and Recruitment; Position Classification/Position Management; Performance Management; Payroll and Personnel Action Processing; Employee and Labor Relations Support; Retirements and Benefits Support; Time and Attendance Support. It is imperative that we continue providing full-time, Federal employee oversight of these services.

Justification

In FY 2012, the estimated HQ population assumes "full-service" capacity. An increase in funding request will provide continued operational oversight of all contracted services as well as provide more effective focus on customer support. This team has continued to be very efficient and operates seamlessly, thus keeping costs with a modest increase for supplies.

Impact on Performance

With this funding, the HC Service Center can provide coordinated and prioritized personnel staffing services; ensure timely and effectively recruitment of staff; effectively manage the "on-board" staffing process (which includes security clearances and collaboration with the Personnel Security Office).

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 8: Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$180

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							25	25	\$7,809
Program Increase							0	0	\$180
Budget Request	18	18	\$7,397	24	24	\$7,809	25	25	\$7,989

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 1 FTE and positions between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Balanced Workforce Initiatives.

Description of Item

The DHS Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and Component Human Capital Executives in partnership with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) are currently redefining a long-term strategic plan for Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT). The goal of the new strategy is to deliver an enterprise platform for a Title V environment that provides core HR functionality and data access across the DHS enterprise in a way that optimizes efficiency. An optimized solution must also address the system shortcomings and limitations of the National Finance Center's (NFC) Pay and Personnel System. While DHS currently operates four enterprise solutions, i.e., NFC Corporate (Payroll/Personnel), EmpowHR (Personnel), webTA (Time and Attendance); and the eOPF (Electronic Personnel Folders), there remains a critical need for enterprise solutions in areas such as staffing, learning management, performance management and personnel accountability for continued operation, in the event of a declared emergency. Implementation of the new strategy will commence in FY 2011, with full-fledged efforts in FY 2012 to move toward department-wide adoption/deployment and full, cross-system integration.

Justification

The FY 2012 request supports the anticipated increase in operation and maintenance costs associated with the purchase of additional WebTA licenses.

Impact on Performance

This program increase will allow HCBS to continuously deliver enterprise-wide support and solutions to meet the requirements of our customers, while eliminating unnecessary and duplicative costs through the consolidation of a variety of DHS legacy human capital systems

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 9: Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) Administrative Costs

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management/Integration of hiring, retention, training and development, and performance programs.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$644

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$2,128
Program Increase							0	0	\$644
Budget Request	0	0	\$2,210	0	0	\$2,128	0	0	\$2,772

Description of Item

The Flexible Spending Account Program (FSAFEDS) allows Federal employees to set aside pre-tax funds from their pay to cover health and dependent care costs that are not covered by any other source. The fees to administer employee accounts are paid by this Working Capital Fund (WCF) activity as required under The National Defense Authorization Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-136).

Justification

Actual costs are billed based on employee enrollment by Component. The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) receives two invoices a year for this activity, generally in November and March. Once the March invoice is received, OCHCO calculates the total cost for each customer for the year. In FY 2010, the FSA program required an additional of \$82,000 due to actual costs exceeding the enacted amounts. Given the continued growth in the Department resulting from the Balanced Workforce strategy initiative, the FY 2012 estimate is higher than current services. OCHCO is requesting a program increase of \$644K, which is calculated by performing a trend analysis on FY08-FY10 actual expenses. The table below reflects the result of the analysis.

FSA FEDS	FY08 (actuals)	FY09 (actuals)	FY10 (actuals)	FY12 (estimate)
FTE per billing notification	127,149	144,023	151,612	190,171
Actual FSA Participants	13,977	16,745	20,733	26,006
% participation	11%	12%	14%	14%
Total Cost	\$ 1,361,401	\$ 1,574,628	\$ 2,209,765	\$ 2,771,715
Cost/Person	\$ 97	\$ 94	\$ 107	\$ 107

Impact on Performance

The Flexible Spend Plan (FSP) Activity supports the Department's strategic goal to Strengthen and unify DHS operations and management. The \$644,000 increase will support FSP's estimated increase in participants and cost based on the trend analysis.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 10: DHS Executive Leadership Development

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 3 FTE 2 Dollars \$571

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	\$973
Program Increase							3	2	\$571
Budget Request	2	2	\$207	2	2	\$973	5	4	\$1,544

Description of Item

The DHS Executive Leadership program requests three additional positions and FTE to develop, manage, coordinate, and evaluate all aspects of the “One DHS” Senior Executive Service (SES) Candidate Development Program (CDP).

Justification

In order to accomplish the Secretary’s goal of “One DHS,” the Department is consolidating its multiple SES CDPs. Going forward, the unified SES CDP will be the only program DHS offers, and programs currently administered by TSA, CBP, and USSS will be discontinued. Because of the larger cohort size of the unified CDP, the program requests two additional FTE and three positions. The request is for three positions and two FTE composed of one GS-12 and one GS-14. The additional staff is necessary to coordinate with each Component’s learning and development office, their Executive Resources Board (ERB), and other entities within the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, particularly the Diversity and Veterans Outreach staff. Previously these entities engaged in limited coordination of efforts. The additional staff will enable the program to increase the level of service to the candidates, their mentors, developmental assignment supervisors, and ERBs – offering each more time and more closely evaluating the candidates’ progress to ensure they are getting the most out of the program’s opportunities. The additional staff will also enable the program to conduct more thorough workforce analysis and manage a more effective placement program.

Impact on Performance

Leader Development is a top priority for the Secretary. At the requested level, DHS will strategically manage its SES CDP, which increases collaboration and integration across the Department. Candidates from all Components and offices will have the opportunity to participate in mentoring, developmental assignments, and other learning activities throughout the Department. Better workforce analysis will ensure that candidates have the right skills and competencies to fill the Department's SES leadership needs. More effective placement will "market" certified candidates to hiring managers to make sure that they know about this valuable resource for filling their Component's leadership positions. This will ensure that certified candidates take leadership positions within DHS and do not depart for opportunities elsewhere. Filling SES positions with diverse and highly qualified candidates through this program will enhance the Department's ability to accomplish its mission by developing a diverse, highly-skilled cadre of leaders prepared to assume critical positions, and reducing SES vacancies.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 11: HQ Executive Leadership Development (HQ ELD)/Workforce Training

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$6

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	306
Program Increase							0	0	\$6
Budget Request	0	0	\$303	0	0	\$306	0	0	\$312

Description of Item

The HQ Executive Leadership Development (HQ ELD) program provides executive level training to close potential competency gaps in our DHS Headquarters leadership. The program provides a coherent, succession planning strategy which incorporates existing and new methods required to develop a more diverse and highly capable cadre of HQ leaders.

Justification

Developing and maintaining robust leadership development program is not only an incentive to attracting new talent and achieving a diverse and representative workforce; but also contributes to employee satisfaction and enhanced morale that greatly assists in creating "One DHS". The ELD program offers training through the following programs: Treasury Executive Institute (TEI), Senior Executive Service (SES) Forum, Individual Executive Development Training and general HQ Workforce Training to HQ Components. In addition to TEI and the SES forum training, the ELD program offers additional training opportunities/courses at the Management Development Center (Shepherdstown, WV) and the Federal Executive Institute (Charlottesville, VA). The ELD program is progressive in nature, offering learning and leader development training opportunities that support qualifications for higher-level management positions and ongoing refresher training to sustain current and relevant skill sets.

Impact on Performance

The HQ ELD program aligns with QHSR Goal 6, "Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise" and DHS Workforce Strategy Goal 1, "Building an effective, mission-

focused, diverse and inspiring cadre of leaders”. In aligning with these goals, the ELD program will deliver a roadmap of expectations for learning and leader development opportunities at every level using existing and emerging HQ programs, as well as general workforce training programs to ensure continued development, recognition, and advancement of our current workforce.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 12: HQ Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$1

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$61
Program Increase							0	0	\$1
Budget Request	0	0	\$51	0	0	\$61	0	0	\$62

Description of Item

The Employee Assistance Program supports a mental and emotional healthy workplace. This program provides support services related to life and work issues. Additionally, it provides for quality services for managers or work groups that are dealing with stressful or potentially stressful organizational issues.

The DHS utilizes the Employee Assistance Program for all DHS HQ employees and their immediate family members. "Immediate Family Members" is defined as members of the immediate household who are dependents, which may include children, elderly parents, and/or spouses/partners who share financial and family caretaking responsibilities.

These services are to be provided to all DHS HQ employees regardless of their function or post of duty. There is no cost to employees and eligible family members for EAP. EAP services will employ both unlimited telephonic access via a toll-free dedicated DHS telephone number and a website and will be available seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. When services are required that are outside the scope of telephonic counseling services, DHS HQ personnel have access to six (6) face-to-face counseling at no charge to the DHS HQ personnel or their family members.

Justification

Employee Assistance Programs is provided for under these authorities:

- Management Directive 3060.2 establishes the policy, procedures and objectives for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Employee Assistance Program (EAP).
- Federal agencies are authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 7901 to establish health services for the promotion and maintenance of the physical and mental fitness of employees in the Federal Government. The Department of Homeland Security, Headquarters (DHS HQ) recognizes the importance of its employees and realizes its employees may experience a wide range of personal and professional issues from time to time, and that, usually, employees are able to cope successfully with these situations as they occur. In some cases, however, there may be instances when employees may desire assistance with personal and/or family issues, especially if these issues are persistent and/or if job performance is affected. Mental, emotional, professional and family wellness is vital for individual employees and their families, as well as, for the well being of the organization.

It is DHS HQ's policy to enhance the Department's work environment and improve job performance by providing its employees and their family members with access to an EAP that ensures that its employees have the resources to address: work-related problems, traumatic incidents, substance abuse, mental illness, and marital, financial or other family problems. It is the Department's policy to provide consultation and training to managers and supervisors seeking guidance in enhancing the work environment; improving employee job performance; and providing problem solving strategies to employees.

Impact on Performance

This program increase will allow the Employee Assistance Program to continuously provide the highest quality assessment, short-term counseling, referral and follow-up service to covered employees and their eligible family members, managers, and organizations. DHS will "Provide seamless, transparent and dedicated customer support services human resources and personnel to enable the people in frontline programs to accomplish the mission of the department effectively". This objective can only be accomplished through a well-integrated and fully-functional EAP program which offers available resources to cope with personal and work stresses, thereby allowing employees to effectively and efficiently perform their Departmental duties.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 13: Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP)

Strategic Goal(s) and Objectives: DHS Strategic Goal 3: “Protect Critical Infrastructure,” Strategic Objective 3.2: “to Ensure Continuity of Government Communications and Operations,” and DHS Strategic Goal 5: “Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management.”

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 14 FTE 14 Dollars \$5,112

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President’s Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							10	10	\$52,650
Program Increase							14	14	\$5,112
Budget Request	8	8	\$51,168	10	10	\$52,650	24	24	\$57,762

Description of Item

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) continues to make significant progress towards integrating the Department. Critical to the success of DHS is the consolidation of the information technology (IT) infrastructure, which provides the foundation for information sharing and agile responses to threats against the homeland. The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to create a robust platform on which to quickly launch new capabilities. The program seeks to improve the Department's Information Technology (IT) infrastructure by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms and services to provide a common IT infrastructure across the Department. The list of project domain initiatives included in the scope of the transformation effort is: Network Services, Email Services, Data Center Services, and Wireless Services.

Justification

The ITP funding will be used to deliver enhanced enterprise capabilities to DHS Components. The additional funding will be used to pay for maintenance activities that can no longer be deferred. The increase will fund a limited technology refresh necessary to sustain capabilities of the enterprise services provided and accommodate network growth. Without the modest technology refresh, DHS will not be able to adequately maintain and sustain the technical assets that enable the Department to serve homeland security “conduit,” facilitating appropriate sharing

of information useful to inform decision making by key Federal, state, local, tribal government officials in their jobs of securing the homeland.

Impact on Performance

The ITP is a DHS Level 1 investment with the objective of achieving “One Infrastructure” and is consistent with DHS’S Strategic Planning Priority #1, “Stronger Information Sharing and Infrastructure Protection.” This action also directly relates to DHS Strategic Goal 3: Protect Critical Infrastructure, Strategic Objective 3.2 to Ensure Continuity of Government Communications and Operations and DHS Strategic Goal 5: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management, Strategic Objective 5.1 Improve Department Governance and Performance.

Within DHS the following represent primary users of the investment:

1. All DHS personnel who utilize the DHS network including: Email, Internet, and Intranet service.
2. CBP, ICE and other DHS field personnel who require wireless capability for communications from remote locations.
3. DHS Chief Information Security Office and IT Security personnel who require OneNet/ITP-provided capability to monitor and manage the DHS IT security posture.
4. Agency Senior Management who rely on NOC and SOC capability to reduce network downtime and minimize impact to critical DHS missions.

Given the integrated nature of the ITP WCF and the broad base of primary users, the funding will optimize network infrastructure and move the Department, including Components, toward common services, while improving effectiveness and decreasing costs. The funding would help continue operations and maintenance of high risk areas within the DHS core network, including Policy Enforcement Points (PEPs), High Assurance Gateway (HAG) and Reverse Proxy, which help reduce vulnerabilities and improve security capabilities within the DHS IT Enterprise. In addition, there are a number of projects which require technology refreshment to support current and future capabilities. The projects, undertaken in FY2010, provide essential capabilities, but also increase the Operations and Maintenance Budget reflected in this WCF increase request. In approving funding, the Homeland Security Enterprise will be strengthened and reach a new level of maturity.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 14: National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 40 FTE 40 Dollars \$26,695

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							46	46	\$121,315
Program Increase							40	40	\$26,695
Budget Request	30	30	\$115,901	30	30	\$121,315	86	86	\$148,010

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 16 FTE and positions between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Balanced Workforce Initiatives.

Description of Item

The NCRIO serves the majority of DHS Headquarters users for network, email, internet, intranet, and telecom infrastructure, as well as all end user desktop computing, telecom, and wireless services. The OCIO's IT Services Office coordinates management and deployment of infrastructure resources along with build-out of new facilities and provides continuous operations, help desk, vendor management, financial management, and technology evaluation.

Justification

With the continuing pace of user growth and demand that has been experienced in FY 2010 and projected for FY 2011, DHS continues to realize an increased need for network storage and connectivity into FY 2012. Also, continuing technology refresh for the end user equipment will be joined by the refresh of the backbone network equipment, much of which is obsolete and/or out of maintenance support by the vendor. DHS is slated to consolidate more systems as well as deployment of new systems; resources for build-out facilities will also require help desks, additional vendor management, and financial management. This effort will also require additional assistance for users at DHS Headquarters. This initiative will result in strengthened operations and management of the DHS network.

Impact on Performance

Network enhancements will help in achieving DHS'S objective of improved IT performance for system users. These user friendly enhancements also support the DHS strategic goal to Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management.

The program increase request will provide NCRIO with additional funding to enable three key infrastructure activities, including network and desktop refresh and seat growth. These activities are instrumental in the continued operations of the NCRIO. The infrastructure refresh effort is necessary, as much of our router, switch and server equipment is out of maintenance and requires significant costs to keep in operation. With the refresh, we will improve system availability, capacity and enable continued system growth. The desktop refresh will continue our drive to renew old and obsolete user computer hardware to newer models with adequate capabilities to support a Windows 7 operation. Finally, the continued seat growth in NCR requires an increase to fund the necessary services, such as Email as a Service (EaaS), shared storage, help desk, phone, and circuit costs.

Department of Homeland Security

**Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 15: Enterprise License Agreements (formerly Microsoft)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal 3: “Protect Critical Infrastructure,” Strategic Objectives 3.2: “to Ensure Continuity of Government Communications and Operations,” and DHS Strategic Goal 5: Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$16,012

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President’s Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							6	6	\$46,474
Program Increase							0	0	\$16,012
Budget Request	0	0	51,713	2	2	46,474	6	6	\$62,486

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 4 FTE and positions between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Balanced Workforce Initiatives.

Description of Item

The Enterprise License Agreement (ELAs) service allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power. The activity further helps to decrease costs, reduce paperwork and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from component- or office-specific software licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services.

Justification

The existing Microsoft Enterprise Software License Agreement provided for the funding and management of only the Microsoft Enterprise Software License Agreement, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, such as MS Office, MS Project, MS Visio, MS Advanced Server, etc. The increase in FY 2012 will include the Adobe Enterprise Software License Agreement. These Enterprise Software License Agreements are utilized by all of DHS and reflect the contractual obligations of each of the Components. In addition, it is envisioned that there would be future expansion of this WCF activity to include other Department-wide Enterprise Software and Hardware License Agreements.

The FY 2012 costs are higher than previous years due to the addition of the Adobe ELA, which includes maintenance costs on current software and support renewal. This expansion of the existing activity enables the Department to:

- More fully achieve the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) strategic goals and ensure a centralized funding and tracking mechanism for department wide software licenses.
- Enhance the WCF activity for ELAs that will allow DHS the ability to reduce the time and resources required to procure multiple license maintenance plans across the Department with multiple periods of performance.
- Negotiate more aggressive pricing on the purchase of software licenses and maintenance plans by leveraging all software spend across the Department.

Impact on Performance

This activity helps the agency to fulfill Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) requirements. It also helps to ensure legal licensing of all desktops and servers deployed throughout the enterprise. In addition, it implements governance over the contract vehicle through which enterprise license are purchased by DHS Component organizations. Funding this program will enhance the ability to service users, gain efficiencies of scale, and maintain information sharing across DHS.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 16: Procurement Operations

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program: Positions 11 FTE 11 Dollars \$4,860

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							270	270	\$48,131
Program Increase							11	11	\$4,860
Budget Request	232	232	\$48,112	250	250	\$48,131	281	281	\$52,991

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 20 FTE and positions between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reflect Right Sizing based upon the latest OPO workload projections.

Description of Item

The FY 2012 budget requests full funding to staff up to 281 FTE for the Office of Procurement Operations (OPO). The request of \$4,860 million is to fund the right sizing of salaries and benefits for the additional 11 FTE needed to adequately support the workload of this activity.

Justification

The Department of Homeland Security OPO has continued to grow and prosper since its inception in 2003. OPO exists today as an organization committed to the values of Teamwork, Integrity, Professionalism, Customer Service and Excellence. This commitment is shown in our approach to our work, our conduct at meetings with our customers, in the quality of our contracts and documents, and our respect, understanding, and commitment to our agency's mission. OPO is committed to providing world-class acquisition services to support effective mission delivery. Since the dawn of the new Administration, there has been an increased focus on government acquisitions and procurement. The departmental workload has increased in all areas of acquisitions and procurement operations to include oversight and management, data integrity, risk mitigation and quality assurance. Very specific initiatives have been implemented by the Administration to enhance competition, increase the use of small businesses, reduce high risk contracts, and achieve cost savings through more effective and efficient acquisition strategies. As a result, the Office of Procurement Operations requires 11 additional contracting/procurement professionals in FY 2012. Through the hiring of 11 additional Contracting Officers, Contract Specialists and Procurement Analysts, OPO will have the right level and type of personnel to

adequately support each of these initiatives. OPO's mission is to obtain the best value products and services for our DHS customers, using innovation and continuous process improvements for managing and implementing acquisitions; while supporting the mission, ensuring compliance and preserving the trust of the public. The office of Procurement Operations has established five essential goals to ensure it will fulfill its mission:

Goal 1: Develop the OPO Acquisition Workforce - Supports the Chief Procurement Officer's priority to hire and retain Quality People through early identification of staffing needs, training, and priorities.

Goal 2: Improve the Quality and Accuracy of Acquisition Documentation Submitted to OPO Supports the Chief Procurement Officer's priorities to execute Quality Contracting and Quality Acquisition Management through improved lead times, the utilization of Integrated Project Teams to enhance customer service, and strict adherence to statutes, regulations, and DHS directives.

Goal 3: Improve Customer Advance Acquisition Planning - Supports the Chief Procurement Officer's priorities to execute Quality Contracting and Quality Acquisition Management by increasing competition, ensuring greater participation by small businesses, and improving the quality and presentation of solicitation and contract documents.

Goal 4: Improve Contract Administration - Supports the Chief Procurement Officer's priorities to execute Quality Contracting and Quality Acquisition Management through the timely delivery of quality products and services to meet mission objectives.

Goal 5: Achieve Accuracy and Completeness of Data Contained in Procurement and Related Systems - Supports the Chief Procurement Officer's priorities to execute Quality Contracting and Quality Acquisition Management by ensuring timely and accurate reporting for all procurement actions, eliminating redundant reporting, and making data readily accessible to respond to data calls.

OPO processes over 10,000 transactions and obligates over \$4.5 billion each year. Considering the value and complexity of the acquisitions performed within the Office of Procurement Operations, the funding required is critical in order to meet the expectations and demands of our customers and the Administration.

Impact on Performance

The Office of Procurement Operations has been steadily performing while developing and implementing an actual cost allocation model that identifies all costs associated with each customer served by OPO. This increase will enable OPO to properly staff its organization and to continue cost allocation refinement within a sound Working Capital Fund rubric. It is imperative for OPO to have the right skills, at the right time, and in the right place to meet the mission-critical requirements of a diverse DHS customer-base. Moreover, the requested funding level supports congressional, (GA) and the OIG mandates to achieve adequate acquisition workforce and skills competencies levels to ensure appropriate oversight and execution of federal contracting. The acquisition management and support OPO provides to the Department aligns with the overall DHS Strategic Goal to "Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management;" as OPO continues to perform as a Center of Excellence in Government Acquisitions, representing DHS as an outstanding leader in their industry.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 17: Interagency Council Funding

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$311

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$600
Program Increase							0	0	\$311
Budget Request	0	0	\$885	0	0	\$600	0	0	\$911

Description of Item

GSA provides oversight and administers the Interagency Council funds in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Federal Acquisition Council and the Chief Human Capital Officers Council.

Justification

The FY2012 program increase of \$0.311 million would cover operation and maintenance costs for this activity.

Impact on Performance

The program increase brings the Interagency Council funding to the appropriate level to enable us to continue delivering services to meet the requirements of our customers. Funding for the oversight of this program increased significantly during FY 2010.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 18: USAJOBS (formerly Recruitment One-Stop)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$35

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$1,192
Program Increase							0	0	\$35
Budget Request	0	0	\$946	0	0	\$1,192	0	0	\$1,227

Description of Item

OPM's USAJOBS Program Office has increased the content and navigation of Veterans-focused resources; incorporated a new one-stop information center; successfully implemented e-Authentication for Federal HR users; provided a more robust and meaningful online application status tracking mechanism for job seekers; added graphics to announcements and incorporated an applicant survey to provide feedback to agencies about the application process. This program operates on a fully reimbursable basis to pay the cost of providing Federal employment information and services.

In prior years, OPM's fee assessment was based on the number of Competitive Service employees within a given agency. Effective October 1, 2007, in accordance with CFR Title 5, Volume 1, Part 317.501(b)(2), those organizations with Executive Resource Service/Senior Executive Service positions which are required to be posted on USAJOBS must now pay a USAJOBS fee. In addition, similar per-capita staff and SES fees will be charged to excepted-service agencies which voluntarily elect to use USAJOBS. The DHS fee was calculated based upon the Department's total "on-board" employment levels for competitive, excepted service, and ERS positions.

Justification

USAJOBS Federal Employment Information System delivers state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers including intuitive job searching, on-line resume submission, applicant data-mining, and on-line feedback on status and eligibility. The additional funds support the USAJOBS system to deliver state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers. OPM's

plan for USAJOBS is to complete the migration of agency job search engines, enhance website tools, and expand agency implementation of integrated job application and status tracking. Due to the fact that the majority of Federal government job announcements are posted via USAJOBS, and most job-seekers are aware of this tool, DHS will continue to be a user of this system.

Impact on Performance

Access to USAJOBS supports the DHS Strategic Goal to strengthen and unify operations and management, as well as the DHS Human Capital Operations Plan goal to “Hire and Retain a Talented and Diverse Workforce.” The FY 2012 funding request will allow DHS to continue utilizing USAJOBS to reach out to Federal job seekers. DHS’s continued use of this valuable system will support DHS efforts to promote DHS as the workplace of choice.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 19: Enterprise Human Resources Integration

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management/Integration of hiring, retention, training and development, and performance programs.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$800

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$3,763
Program Increase							0	0	\$800
Budget Request	0	0	\$3,763	0	0	\$3,763	0	0	\$4,563

Description of Item

Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) is one of OPM's five e-Government initiatives. When these initiatives are combined with the Retirement Systems Modernization initiative, OPM's vision is to have an interlocking enterprise system based on the employee lifecycle. These interrelated initiatives streamline and improve processes for moving Federal employees through the employment lifecycle. Collectively, these initiatives help make the Government more citizen-centered and result oriented in line with the President's Management Agenda.

The Office of Personnel Management's EHRI, through its own staff and in partnership with vendors, provides the following products and services to Federal agencies:

Electronic Personnel File (eOPF): EHRI provides electronic personnel file tools and services in compliance with OPM's *Guide to Personnel Recordkeeping* and official personnel file records management schedules, as documented through the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The purpose of the Electronic Employee Record is to provide a consolidated image and data view that digitally documents the employment actions and history of individuals employed by the Federal government.

EHRI Services: To support the implementation, training, and proper use of its products, EHRI provides a number of services to assist agencies in implementing and operating EHRI products. These services include:

- Arranging for “backfile conversion” of the agency’s existing paper Official Personnel Folders (OPFs) through an approved EHRI vendor, including folder preparation, document scanning, indexing, and loading into the agency’s eOPF system.
- Developing custom interfaces between EHRI systems and nonstandard agency systems, including requirements definition, development, testing, and implementation.
- Providing development, testing, training and implementation support for other agency-specific requirements that are within the bounds of EHRI.

Justification

Based on anticipated growth, DHS will need an additional 10,290 licenses in FY 2012. The FY2012 program increase of \$0.800 million would cover costs for the additional licenses and operation and maintenance for this activity.

Impact on Performance

With the additional licenses, OPM will have the capability of creating eOPF folders when new employees join the Federal government or when current employees transfer from other departments.

In addition, migrating DHS Components to the EHRI application will offer a more stable, modern technology platform to support DHS business needs and result in the following efficiencies for the Components:

- Reduction of duplicative HR applications
- Cost savings
- Increased standardization, transparency and accountability in the hiring process
- Increased self-service capability
- Reduced processing cycle times
- Reduced processing errors
- Cost avoidance due to centralized management of enterprise solutions (Avoid redundant costs for managing Security, Section 508 compliance, infrastructure and contract management activities.)
- Reduced help desk functions and associated labor
- More effective detailed and aggregate workforce management
- Enhanced quality, timeliness, accuracy and consistency of data and reports

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 20: Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$5

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level				0	0		0	0	\$266
Program Increase							0	0	\$5
Budget Request	0	0	\$261	0	0	\$266	0	0	\$271

Description of Item

The Human Resources Line of Business (HR LOB) provides the Federal Government with an infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

Justification

The HR LOB offers a cost-effective, standardized, and interoperable HR solution which allows Federal departments and agencies to work more efficiently and effectively, while providing managers and executives with an improved means to meeting strategic objectives. The HR LOB initiative seeks to accomplish the following four goals: 1) Improved Management, 2) Operational Efficiencies, 3) Cost Savings/Avoidance, and 4) Improved Customer Service. By focusing on the strategic management of human capital and addressing duplicative HR systems and processes, the HR LOB initiative will enable faster decision-making and more informed policy-making capability; improved service ratio/response times and reduced cycle times; increased cost savings/avoidance through reducing duplicative software, hardware, and labor resources; and improved communication and responsiveness through enhanced quality, timeliness, accuracy and consistency.

Impact on Performance

The HR LOB proposes a service delivery model that preserves some HR functions at the agency level – where it makes sense – and moves other functions, transactional in nature and not clearly

linked to agency mission, to service center delivery mode. This frees up agency resources to accomplish more valuable, strategic work of HR. The FY2012 program increase of \$0.005 million would cover operation and maintenance costs for this activity.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 21: Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business
(BFELoB)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$10

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$97
Program Increase							0	0	\$10
Budget Request	0	0	\$95	0	0	\$97	0	0	\$107

Description of Item

The focus of the Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) is to build a “budget of the future” by promoting information sharing across government agency budget offices and building a “community of practice.” With this collaboration, the budget community can start to identify best practices for all aspects of budget formulation and execution. The BFELoB strives to find solutions that link budget formulation, execution, planning, performance, and financial information. Areas of particular interest include technology, budget performance integration, data collection and tracking, financial management integration, and human capital.

Justification

The FY2012 program increase of \$0.010 million would cover operation and maintenance costs for this activity.

Impact on Performance

This increase will allow the Budget Formulation and Execution LoB to sustain current operations and continue promoting information sharing across government agencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 22: e-Gov Benefits

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$217

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$217
Budget Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$217

Description of Item

The e-Gov Benefits activity provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine eligibility for government benefits and services, GovBenefits.gov. The site now offers links to 234 benefits programs, representing \$1.3 trillion in annual benefits. Programs benefits are a partner room with instructions how to become a partner of e-Gov Benefits and presentations about the project available to download, and a press room, with general information, press releases and biographies of the management team. These enhancement goals to GovBenefits.gov are a direct response to citizen feedback that has been received about the site.

Justification

Currently, the e-Gov Benefits activity account is included in the e-Grants activity. This increase realigns funds from e-Grants to e-Gov Benefits. This provides for clearer visibility and management of these three activities.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance for this increase. This increase is offset by the program decrease to e-Grants.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 23: Grants Management Line of Business (GMLoB)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$59

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$59
Budget Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$59

Description of Item

Grants Management Line of Business (GMLoB) objective is to establish common solution and target architecture approaches that identify systems, best practices, migration strategies and key interfaces to develop common business process and system solutions in each of three business areas: financial management, human resources, and grants management.

Justification

Currently, the GMLoB activity account is included in the e-Grants activity. This increase realigns funds from e-Grants to GMLoB. This provides for clearer visibility and management of these three activities.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance for this increase. This increase is offset by the program decrease to e-Grants.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Resources above Guidance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 24: Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: DHS Crosscutting Activity

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$202

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$7,697
Program Increase							0	0	\$202
Budget Request	0	0	\$7,229	0	0	\$7,697	0	0	\$7,899

Description of Item

CPIC is run jointly by the CFO, CIO, and CPO to assist the Department in carrying out its responsibilities for the quality and performance of its investment projects by providing support services and training for the Project Management Offices throughout the Department's Components. The Project Management Offices are required to prepare business cases to demonstrate to OMB that they are on-track and ready to effectively use the additional funding that they are requesting in the DHS budget submission. This Activity provides services to support these efforts, including automated tools to assist with portfolio analyses, document preparation, and document review and scoring, formal training, informational briefings, and remedial coaching to improve business case quality. It supports the Project Management Offices in preparing decision packages for DHS investment review boards at key decision points in their projects' life cycle.

Justification

In FY2012 the CIO is leading an effort to improve DHS's integrated program management and reporting capability, the System for Management Analysis and Resource Tracking (SMART) efficiently. SMART will realize incremental improvements to the existing DHS CPIC architecture; establish interfaces to target DHS financial, acquisition, asset management, enterprise architecture, and human resources systems, and deploy an enterprise wide Business Intelligence solution to provide comprehensive program management analysis and forecasting capability for decision support services across the Department.

In FY 2012 the funding will enhance the CPIC periodic reporting function by integrating planning, budgeting and performance reporting at the project level on a monthly basis with corresponding financial, acquisition, asset management, DHS Enterprise Architecture (EA), and human resources information. SMART will provide centralized management information services for Components to manage programs and investments down to the project level and for DHS to track corresponding performance metrics at monthly intervals for tracking performance trends such as Earned Value Management (EVM) and identifying risks for early mitigation and resolution. Consolidation within SMART will save time for users by streamlining the DHS status reporting and review processes. It will improve the quality, standardization, and consistency of program performance data across the entire department as the program managers entering corresponding performance data will have a personal stake in the quality of the data. SMART will provide integration of DHS business information and provide implementation of analytic tools that support better tracking of program performance and better decision making by senior leadership in line with the EA. The budget increase will fund:

- Component Level Reporting roll out;
- Rollout of a workflow and Project Asset Library to store and route all required documentation for review and approval;
- Integration of project performance data with target financial, acquisition, asset management, and human resources systems of records; and
- Hardware software and support services to maintain the SMART architecture

Impact on Performance

The increase in funding reflects CPIC efforts to improve the number of DHS investments that perform within a 10 percent variance and reduce investment cost, schedule, and performance variances accordingly. It will also reduce overlap and duplication of investments; reduce reporting burdens on Components while improving data and information quality; increase alignment of DHS planning with program execution, and improve DHS Security Posture and information sharing capabilities.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 25: CPO Shared Reporting

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: DHS Crosscutting Activity

Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$2,465

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$5,267
Program Increase							0	0	\$2,465
Budget Request	0	0	\$4,778	0	0	\$5,267	0	0	\$7,732

Description of Item

The CPO Shared Reporting Working Capital Fund activity provides the DHS acquisition workforce with eProcurement systems and tools which leverage investment costs and promote competition, transparency, integrity and consistency.

Justification

The Acquisition Systems Branch (ASB) has the fiduciary responsibility to provide the DHS acquisition workforce with systems and tools to efficiently and effectively perform their jobs. The CPO Shared Reporting activity supports the activities of the ASB and, more specifically, funds the DHS eProcurement Portfolio. Centralized funding and management of the Department's eProcurement Portfolio ensures comprehensive program management throughout the systems lifecycle and results in systems and tools that meet the needs of the entire DHS enterprise.

The increase in funding, beyond inflation, will be used to support the following:

- Refresh aging hardware and software for PRISM production at the Stennis Data Center and stand up additional software and hardware at the Clarksville Data Center. PRISM is the contract writing and management system used by the following DHS contracting activities: DHS Headquarters OPO, USCIS, ICE, and FLETC. Without the new hardware and software, system reliability will decrease, maintenance costs will increase, and additional

system functionality will be limited. Additionally, the mandate to move PRISM from the Glebe Road Data Center will not be met.

- Interface disparate Component contract writing systems to the Enterprise Reporting Application (ERA). ERA provides near real-time reporting, produces dashboard and quality control metrics and facilitates data analysis of DHS contract data down to individual contract line items. ERA is presently interfaced with the Federal Procurement Data System and PRISM. Without adequate funding, ERA deployment will cease and DHS will continue to rely on the manual, paper-based, labor intensive data call processes. ERA frees users of the onerous task of collecting data and allows them more time to analyze data which ultimately leads to data driven business decisions.
- Procurement of hardware and software and deployment support for the Electronic Contract Filing System (ECFS). ECFS provides electronic storage, retrieval and archival of contracts and related documents across the DHS contracting activities. Various methodologies are currently employed to manage contract files. However, these processes are largely paper based, manual and labor intensive. Various business conditions are driving automation of these processes to facilitate a virtual contract operations environment. These drives include: support of continuity of operations efforts; elimination of lost contract files; electronic search and retrieval capability 24/7; and reduction/elimination of paper storage systems.

Impact on Performance

With the funding level requested, ASB will be able to maintain existing systems, while increasing system capabilities and functionality associated with PRISM, ERA and ECFS. This will improve the procurement community's ability to efficiently and effectively support response and recovery operations and will produce a more resilient workforce. Additional performance enhancements include increased cross-Component collaboration and collection and analysis of enterprise procurement metrics and data; data driven business decisions, and improved information technology security compliance.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 26: Working Capital Fund Operations

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Working Capital Fund Management Activity

Program Increase: Positions 3 FTE 2 Dollars \$316

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							8	8	\$1,316
Program Increase							3	2	\$316
Budget Request	7	7	\$1,121	8	8	\$1,316	11	10	\$1,632

Description of Item

The WCF Management Activity includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policy and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between activity managers and customers.

Justification

The WCF requests 3 additional positions and 2 FTE and \$316K to support the expansion of the Working Capital Fund. The three additional FTE will perform the following:

- Incorporate the WCF program into the DHS budget and FYHSP cycle
- Develop a robust review and oversight process to ensure activities funded by the fund are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Develop and conduct training to DHS staff, activity managers and customers on revolving fund principles and procedures.

Impact on Performance

The additional 2 FTE and \$316K requested in FY 2012 will directly support the operation and continued development of the fund.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Financial Management (Finance and Accounting Shared Services)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations And Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: (\$4,875)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$30,084
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$4,875)
Budget Request	0	0	\$26,017	0	0	\$30,084	0	0	\$25,209

Description of Item

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) has authority for financial systems in DHS and it sponsors, sets policy, and manages the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of the departmental financial management systems and related business processes. It has been determined by the DHS OCFO that selected financial management services will be obtained from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), hereafter referred to as ICE, on a reimbursable basis. Activities include financial policies and procedures, administration (including customer service), financial analysis, reporting, external reviews and inquiries and financial systems.

Justification

The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the historical cost of providing seven categories of financial support to each participating Component. The seven categories of financial support services include the following: (1) financial reports, (2) obligations and payment processing, (3) system usage, (4) receipts, (5) payroll, (6) overhead, and (7) travel and cash management services. The FY 2012 request is \$4.876 million less than the FY 2011 request due to a refinement of the cost model methodology, which is based on the actual number of transactions, contract costs, rent, administrative costs, plus overhead IT cost for each Component. Currently, the charges for Office of the Secretary and Executive Management/Under Secretary for Management (OSEM/USM) are distributed to internal offices on the basis of total budget authority. Additionally, in FY 2012 Operations Coordination and

Intelligence and Analysis will enter into a reimbursable agreement with FLETC for these services outside of the Working Capital Fund. Of the \$4.876 million decrease, this accounts for \$1.392 million.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Internal Audit Control

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-for-Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$3,059)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$4,935
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$3,059)
Budget Request	0	0	\$1,248	0	0	\$4,935	0	0	\$1,876

Description of Item

The DHS Financial Accountability Act requires an audit opinion on the Department's Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. Due to the extent of material weaknesses, the Department's Inspector General conducts performance audits to assess the effectiveness of DHS corrective actions in effort to comply with the Act. The Internal Control Auditor is selected through contracting procedures by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) and must stay independent from the DHS Components that are being audited. The auditor selected commences work immediately and entrance conferences are held within a short time after award of the financial statement audit contract.

Justification

The decrease of \$3.059 million reflects efficiencies due to implementation of DHS corrective actions. DHS executed corrective actions and made progress on: resolving material weakness conditions, validating the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and implementing the internal control audit provision of the DHS Financial Accountability Act.

Impact on Performance

With the funding level requested, DHS will be able to continue implementing corrective actions and continue to resolve material weaknesses.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Bankcard Program

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-for-Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$470)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$532
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$470)
Budget Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$532	0	0	\$62

Description of Item

DHS has selected Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as the servicing agent to provide for a centralized invoicing and payment system for Components within DHS. CBP has developed and implemented a system that supports the receipt of daily invoices for all of DHS from US Bank. This system assures payment of those invoices within one business day of receipt, and provides transmission of an electronic file containing transaction data to each Component's accounting system.

Justification

The decrease changes are in regards to Payment Audit, Merchant Category Code Reviews, and Payment Process, significantly impacted the cost and audit review process, thus causing a substantial decrease in the cost of this service.

Impact on Performance

The decrease is a result of decline in number of Bankcard transactions being processed on a daily basis. The efficiency of the activity is the prompt payment and separation of data transmission to each Components accounting system; therefore reducing the margin of error in procurement actions.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: Data Center Consolidation

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Fee-For-Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$18,415)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$150,000
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$18,415)
Budget Request	1	1	\$141,956	0	0	\$150,000	0	0	\$131,585

Description of Item

This program decrease is to reflect the estimated cost of data center migration and consolidation efforts scheduled for FY 2012.

Justification

Unlike most Working Capital Fund activities, the Data Center Consolidation activity does not fund continuing services. The activity funds one-time data center migration and consolidation efforts. The migration and consolidation efforts in FY 2012 are projected to be \$131.585 million. The table below compares migration activities by Component in the FY 2011CR and FY 2012.

FY 2011 CR and FY 2012 Data Center Consolidation

(dollars in thousands)

Component	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012
Customs and Border Protection	\$33,650	\$38,385
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$23,850	\$10,500
Transportation Security Administration	\$8,800	\$21,200
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$5,900	\$7,200
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$8,000	\$12,000
Science and Technology Directorate	...	\$3,800
U.S. Coast Guard	...	\$8,000
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$11,000	\$12,500
U.S. Secret Service	...	\$18,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer	\$58,800	
TOTAL	\$150,000	\$131,585

Impact on Performance

Requested authority will allow for the continued migration of disparate Component data centers to two department-wide data centers.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: Department of Justice Data Center

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Tri-Bureau Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions (2) FTE (2) Dollars (\$37,977)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	\$37,977
Program Decrease							(2)	(2)	(\$37,977)
Budget Request	1	1	\$37,943	2	2	\$37,977	0	0	\$0

Description of Item

This program decrease is to eliminate the Department of Justice Data Center activity.

Justification

In FY 2012, all Departmental data center requirements will be met through DHS data centers. DHS will no longer require the services of the Department of Justice.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: e-Training

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$3,220)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							7	7	\$13,721
Program Decrease ¹							0	0	(\$3,220)
Budget Request	3	3	\$5,641	8	8	\$13,721	7	7	\$10,501

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 1 FTE and positions between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Right Sizing .

Description of Item

The DHS e-Training initiative is focused on strengthening and unifying DHS operations and management by taking an earned value approach to Information Technology Portfolio Management (IT PFM) in support of employee learning and development (L&D). Through consolidated systems and aligned business processes, the Advanced Distributed Learning Program Management Function (ADL PMF) within the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) serves to eliminate Department redundancies while increasing overall access to the highest quality ADL products and services. e-Training directly supports several government-wide initiatives as explained below. This activity benefits the Federal government, the Department, and the individual employee by:

- Reducing redundancies and achieving economies of scale in the purchase, deployment, and management of ADL technology infrastructure (e.g., Learning Management Systems (LMS), Learning Content Management Systems (LCMS) and/or other Information Technology (IT) hardware/software for Human Capital Performance Support (HCPS) tools), and the consolidation and/or sharing of hardware/software;
- Reducing redundancies and achieving economies of scale in the purchase and/or development of e-Learning courses and content (e.g., commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) or custom-developed content to meet specific agency needs);
- Leveraging Components of existing learning systems (e.g., LMS, LCMS, IT hardware, or HCPS tools) where clear value propositions exist;
- Offering user-friendly, one-stop access to a robust and high-quality learning environment;

- Encouraging ADL investments as part of a strategic, systematic, and continuous development of DHS human capital; and
- Fostering communication between Federal Human Resources Development (HRD) practitioners government-wide to identify, prioritize and develop solutions to issues of interest within the community, and to share best practices and resources where synergies are evident.

Justification

FY 2012 requests funding for an expected stabilization of licensing support costs and an increase in dependency on centralized custom courseware development being managed by the ADL PMF.

e-Training directly supports the Department's strategic human capital management activity as defined in the Homeland Security Act (HR 5005), Title XIII, Section 1304 and academic training as described in Section 1331; the President's Management Agenda for e-Gov Initiatives; both the Office of Personnel Management's e-Training and Enterprise Human Resource Integration initiatives; and, specifically, Katrina Lessons Learned Recommendation 115.³

Impact on Performance

Although there's a decrease in funding, e-training will continue to support the following critical goals:

- Supporting the President's Management Agenda (PMA), the DHS Human Capital Operations Plan (HCOP), and the DHS Learning and Development Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2006-2010 (specifically Goal 4, Strategy 2, and Tactic 1 which is to implement the recommendations of the ADL Enterprise Architecture Study).
- Serving is a key enabling IT component to the DHS Chief Learning Officer's Strategy for establishing a Homeland Security University System.
- Further leveraging simplicity through reductions in Department-wide Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and redundancies in DHS-wide training needs.
- Direct support of Department Information Technology Portfolio Management goals

Benefits to be derived from e-Training include:

- Increased functionality through automation of the SF-182 process
- Automated Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) reporting of training to OPM
- Access to professional development, required training, and other enterprise content
- Anticipated integration of competency management capabilities
- Enterprise-leveraged course procurement (i.e., increased buying power)
- Enterprise-leveraged course management. Preliminary analysis showed approximately 75% in cost savings through enterprise licensing of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) courseware versus contracting by individual Components.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 7: e-Rulemaking

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$319)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$765
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$319)
Budget Request	0	0	\$646	0	0	\$765	0	0	\$446

Description of Item

The e-Rulemaking is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish a common, automated and integrated approach to managing the Federal government's rulemaking function. The activity consolidates rulemaking systems at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed through a web-based environment offering such as one-stop access, search capabilities, and public commenting.

Justification

DHS will adjust the FY2012 level downward by \$0.319 million to reflect current year requirements.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance from this decrease.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 8: e-Grants

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$287)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$620
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$287)
Budget Request	0	0	\$596	0	0	\$620	0	0	\$333

Description of Item

The e-Grants creates a single portal for all Federal grant customers to find, apply for, and manage grants on-line. The Grants.gov storefront provides electronic functionality for applicants and grantees and reduces the paper-based processes that previously challenged the Federal grants environment. The initiative is designed to reduce inefficiencies, meet e-Gov goals, and provide benefits to both citizens and the government. Specifically, the initiative enables the government to meet many of the streamlining activities required by Grants Policy Committee, Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act, and called for in the President's Management Agenda, such as deploying a unified search/find capability for grant opportunities, standard data sets, and a common mechanism and processes for applying for Federal grants funds.

Justification

Currently, the E-Grants activity accounts for three items: e-Grants, e-Gov Benefits, and Grants Management Line of Business (GMLoB). This decrease realigns funds from e-Grants to e-Gov Benefits and GMLoB. This provides for clearer visibility and management of these three activities.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance from this decrease. This decrease is offset by the two increases for e-Gov Benefits and GMLoB.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 9: Geospatial Line of Business

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$3)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$65
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$3)
Budget Request	0	0	\$62	0	0	\$65	0	0	\$62

Description of Item

The Geospatial LoB is designed to further refine the opportunities for optimizing and consolidating Federal geospatial-related investments to reduce the cost of government and, at the same time, improve services to citizens. Cross-agency coordination of geospatial activities can identify, consolidate, and reduce or eliminate redundant geospatial investments. The Geospatial will result in a more coordinated approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data, and will ensure sustainable participation from Federal partners to establish a collaborative model for geospatial-related activities and investments.

Justification

DHS will adjust the FY2012 level downward by \$0.003 million to reflect current year requirements.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance from this decrease.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 10: Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$143)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$286
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$143)
Budget Request	0	0	\$143	0	0	\$286	0	0	\$143

Description of Item

The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) goals are to define, analyze, and implement options that will enhance cost savings in the financial management systems, provide for standardization of business processes and data models, promote seamless data exchange between Federal agencies, and strengthen internal controls through integration of core financial and subsidiary systems.

Justification

The FMLoB's current objective is to improve the cost, quality, and performance of financial management (FM) reducing the number of noncompliant systems by leveraging common standards, shared service solutions, and implementing other government-wide reforms that foster efficiencies in Federal financial operations. DHS will adjust the FY2012 level downward by \$0.143 million to reflect current year requirements.

Impact on Performance

The decrease in funding is a result of the standardization, consolidation and optimization for the Financial Management Line of Business. This activity will continue to accomplish its objectives and goals of improving the cost, quality and performance of financial management and reducing the number of noncompliant systems.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 11: e-Integrated Acquisition Environment

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management/Integration of hiring, retention, training and development, and performance programs.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$238)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$1,681
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$238)
Budget Request	0	0	\$1,680	0	0	\$1,681	0	0	\$1,443

Description of Item

The eGov Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) activity is a secure business environment that facilitates and supports cost-effective acquisition of goods and services in support of mission performance. IAE reimburses the General Services Administration (GSA), the eGov Portfolio Manager, for DHS'S share of costs associated with the IAE systems and program:

- Wage Determinations On-Line
- Online Representations and Certifications
- Federal Procurement Data System
- Federal Business Opportunities
- Electronic Subcontracting Reporting Systems
- Excluded Parties List System
- Central Contractor Registration
- Federal Agency Registration
- Dun and Bradstreet

- Managing Partner:
- Under Secretary for Management
- Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
- Office of Strategic Support
- Acquisition Systems Branch

Justification

With the funding decrease, e- Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) as the Presidentially-mandated e-Gov initiative charged with creating a government-wide "environment" of acquisition related systems will continue to support federal acquisition throughout all Federal agencies. It constitutes approximately 17 operational systems supporting federal buyers and their own contract writing system, which is PRISM for DHS. PRISM is directly dependent on the IAE, and interfaces with more than one of the IAE systems. DHS will adjust the FY2012 level downward by \$0.238 million to reflect current year requirements.

Impact on Performance

The decrease in funding will allow DHS to reimburse the General Services Administration (GSA), the eGov Portfolio Manager, for DHS'S share of actual costs associated with the IAE systems and program.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 12: e-Gov Disaster Management

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: Government-wide Mandated Service Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$245)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$12,515
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$245)
Budget Request	0	0	\$12,022	0	0	\$12,515	0	0	\$12,270

Description of Item

Disaster Management is part of the e-Gov Act of 2002, Title II, and Section 214 "Enhancing Crisis Management Through Advanced Information Technology" and is described in OMB M-03-18, "Implementation Guidance for the e-Government Act of 2002." This initiative, which will support disaster assistance and "all hazards" response, is a joint effort involving 10 other Federal agencies that support disaster management. This initiative also supports many of the goals of the Initial National Response Plan dated October 2003.

The scope of the project covers all Federal agencies that are involved in disaster recovery, as well as State, local and tribal disaster recovery organizations and individuals. The value of this program is its contribution to improving disaster preparedness and its potential to reduce property damage and loss of life.

Justification

DHS will adjust the FY2012 level downward by \$0.245 million to reflect current year requirements.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance from this decrease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 13: Strategic Sourcing

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DHS Strategic Goal: Strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management, with a focus on integrating support systems.

PPA: DHS Crosscutting Activity

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$683)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level ¹							5	5	\$2,755
Program (Decrease)							0	0	(\$683)
Budget Request	0	0	\$642	2	2	\$2,755	5	5	\$2,072

¹ There is an adjustment to base of 3 FTE and positions between FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reflect DHS Balanced Workforce Initiatives.

Description of Item

The Strategic Sourcing Program Office (SSPO) is responsible for implementing a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. SSPO provides DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. The SSPO collaborates with stakeholders to develop, deploy, and maintain sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance, improve acquisition efficiency, and optimize commodity management.

Justification

The decreases in program costs are due to contractor conversions and a decrease in programmatic activity spending. As a result Strategic Sourcing has converted three contractors into government FTE in FY 2010 and anticipates hiring two additional FTE in FY2011. This action is consistent with the Workforce Assessment Management Action Directive issued through the DHS Secretary's Efficiency Review initiative. In addition, Strategic Sourcing has been able to reduce the costs to implement certain programmatic activities, such as the spend analysis tool. Although initial cost estimates were over \$1 million annually, Strategic Sourcing was able to implement the spend analysis tool for an annual cost of \$641,000.

Impact on Performance

With this decrease in funding, Strategic Sourcing will continue to implement a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. Strategic Sourcing will continue to provide DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. Therefore, there will be no impact on performance.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Proposed Changes in Department of Homeland Security
Appropriation Language**

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year 2012 and hereafter: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2012 budget: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That such fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.

Explanation of Changes:

The WCF mandate expires annually, and must be re-granted through appropriation language. This is atypical for government working capital funds. Continuity of DHS WCF operations is at risk due to the need for annual re-appropriation. As an example, the HHS and DOJ WCFs do not require annual appropriation language. DHS would like to request specific authorization language establishing the Fund “without fiscal year limitation” to reduce the continuity of operations risk. This permanence would establish a foundation for enhancing the institutional organization and management structures of the Fund.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	380	380	\$663,400
FY 2011 CR¹	414	414	714,306
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2012 DHS Balanced Workforce FTE and Positions.....	70	70	---
2012 Right Size FTE and Positions	20	20	---
Total Increases	90	90	---
Decreases			
2012 Right Size FTE and Positions	(1)	(1)	---
Total Decreases	(1)	(1)	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	89	89	---
2012 Current Services	503	503	714,306
 Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Fee for Service Activity	77	71	76,429
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	(2)	(2)	(37,977)
Government-Wide Mandated Service Activity	---	---	(3,017)
DHS Crosscutting Activity	---	---	1,984
WCF Management Activity	3	2	316
Total Program Changes	78	71	37,735
2012 Request²	581	574	752,041
2011 to 2012 Total Change	167	160	37,735

¹The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

²The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

C: Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request														
	Pos.	FTE	Amount												
FY 2010 Actuals	380	380	\$663,400												
FY 2011 CR	414	414	714,306												
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)															
Increases	90	90	---												
Decreases	(1)	(1)	---												
Total Adjustments-to-Base	89	89	---												
2012 Current Services	503	503	714,306												
Program Changes (See "FY 2010 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	78	71	37,735												
2012 Total Request	581	574	752,041												
2011 to 2012 Total Change	167	160	37,735												
Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 CR			2012 Adjustments to Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			Total Change FY2011 to FY 2012		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Fee for Service Activity	394	394	\$623,533	87	87	\$0	77	71	\$76,429	558	552	\$699,962	164	158	\$76,430
2 Tri-Bureau Service Activity	2	2	\$37,977	---	---	\$0	(2)	(2)	(37,977)	---	---	\$0	(2)	(2)	(37,977)
3 Government-Wide Mandated Service Activity	8	8	\$35,761	(1)	(1)	(\$0)	---	---	(3,017)	7	7	\$32,744	(1)	(1)	(3,017)
4 DHS Crosscutting Activity	2	2	\$15,719	3	3	(\$0)	---	---	1,984	5	5	\$17,703	3	3	1,984
5 WCF Management Activity	8	8	\$1,316	---	---	(\$0)	3	2	316	11	11	\$1,632	3	3	316
Total	414	414	\$714,306	89	89	(\$0)	78	71	\$37,735	581	575	\$752,041	167	161	\$37,735

Note: The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

Note: The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not applicable to the DHS Working Capital Fund.

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$35,517	\$43,806	\$66,540	\$22,734
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,046	\$1,199	\$1,393	\$194
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	\$20	\$20	\$0
12.1 Benefits	10,869	\$12,867	\$23,068	\$10,201
13.0 Benefits - former	---	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$47,432	\$57,892	\$91,022	\$33,130
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	393	393	\$419	27
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	\$4	1
23.1 GSA rent	63,529	63,529	\$95,439	31,910
23.2 Other rent	1,947	\$12,112	\$0	(12,112)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	20,015	20,015	\$22,883	2,868
24.0 Printing and reproduction	88	88	\$41	(47)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	14,900	\$18,369	\$12,415	(5,954)
25.2 Other services	83,813	\$92,596	\$123,501	30,905
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	245,899	\$262,146	\$105,304	(156,842)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	37,557	\$37,590	\$0	(37,590)
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	\$30	30
25.6 Medical care	---	---	\$1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	69,431	\$70,913	\$102,573	31,660
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	\$0	\$0	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	838	838	\$834	(5)
31.0 Equipment	77,556	\$77,822	\$197,575	119,753
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	---
42.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions				
43.0 Interest & Dividends/ Legal Fees				
Total, Other Object Classes	615,969	656,414	661,019	4,605
Total, Direct Obligations	663,400	714,306	752,041	37,735
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	\$0	\$0	
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	\$0	\$0	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	\$0	\$0	
Total requirements	\$663,400	\$714,306	\$752,041	\$37,735

Note: The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

Note: The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actuals	2011 CR	FY2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.		Total
Total, SES	4	2	2	---
Total, EX	0	0	0	---

GS-15	113	124	126	2
GS-14	106	132	140	8
GS-13	48	49	122	73
GS-12	39	37	92	55
GS-11	22	24	40	16
GS-10	0	0	0	---
GS-9	28	27	24	(3)
GS-8	7	7	11	4
GS-7	8	6	24	18
GS-6	3	4	0	(4)
GS-5	2	2	0	(2)
Other Graded Positions	0	0	0	---
Ungraded Positions	0	0	0	---
Total Permanent Positions	380	414	581	167
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	---	---	---	---
FTE	380	414	574	167
Headquarters	380	414	581	167
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	380	414	581	167
Average ES Salary	\$ 138,576	\$ 144,119	\$ 149,884	\$ 5,765
Average GS Salary	\$ 86,927	\$ 89,033	\$ 90,279	\$ 1,246
Average GS Grade	13	13	13	(0)

Note: The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

Note: The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable to the DHS Working Capital Fund

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Not Applicable to the DHS Working Capital Fund.

I: Changes in Full Time Equivalent Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
DHS Working Capital Fund
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	310	380	414
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Description: Fee For Service Activities	71	25	158
Increase #2: Description: Tri-Bureau Activities	1	1	0
Increase #3: Description: Government-wide Mandated Service	0	5	0
Increase #4: Description: DHS Cross Cutting Activities	0	2	3
Increase #5 Description: WCF Management	0	1	2
Sub-Total Increases	72	34	163
DECREASES			
Decrease #1: Description: Fee For Service Activities	0	0	0
Decrease #2: Description: Tri-Bureau Activities	(1)	0	(2)
Decrease #3: Description: Government-wide Mandated Service	0	0	(1)
Decrease #4: Description: DHS Cross Cutting Activities	0	0	0
Decrease #5: Description: WCF Management	(1)	0	0
Sub-Total Decreases	(2)	0	(3)
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	380	414	574
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	157	34	161

Note: The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

Note: The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

J: FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program, Project and Activity

Fee for Service Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request		Delta FY2011- FY 2012	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
GSA RENT	4	65,440	5	75,606	5	95,439	-	19,833
FEDLINK/Library of Congress)	3	10,052	5	11,203	5	31,387	-	20,184
Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	-	26,017	-	30,084	-	25,209	-	(4,875)
Financial Statement Audit	-	14,833	-	15,552	-	19,107	-	3,555
Internal Control Audit	-	1,248	-	4,935	-	1,876	-	(3,059)
Financial Management	17	3,380	15	4,267	36	5,083	21	816
Bankcard Program	-	-	-	532	-	62	-	(470)
TIER	-	700	-	722	-	922	-	200
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	-	36,461	-	36,461	-	40,117	-	3,656
HQ Human Capital	55	7,608	51	14,324	80	15,248	29	924
HCBS/Payroll Service Ops	18	7,397	24	7,809	25	7,989	1	180
Flexible Spending Plan	-	2,210	-	2,128	-	2,772	-	644
DHS Executive Leadership Development/Secretary's Leadership Conference	2	207	2	973	4	1,544	2	571
HQ Executive Leadership Development (TEI; SES FORUM and General Workforce Tmg)	-	303	-	306	-	312	-	6
Employee Assistance Program	-	51	-	61	-	62	-	1
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	8	51,168	10	52,650	24	57,762	14	5,112
NCR Infrastructure Operations	30	115,901	30	121,315	86	148,010	56	26,695
Enterprise Licenses Agreements	-	51,713	2	46,474	6	62,486	4	16,012
Procurement Operations	232	48,112	250	48,131	281	52,991	31	4,860
Data Center Consolidation		141,956		150,000		131,585		(18,415)
Sub-Total	369	584,757	394	623,533	552	699,962	158	76,429
	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request		Delta FY2011- FY 2012	
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Tri-bureau Human Resources Shared Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT Services from DOJ	1	37,943	2	37,977	-	-	(2)	(37,977)
Sub-Total	1	37,943	2	37,977	-	-	(2)	(37,977)

Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request		Delta FY2011- FY 2012	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Interagency Council Funding	-	885	-	600	-	911	-	311
Recruitment One-Stop	-	946	-	1,192	-	1,227	-	35
e-Training	3	5,641	8	13,721	7	10,501	(1)	(3,220)
Enterprise HR Integration	-	3,763	-	3,763	-	4,563	-	800
Business Gateway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e-Rulemaking	-	646	-	765	-	446	-	(319)
e-Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case Management Line of Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e-Grants.gov	-	596	-	620	-	333	-	(287)
e-Authentication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources Line of Business	-	261	-	266	-	271	-	5
e-govBenefits	-	-	-	-	-	217	-	217
Financial Management Line of Business	-	143	-	286	-	143	-	(143)
Geospatial Line of Business	-	62	-	65	-	62	-	(3)
IT Infrastructure Line of Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	-	95	-	97	-	107	-	10
IAE Loans & Grants	-	190	-	190	-	190	-	0
e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	-	1,680	-	1,681	-	1,443	-	(238)
e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	-	12,022	-	12,515	-	12,270	-	(245)
Grants Management LoB	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
Sub-Total	3	26,930	8	35,761	7	32,744	(1)	(3,017)
DHS Crosscutting Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request		Delta FY2011- FY 2012	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	-	7,229	-	7,697	-	7,899	-	202
Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Sourcing	-	642	2	2,755	5	2,072	3	(683)
CPO Shared Reporting	-	4,778	-	5,267	-	7,732	-	2,465
Sub-Total	-	12,649	2	15,719	5	17,703	3	1,984
Working Capital Fund Operations	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request		Delta FY2011- FY 2012	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Working Capital Fund Operations	7	1,121	8	1,316	10	1,632	2	316
Sub-Total	7	1,121	8	1,316	10	1,632	2	316
Grand Totals	380	663,400	414	714,306	574	752,041	160	37,735

Note: The FY11 CR amount of \$714M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY11, this is \$76M below stated in the Budget Appendix

Note: The FY12 PB amount of \$752M reflects the amount required for the WCF for FY12, this is \$38M below stated in the Budget Appendix

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS Component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS Components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND requests 70 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND requests 70 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Financial Mgt Support (OFO) – Financial Analyst	17	17									17	17
ELA – Sourcing Analyst									2	2	2	2
ELA - Mgt & Program Analyst									2	2	2	2
HCBS – HR Specialist									1	1	1	1
HQ Human Capital Services – HR Resource Specialist	29	29									29	29
NCR – Administrative Support							1	1			1	1
NCR Communications Security							1	1			1	1
NCR – Computer Specialist							1	1			1	1
NCR – Cost Analyst							1	1			1	1
NCR – Deputy Director							1	1			1	1
NCR – Government Watch Officer							1	1			1	1

NCR – Headquarters DAR							1	1			1	1
NCR – Information Assurance							1	1			1	1
NCR – Information Systems Security Manager							1	1			1	1
NCR IT Specialist - INFOSEC							5	5			5	5
NCR - Manager							2	2			2	2
Strategic Sourcing – Program Analyst									3	3	3	3
Total	46	46					16	16	8	8	70	70

Financial Management Support - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Provide additional details on the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce including:

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: No Additional funding is required
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced. During FY10, \$734,547 was placed on this contract.
- Implementation Timeline – *Do you expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees (for training etc)? When will the contract end? The Financial Management Support activity does not expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees.*
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current Federal employees and do not require additional new Federal positions. None.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Identify funding for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce. No additional funding is required for annualization of FY2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Any adjustments necessary to reflect any contractor conversion that occurred prior to FY 2012 that were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request. \$434,042.00 for follow-on and vacant positions that will be hired within FY 2011

ELA - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Provide additional details on the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce including:

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: \$434,042.00
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced. \$434,042
- Implementation Timeline – *Do you expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees (for training etc)? When will the contract end? OCIO does not expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees.*
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current Federal employees and do not require additional new Federal positions. None.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Identify funding for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce. No additional funding is required for annualization of FY2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Any adjustments necessary to reflect any contractor conversion that occurred prior to FY 2012 that were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request. \$434,042.00 for follow-on and vacant positions that will be hired within FY 2011

HCBS - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: No additional position/funding is required for FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced. Because the contract will be modified to address higher-priority Program requirements, the contract will not show a cost reduction.
- Implementation Timeline – *Do you expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees (for training etc)? When will the contract end?* There is no requirement for contractor/Federal employee overlap.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Identify funding for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce. As no positions have been requested, there is no funding required for the annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Not Applicable

HQ Human Capital Services - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: No additional funding is required for FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, as these positions were converted in FY 2010.
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced. The contractor positions were eliminated in FY2010. The contract is now expired.
- Implementation Timeline – *Do you expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees (for training etc)? When will the contract end?* The Implementation Timeline was completed in FY 2010.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

As no positions have been requested, there is no funding required for the annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Not Applicable

NCRIO - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Provide additional details on the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce including:

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: N/A
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced. N/A
- Implementation Timeline – *Do you expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees (for training etc)? When will the contract end?* N/A
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current Federal employees and do not require additional new Federal positions. N/A

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Identify funding for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce. No additional funding is required for annualization of FY2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.

Note: NCRIO's activity has 30 positions and FTE during FY2011 CR. The FY12 President's Budget identifies 16 Workforce Balance positions and FTE's converted in FY11 and a program increase of 40 positions and FTE's in FY2012. This total 84 FTE's and positions for the NCRIO activity.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Any adjustments necessary to reflect any contractor conversion that occurred prior to FY 2012 that were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request. \$8,136,300.00. for follow-on and vacant positions that will be hired within FY 2011

Strategic Sourcing - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Provide additional details on the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce including:

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: \$1,444,985
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced. : \$1,444,985
- Implementation Timeline –The contract for contract support services ended on September 28, 2010. Overlap of contractor and Federal employees was negligible.
- There are not contractor functions that will be absorbed by current Federal employees. All contractor functions required new Federal positions.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Identify funding for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce. No additional funding is required for annualization of FY2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Any adjustments necessary to reflect any contractor conversion that occurred prior to FY 2012 that were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request. N/A

L. FY 2010-FY2012 Expenses by Activity and Customer

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	CBP - FY10 Actuals	CBP - FY11 Full CR	CBP - FY12 CJ	FLETC - FY10 Actuals	FLETC - FY11 Full CR	FLETC - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	2,905,740	3,011,010	6,488,231	160,807	193,103	275,419
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	2,441,317	2,714,622	3,126,201	622,180	692,174	809,123
CFO	Internal Control Audit	226,791	880,113	425,229	48,347	230,001	58,976
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	125,151	3,543	0	4,923	6,686
CFO	THER	50,035	51,575	61,488	50,035	51,575	61,488
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	7,289,253	7,289,253	7,974,982	315,396	315,396	321,710
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	2,369,047	2,501,000	2,131,709	51,186	54,037	47,273
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	597,161	681,454	708,236	20,076	14,724	16,076
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Cont)	18,974	88,992	395,445	3,043	14,273	8,976
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	12,131,715	12,483,142	12,698,833	271,185	279,041	390,660
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	0	0	1,448,467	0	0	0
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	11,042,662	10,635,646	12,628,404	536,790	493,938	615,164
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	7,563,410	33,650,000	38,385,000	0	0	0
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	46,636,106	74,111,958	86,475,768	2,079,047	2,343,185	2,611,551
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	CBP - FY10 Actuals	CBP - FY11 Full CR	CBP - FY12 CJ	FLETC - FY10 Actuals	FLETC - FY11 Full CR	FLETC - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	CBP - FY10 Actuals	CBP - FY11 Full CR	CBP - FY12 CJ	FLETC - FY10 Actuals	FLETC - FY11 Full CR	FLETC - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	209,007	174,416	215,255	5,956	5,220	6,007
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	302,763	381,408	313,514	6,542	8,241	7,116
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	1,236,956	4,410,060	2,658,762	26,639	95,284	123,309
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	1,205,031	1,205,031	1,165,841	26,036	26,036	26,463
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	187,923	222,295	105,477	5,624	6,652	2,943
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	83,530	85,210	69,356	1,805	1,841	1,574
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	51,199	0	0	1,429
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	41,525	83,055	33,747	1,243	2,486	942
CIO	Geospatial LOB	18,023	18,935	14,644	539	567	409
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	27,616	28,169	25,202	826	843	703
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	202,209	202,209	215,703	53,998	53,998	46,163
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	995,471	1,036,307	1,016,000	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	60,837	61,444	48,542	1,314	1,328	1,102
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	4,570,891	7,908,539	5,933,242	130,522	202,496	218,160
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	CBP - FY10 Actuals	CBP - FY11 Full CR	CBP - FY12 CJ	FLETC - FY10 Actuals	FLETC - FY11 Full CR	FLETC - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	1,128,887	1,202,022	1,236,187	175,786	187,174	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	128,300	551,024	389,573	44,905	192,858	37,300
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	368,899	406,560	565,273	229,216	252,616	226,117
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	1,626,086	2,159,606	2,191,033	449,907	632,648	263,417
Manager	WCF Management Activity	CBP - FY10 Actuals	CBP - FY11 Full CR	CBP - FY12 CJ	FLETC - FY10 Actuals	FLETC - FY11 Full CR	FLETC - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	100,335	117,765	178,053	6,157	7,226	6,649
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	100,335	117,765	178,053	6,157	7,226	6,649
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	52,933,418	84,297,968	94,778,096	2,665,632	3,185,555	3,099,777

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	ICE - FY10 Actuals	ICE - FY11 Full CR	ICE - FY12 CJ	TSA-FY10 Actuals	TSA-FY11 Full CR	TSA - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	2,396,629	2,457,504	9,670,706	525,193	491,820	3,196,747
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	2,535,512	2,763,162	2,318,033	1,984,838	2,083,224	3,160,420
CFO	Internal Control Audit	160,035	1,094,851	122,331	193,014	638,176	294,036
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	47,588	7,086	0	41,220	3,543
CFO	TIER	50,035	51,575	61,488	50,035	51,575	61,488
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	2,841,723	2,841,723	2,865,323	18,214,801	18,214,801	18,969,629
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	852,106	899,567	823,832	2,448,188	2,584,549	2,251,252
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	339,529	245,108	285,317	492,760	704,220	751,800
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	22,822	107,036	159,308	15,812	74,162	419,769
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfc Trng)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	5,607,912	5,770,360	6,920,595	8,805,855	9,060,939	8,402,442
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	0	0	1,141,210	0	0	1,440,254
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	4,661,453	3,530,093	6,570,689	10,463,730	11,354,273	11,699,576
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	23,850,000	23,850,000	10,500,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	21,200,000
	Fee-for-Service Sub-Total	43,317,757	43,658,567	41,445,918	51,994,226	54,098,959	71,850,956
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	ICE - FY10 Actuals	ICE - FY11 Full CR	ICE - FY12 CJ	TSA-FY10 Actuals	TSA-FY11 Full CR	TSA - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	15,096,443	17,609,981	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	15,096,443	17,609,981	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	ICE - FY10 Actuals	ICE - FY11 Full CR	ICE - FY12 CJ	TSA-FY10 Actuals	TSA-FY11 Full CR	TSA - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	112,127	82,702	115,479	105,787	73,522	108,949
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	108,899	137,186	126,301	312,878	394,151	332,799
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	443,472	1,586,227	1,064,492	1,830,100	4,557,393	3,467,661
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	433,430	433,430	469,668	1,245,290	1,245,290	1,237,557
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	89,105	105,402	56,586	79,215	93,703	53,386
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	1,025	1,065	0	20,821	21,644	5,301
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	30,044	30,648	27,940	86,320	88,054	73,621
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	27,467	0	0	25,914
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	19,691	39,382	18,106	17,505	35,011	17,082
CIO	Geospatial LOB	8,546	8,978	7,858	7,597	7,982	7,414
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	13,094	13,356	13,521	11,641	11,874	12,756
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	226,397	226,397	137,157	148,547	148,547	115,480
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	995,471	1,036,307	1,016,000	1,033,683	1,076,165	1,055,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	21,882	22,100	19,556	62,868	63,497	51,525
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	944
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	2,503,183	3,723,180	3,100,131	4,962,252	7,816,833	6,565,389
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	ICE - FY10 Actuals	ICE - FY11 Full CR	ICE - FY12 CJ	TSA-FY10 Actuals	TSA-FY11 Full CR	TSA - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	354,857	377,846	505,950	1,207,744	1,285,988	1,198,930
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	70,565	303,063	317,046	230,940	991,842	269,385
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	872,010	961,035	1,206,810	271,002	298,669	302,646
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	1,297,432	1,641,944	2,029,806	1,709,686	2,576,499	1,770,961
Manager	WCF Management Activity	ICE - FY10 Actuals	ICE - FY11 Full CR	ICE - FY12 CJ	TSA-FY10 Actuals	TSA-FY11 Full CR	TSA - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	136,433	160,134	121,331	80,336	94,292	114,826
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	136,433	160,134	121,331	80,336	94,292	114,826
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	62,351,247	66,793,806	46,697,186	58,746,500	64,586,583	80,302,132

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	FEMA - FY10 Actuals	FEMA - FY11 Full CR	FEMA- FY12 CJ	NPPD - FY10 Actuals	NPPD - FY11 CR	NPPD - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	0	0	0	12,443,936	16,897,235	21,845,346
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	261,956	269,920	559,422	63,786	47,524	64,999
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	0	0	0	2,312,371	3,333,313	5,639,417
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	2,830,319	3,136,822	3,876,445	51,861	57,712	124,625
CFO	Internal Control Audit	211,068	783,378	617,902	8,604	0	6,577
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	14,449	6,686	0	1,381	0
CFO	TIER	50,035	51,575	61,488	50,035	51,575	61,396
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	2,006,856	2,006,856	4,118,370	287,314	287,314	241,472
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	0	214,764	0	577,273	2,265,631	163,236
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	324,533	342,609	367,589	31,521	33,277	59,090
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	129,854	93,352	96,806	30,858	9,067	16,805
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	23,202	108,820	54,052	10,270	48,167	9,383
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfc Trng)	0	0	0	67,561	68,230	76,497
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	0	0	0	10,186	12,225	15,322
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	3,878,465	3,990,815	3,898,010	4,272,451	4,396,214	4,960,348
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	0	0	311,363	18,819,253	19,303,450	31,134,378
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	3,896,589	3,113,969	5,209,468	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	239,902	240,000	240,000	8,682,706	8,686,256	9,497,999
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	10,508,682	5,900,000	7,200,000	7,796,559	8,000,000	12,000,000
	Fee-for-Service Sub-Total	24,361,461	20,267,329	26,617,601	55,516,546	63,498,571	85,916,890
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	FEMA - FY10 Actuals	FEMA - FY11 Full CR	FEMA- FY12 CJ	NPPD - FY10 Actuals	NPPD - FY11 CR	NPPD - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	FEMA - FY10 Actuals	FEMA - FY11 Full CR	FEMA- FY12 CJ	NPPD - FY10 Actuals	NPPD - FY11 CR	NPPD - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	147,012	13,247	151,407	19,468	11,599	20,050
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	41,475	52,249	42,853	4,028	5,075	7,439
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	168,902	604,134	708,696	210,842	58,678	506,460
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	165,077	165,077	159,355	16,034	16,034	27,663
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	14,272	16,883	74,190	12,497	14,783	9,825
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	561,348	583,538	310,231	0	0	976
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	11,443	11,673	9,480	1,111	1,134	1,646
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	36,012	0	0	4,769
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	3,154	6,308	23,739	2,762	5,523	3,144
CIO	Geospatial LOB	1,369	1,438	10,303	1,199	1,259	1,364
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	2,097	2,139	17,727	1,837	1,873	2,348
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	207,592	207,592	166,400	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	5,627,936	5,859,120	5,744,000	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	8,334	9,235	6,635	809	0	1,152
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	55,240	0	0	174
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	6,960,011	7,532,633	7,516,268	270,587	115,958	587,010
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	FEMA - FY10 Actuals	FEMA - FY11 Full CR	FEMA- FY12 CJ	NPPD - FY10 Actuals	NPPD - FY11 CR	NPPD - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	759,820	809,045	602,818	515,034	548,401	692,235
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	254,880	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	736,157	811,312	436,201	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	1,495,977	1,620,357	1,293,899	515,034	548,401	692,235
Manager	WCF Management Activity	FEMA - FY10 Actuals	FEMA - FY11 Full CR	FEMA- FY12 CJ	NPPD - FY10 Actuals	NPPD - FY11 CR	NPPD - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	50,170	58,886	67,365	92,995	109,150	142,993
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	50,170	58,886	67,365	92,995	109,150	142,993
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	32,867,619	29,479,205	35,495,133	56,395,162	64,272,080	87,339,128

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	Office of Health Affairs- FY10 Actuals	Office of Health Affairs- FY11 Full CR	Office of Health Affairs- FY12 CJ	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY10 Actuals	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY11 CR	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis- FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	2,355,702	2,379,612	3,489,240	9,398,530	8,910,461	8,876,018
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	0	3,694	37,295	288,889	308,280	828,547
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	750,000	349,611	567,892	1,349,000	1,364,000	0
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	99,607	107,342	48,604	41,531	46,088	51,646
CFO	Internal Control Audit	8,617	0	11,632	3,086	0	3,764
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	200,469	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	1,772	0	606	9,886
CFO	THER	0	0	61,396	50,035	51,575	61,488
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	14,080	14,080	17,592	148,844	148,844	142,831
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	166,816	272,787	378,000	1,118,672	1,829,316	3,069,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	2,391	2,524	3,437	25,275	26,683	28,711
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	3,106	688	1,224	13,725	7,271	9,940
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	1,142	5,354	684	9,509	44,599	5,550
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	5,125	5,176	5,573	54,179	54,715	45,249
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	773	925	1,116	8,168	9,803	9,063
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	798,207	821,329	891,415
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	3,355,524	3,448,430	3,367,442	22,920,130	23,515,217	29,382,316
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	1,759,303	1,760,022	3,575,191	3,219,191	3,220,507	4,937,870
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		8,522,185	8,550,714	11,568,099	39,446,971	40,359,294	48,353,294
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	Office of Health Affairs- FY10 Actuals	Office of Health Affairs- FY11 Full CR	Office of Health Affairs- FY12 CJ	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY10 Actuals	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY11 CR	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis- FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Bureau Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	Office of Health Affairs- FY10 Actuals	Office of Health Affairs- FY11 Full CR	Office of Health Affairs- FY12 CJ	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY10 Actuals	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY11 CR	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis- FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	2,872	2,340	2,958	6,909	6,244	7,116
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	306	385	542	3,230	4,069	4,400
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	15,992	4,451	16,463	169,066	47,052	137,003
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	1,216	1,216	2,015	12,857	12,857	16,363
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	2,521	2,982	1,449	6,727	7,958	3,487
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	801	3,406	3,541	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	84	86	120	891	909	973
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	703	0	0	1,693
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	557	1,114	464	1,487	2,973	1,116
CIO	Geospatial LOB	242	254	201	645	678	484
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	371	378	346	989	1,008	833
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	612,371	637,727	625,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	61	62	84	649	656	681
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	143	0	0	0
Gov Mandated Sub-Total		24,222	13,268	26,289	819,227	725,672	799,149
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	Office of Health Affairs- FY10 Actuals	Office of Health Affairs- FY11 Full CR	Office of Health Affairs- FY12 CJ	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY10 Actuals	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY11 CR	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis- FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	82,142	87,464	149,028	266,964	284,259	230,248
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total		82,142	87,464	149,028	266,964	284,259	230,248
Manager	WCF Management Activity	Office of Health Affairs- FY10 Actuals	Office of Health Affairs- FY11 Full CR	Office of Health Affairs- FY12 CJ	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY10 Actuals	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis -FY11 CR	Operations Coord & Intel & Analysis- FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	20,064	23,550	22,974	83,327	97,802	94,208
WCF Mgt Sub-Total		20,064	23,550	22,974	83,327	97,802	94,208
Continuing Activities Sub-Total		8,648,614	8,674,996	11,766,381	40,616,489	41,467,027	49,476,899

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	IG - FY10 Actuals	IG - FY11 Full CR	IG - FY12 CJ	S&T - FY10 Actuals	S&T - FY11 Full CR	S&T - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	0	0	0	7,845,623	7,694,944	9,310,121
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	111,002	117,234	354,065	63,719	275,328	110,537
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	0	0	0	3,032,664	4,345,352	3,124,323
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	48,476	53,721	24,302	28,278	31,264	33,607
CFO	Internal Control Audit	4,308	0	5,816	0	0	4,554
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	1,610	3,543
CFO	TIER	50,035	51,575	61,488	50,035	51,575	61,488
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	97,242	97,242	95,116	109,478	109,478	85,447
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	0	0	0	1,021,173	1,669,880	1,836,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	26,886	28,383	27,363	18,591	19,626	17,392
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	19,923	7,734	9,211	14,214	5,348	5,947
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Cont)	4,565	21,409	5,143	12,172	57,087	3,320
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	0	0	0	39,849	40,244	27,070
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	0	0	0	6,007	7,210	5,422
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	266,069	273,776	240,282	721,456	742,355	506,957
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	23,986	24,607	39,477	13,637,623	14,438,067	14,885,234
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	256,046	0	313,089	395,210	512,941	506,455
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	10,738,634	10,743,026	9,676,874
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	3,800,000
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		908,539	675,681	1,175,352	37,734,727	40,745,335	44,004,291
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	IG - FY10 Actuals	IG - FY11 Full CR	IG - FY12 CJ	S&T - FY10 Actuals	S&T - FY11 Full CR	S&T - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Bureau Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	IG - FY10 Actuals	IG - FY11 Full CR	IG - FY12 CJ	S&T - FY10 Actuals	S&T - FY11 Full CR	S&T - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	2,348	1,967	2,419	20,757	15,856	21,377
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	3,436	4,329	4,078	2,376	2,993	2,632
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	179,837	0	123,871	124,352	34,608	79,184
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	13,676	13,676	15,163	9,456	9,456	9,789
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	2,119	2,506	1,185	17,083	20,208	10,475
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	2,165	2,251	7,711
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	948	967	902	655	669	582
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	575	0	0	5,085
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	468	936	379	3,775	7,550	3,352
CIO	Geospatial LOB	203	213	165	1,638	1,721	1,455
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	311	318	283	2,510	2,561	2,503
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	191,060	199,290	195,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	690	697	631	477	482	408
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	1,373
Gov Mandated Sub-Total		204,036	25,609	149,651	376,304	297,645	340,926
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	IG - FY10 Actuals	IG - FY11 Full CR	IG - FY12 CJ	S&T - FY10 Actuals	S&T - FY11 Full CR	S&T - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	11,500	12,245	0	188,928	201,168	170,637
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	32,075	137,756	188,570
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total		11,500	12,245	0	221,003	338,924	359,207
Manager	WCF Management Activity	IG - FY10 Actuals	IG - FY11 Full CR	IG - FY12 CJ	S&T - FY10 Actuals	S&T - FY11 Full CR	S&T - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	5,744	6,742	3,618	76,185	89,420	96,916
WCF Mgt Sub-Total		5,744	6,742	3,618	76,185	89,420	96,916
Continuing Activities Sub-Total		1,129,819	720,277	1,328,621	38,408,219	41,471,324	44,801,340

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	DNDO - FY10 Actuals	DNDO - FY11 Full CR	DNDO - FY12 CJ	USCG - FY10 Actuals	USCG - FY11 Full CR	USCG - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	3,749,810	4,328,137	4,783,917	0	0	0
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	9,309	91,273	15,640	524,212	548,213	2,098,929
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	0	0	0	3,356,902	2,970,398	3,781,893
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	205,964	1,035,133	197,978
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	66	1,772	0	266,536	3,543
CFO	TIER	0	0	61,396	50,035	51,575	61,488
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	34,769	34,769	27,226	2,184,125	2,184,125	2,235,438
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	320,888	524,734	585,000	0	0	0
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	5,904	6,233	5,221	318,436	336,172	1,727,952
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	4,029	1,698	1,895	130,624	91,598	728,553
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Cont)	3,424	16,057	1,058	5,325	24,977	406,789
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkforce Trng)	12,656	12,781	8,625	0	0	0
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	1,908	2,290	1,728	0	0	0
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	163,735	168,478	144,499	5,398,127	5,554,498	6,601,231
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	5,237,980	5,524,574	4,131,420	0	0	332,974
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	12,136,603	9,467,164	14,653,083
CPO	Procurement Operations	4,552,375	4,554,237	4,291,599	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	8,000,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	14,096,787	15,265,327	14,060,996	24,310,354	22,530,389	40,829,851
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	DNDO - FY10 Actuals	DNDO - FY11 Full CR	DNDO - FY12 CJ	USCG - FY10 Actuals	USCG - FY11 Full CR	USCG - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	DNDO - FY10 Actuals	DNDO - FY11 Full CR	DNDO - FY12 CJ	USCG - FY10 Actuals	USCG - FY11 Full CR	USCG - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	7,551	11,149	8,136	176,158	144,296	181,425
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	755	951	839	40,696	51,267	322,509
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	39,492	10,991	25,480	253,949	592,780	371,596
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	3,003	3,003	3,119	161,975	161,975	1,199,290
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	12,012	14,210	3,987	155,468	183,903	88,899
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	427	6,658	6,921	6,742
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	208	212	186	11,228	11,453	71,345
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	1,935	0	0	43,152
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	2,655	5,309	1,276	34,356	68,712	28,444
CIO	Geospatial LOB	1,152	1,210	554	14,911	15,665	12,344
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	1,765	1,801	953	22,847	23,304	21,242
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	516,176	516,176	417,445
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	1,761,669	1,833,466	1,798,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	152	153	130	8,177	8,259	49,935
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	76	0	0	1,200
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	68,745	48,989	47,098	3,164,268	3,618,177	4,613,568
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	DNDO - FY10 Actuals	DNDO - FY11 Full CR	DNDO - FY12 CJ	USCG - FY10 Actuals	USCG - FY11 Full CR	USCG - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	257,928	274,638	149,044	1,125,602	1,198,524	1,049,902
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	64,150	275,512	393,717
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	941,683	1,037,821	1,094,477
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	257,928	274,638	149,044	2,131,435	2,511,857	2,538,096
Manager	WCF Management Activity	DNDO - FY10 Actuals	DNDO - FY11 Full CR	DNDO - FY12 CJ	USCG - FY10 Actuals	USCG - FY11 Full CR	USCG - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	26,341	30,917	31,668	54,416	63,869	68,743
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	26,341	30,917	31,668	54,416	63,869	68,743
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	14,449,801	15,619,871	14,288,806	29,660,473	28,724,292	48,050,258

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	USCIS - FY10 Actuals	USCIS - FY11 Full CR	USCIS - FY12 CJ	USSS - FY10 Actuals	USSS - FY11 Full CR	USSS - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	2,061,034	2,150,770	4,009,606	47,202	186,489	2,033,126
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	8,968,260	12,282,551	9,239,317	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	624,248	707,536	1,510,798	57,870	65,594	102,006
CFO	Internal Control Audit	153,849	226,819	109,133	21,302	0	10,660
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	14,248	3,543	0	9,429	3,543
CFO	TIER	50,034	51,574	61,488	50,034	51,574	61,396
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	1,431,674	1,431,674	1,521,673	1,042,627	1,042,627	1,031,106
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	522,789	551,907	104,187	326,927	345,136	297,005
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	207,077	150,380	4,416	144,394	94,040	102,826
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	17,497	82,061	2,466	17,877	83,845	57,413
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfcie Trng)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	3,070,025	3,158,956	3,927,633	946,591	974,011	871,127
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	0	0	321,568	0	0	162,401
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	4,172,584	2,921,496	5,155,021	965,333	2,116,701	1,168,769
CPO	Procurement Operations	871,115	871,471	871,471	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	18,037,067	11,000,000	12,500,000	0	0	18,000,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	40,187,251	35,601,443	39,342,320	3,620,156	4,969,446	23,901,378
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	USCIS - FY10 Actuals	USCIS - FY11 Full CR	USCIS - FY12 CJ	USSS - FY10 Actuals	USSS - FY11 Full CR	USSS - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	14,571,647	12,916,011	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	14,571,647	12,916,011	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	USCIS - FY10 Actuals	USCIS - FY11 Full CR	USCIS - FY12 CJ	USSS - FY10 Actuals	USSS - FY11 Full CR	USSS - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	4,620	595	4,758	30,577	27,759	31,491
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	66,812	84,167	1,955	41,781	52,634	45,518
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	272,082	973,191	57,207	170,146	608,585	524,042
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	265,921	265,921	7,270	166,293	166,293	169,264
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	641	759	2,331	29,908	35,378	15,431
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	566	420	437	363
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	18,433	18,804	432	11,527	11,759	10,069
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	1,132	0	0	7,490
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	142	283	746	6,609	13,219	4,937
CIO	Geospatial LOB	62	65	324	2,868	3,014	2,143
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	94	96	557	4,395	4,483	3,687
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	50,419	50,419	54,801	34,019	34,019	28,339
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	497,735	518,154	508,000	268,464	279,006	274,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	13,425	13,559	303	8,395	8,479	7,048
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	101	0	0	65
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	1,190,386	1,926,013	640,483	775,402	1,245,065	1,123,887
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	USCIS - FY10 Actuals	USCIS - FY11 Full CR	USCIS - FY12 CJ	USSS - FY10 Actuals	USSS - FY11 Full CR	USSS - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	764,009	813,506	915,777	102,678	109,330	379,276
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	38,490	165,307	105,682	16,038	68,878	20,722
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	164,186	180,948	338,481	131,416	144,833	74,291
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	966,685	1,159,761	1,359,940	250,132	323,041	474,289
Manager	WCF Management Activity	USCIS - FY10 Actuals	USCIS - FY11 Full CR	USCIS - FY12 CJ	USSS - FY10 Actuals	USSS - FY11 Full CR	USSS - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	99,590	116,890	138,786	12,546	14,725	36,511
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	99,590	116,890	138,786	12,546	14,725	36,511
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	57,015,560	51,720,118	41,481,529	4,658,236	6,552,277	25,536,065

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	US VISIT - FY10 Actuals	US VISIT - FY11 Full CR	US VISIT - FY12 CJ	FPS- FY10 Actuals	USM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	USM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	USM - FY12 CJ Rollup
CAO	GSA RENT	0	0	5,148,831	0	9,150,190	15,974,317	12,924,514
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	3,449	16,522	4,741	0	83,333	324,602	186,274
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	1,751,740	3,083,628	1,804,685	3,161,601	768,386	872,341	791,610
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	51,861	57,712	49,850	0	17,080	17,912	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	3,442	0	2,631	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	0	0	0	0	976,772	1,157,699	1,595,683
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	186	3,544	0	0	2,262	0
CFO	TIER	50,034	51,574	61,396	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	29,309	29,309	41,676	0	106,320	106,320	133,408
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	70,727	354,505	27,983	0	1,192,082	1,949,361	2,866,500
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	4,976	5,254	8,378	0	18,052	19,059	28,439
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	9,462	1,432	2,900	0	16,919	5,193	9,285
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	2,282	10,705	1,619	0	9,892	46,393	5,185
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Tmg)	10,668	10,774	13,203	0	38,700	39,083	42,264
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	1,608	1,930	2,644	0	5,834	7,001	8,465
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	148,684	150,604	0	0	10,078,766	10,276,113	11,359,760
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	31,597	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	5,121,772	5,123,867	2,550,219	0	3,374,332	3,375,712	3,697,171
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fee-for-Service Sub-Total	7,260,015	8,898,001	9,755,897	3,161,601	25,836,658	34,173,368	33,648,558
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	US VISIT - FY10 Actuals	US VISIT - FY11 Full CR	US VISIT - FY12 CJ	FPS- FY10 Actuals	USM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	USM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	USM - FY12 CJ Rollup
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	8,046,585	6,987,786	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	8,046,585	6,987,786	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	US VISIT - FY10 Actuals	US VISIT - FY11 Full CR	US VISIT - FY12 CJ	FPS- FY10 Actuals	USM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	USM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	USM - FY12 CJ Rollup
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	7,708	9,167	7,939	0	5,242	5,225	5,400
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	636	801	1,284	0	2,308	2,906	4,109
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	33,291	9,265	266,365	0	120,762	33,609	117,990
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	2,532	2,532	4,774	0	9,184	9,184	15,283
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	9,877	11,683	3,890	0	5,630	6,660	2,645
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	175	179	284	0	638	649	909
CIO	e-gov/Benefits	0	0	1,888	0	0	0	1,284
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	2,183	4,365	1,245	0	1,245	2,488	846
CIO	Geospatial LOB	947	995	540	0	540	566	367
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	1,451	1,480	929	0	828	843	631
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	38,212	39,858	39,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	128	129	199	0	463	468	637
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	58,928	40,596	289,337	0	185,052	102,456	189,101
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	US VISIT - FY10 Actuals	US VISIT - FY11 Full CR	US VISIT - FY12 CJ	FPS- FY10 Actuals	USM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	USM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	USM - FY12 CJ Rollup
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	16,429	17,493	223,542	0	82,142	87,464	74,514
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	16,038	68,878	95,321	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,474
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	32,466	86,371	318,863	0	82,142	87,464	120,988
Manager	WCF Management Activity	US VISIT - FY10 Actuals	US VISIT - FY11 Full CR	US VISIT - FY12 CJ	FPS- FY10 Actuals	USM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	USM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	USM - FY12 CJ Rollup
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	21,280	24,977	86,620	0	65,870	77,313	68,175
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	21,280	24,977	86,620	0	65,870	77,313	68,175
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	15,419,275	16,037,731	10,450,717	3,161,601	26,169,723	34,440,601	34,026,822

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	Chief Financial Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Financial Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Financial Officer - FY12 CJ	Chief Information Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Information Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Information Officer - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	2,037,499	1,544,069	3,361,358	6,403,228	5,376,125	10,271,789
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	94,788	99,774	303,350	2,599	6,101	6,220
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	160,073	181,729	164,911	1,509,698	1,713,945	1,555,327
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	417	2,058	44,821	28,449	31,455	44,821
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	46,660	2,297	0	0	2,297
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	293,878	348,312	433,364	198,737	235,549	508,515
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	TIER	50,034	51,574	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	35,631	35,631	36,231	27,010	27,010	42,514
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	362,355	592,544	778,500	321,208	525,257	913,500
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	6,051	6,388	7,229	4,587	4,842	8,546
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	5,309	1,740	2,521	3,402	1,319	2,959
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	3,043	14,273	1,408	3,043	14,273	1,652
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	12,970	13,098	11,478	9,832	9,929	13,468
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	1,955	2,347	2,299	1,482	1,779	2,698
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	4,835,289	4,975,356	7,308,155
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	807,430	2,821,273	3,425,743	25,169,077	25,783,790	28,687,891
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	3,186,174	2,327,691	3,934,388
CPO	Procurement Operations	996,153	996,560	1,372,757	8,274,890	8,278,274	10,889,654
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	65,400,000	58,800,000	0
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	4,867,586	6,758,031	9,948,267	115,378,705	108,112,694	64,194,394
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	Chief Financial Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Financial Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Financial Officer - FY12 CJ	Chief Information Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Information Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Information Officer - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	Chief Financial Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Financial Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Financial Officer - FY12 CJ	Chief Information Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Information Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Information Officer - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	1,248	651	1,286	6,979	5,181	7,187
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	773	974	1,116	586	738	1,310
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	40,471	11,263	33,908	30,680	8,538	18,424
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	3,078	3,078	4,151	2,333	2,333	4,870
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	701	829	630	5,582	6,603	3,522
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	213	218	247	162	165	290
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	306	0	0	1,710
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	155	310	202	1,234	2,467	1,127
CIO	Geospatial LOB	67	71	87	535	562	489
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	103	105	151	820	837	842
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	155	157	173	118	120	203
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	46,964	17,656	42,257	49,029	27,544	39,974
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	Chief Financial Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Financial Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Financial Officer - FY12 CJ	Chief Information Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Information Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Information Officer - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	82,142	87,464	90,162	105,964	112,829	230,251
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	82,142	87,464	90,162	105,964	112,829	230,251
Manager	WCF Management Activity	Chief Financial Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Financial Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Financial Officer - FY12 CJ	Chief Information Officer - FY10 Actuals	Chief Information Officer - FY11 Full CR	Chief Information Officer - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	13,343	15,661	20,724	102,915	120,793	242,462
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	13,343	15,661	20,724	102,915	120,793	242,462
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	5,010,035	6,878,812	10,101,410	115,636,613	108,373,860	64,707,081

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	OSEM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	OSEM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	OSEM - FY12 CJ Rollup	WCF - CAO Rent -FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Rent -FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Rent -FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	9,588,440	9,227,387	10,737,456	0	55,058	0
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	447,209	603,926	1,018,969	86	0	119
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	497,878	565,236	512,926	200,388	227,498	206,445
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	8,010	8,400	0	0	0	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	1,266,419	1,501,000	1,510,515	10,571	12,530	12,525
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	1,948	0	0	0	0
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	150,281	150,281	126,284	1,437	1,437	1,047
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	1,676,625	2,849,381	2,713,500	18,125	29,640	22,500
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	24,690	26,064	25,990	244	258	210
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	19,890	7,102	8,790	212	70	73
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	23,587	110,626	4,907	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	51,460	51,970	40,006	0	0	332
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	8,245	9,576	8,013	79	95	66
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	10,331,925	10,522,798	10,555,236	71,899	73,825	68,866
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	281,406	281,521	465,861	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		24,376,065	25,917,216	27,728,453	303,041	400,411	312,183
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	OSEM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	OSEM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	OSEM - FY12 CJ Rollup	WCF - CAO Rent -FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Rent -FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Rent -FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	228,724	463,321	0	0	0	0
Tri-Bureau Sub-Total		228,724	463,321	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	OSEM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	OSEM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	OSEM - FY12 CJ Rollup	WCF - CAO Rent -FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Rent -FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Rent -FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	3,048	2,052	3,137	1,559	777	1,606
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	3,262	3,975	3,891	31	39	32
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	169,956	45,962	132,888	1,632	454	980
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	12,559	12,559	14,469	124	124	120
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	2,210	2,616	1,540	838	991	787
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	158	164	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	900	888	859	9	9	7
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	745	0	0	382
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	490	978	493	185	370	252
CIO	Geospatial LOB	211	225	216	80	84	109
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	325	330	368	123	126	188
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	634	640	603	6	6	5
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gov Mandated Sub-Total		193,753	70,389	159,209	4,587	2,980	4,468
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	OSEM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	OSEM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	OSEM - FY12 CJ Rollup	WCF - CAO Rent -FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Rent -FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Rent -FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	OSEM - FY10 Actuals Rollup	OSEM - FY11 Full CR Rollup	OSEM - FY12 CJ Rollup	WCF - CAO Rent -FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Rent -FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Rent -FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	42,727	50,150	60,904	455	534	647
WCF Mgt Sub-Total		42,727	50,150	60,904	455	534	647
Continuing Activities Sub-Total		24,841,269	26,501,076	27,948,566	308,083	403,925	317,298

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	WCF-CAO-Fedlink FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Fedlink - FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Fedlink- FY12 CJ	Financial Operations - FY10 Actuals	Financial Operations - FY11 Full CR	Financial Operations - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	29,968	33,035	31,216	51,805	176,030	53,963
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	69	0	95	15	0	310
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	55,652	63,181	57,334	20,186	22,916	20,796
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	0	0	0	322	338	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	8,457	10,023	10,020	0	0	0
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	3,543
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	862	862	838	1,149	1,149	2,723
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	10,875	17,784	18,000	14,500	23,712	58,500
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	147	155	168	195	206	547
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	0	42	58	476	56	189
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Cont)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	0	0	265	0	0	863
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	47	57	53	63	76	173
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	57,580	59,060	41,320	197,346	201,368	96,413
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	163,657	184,199	159,367	286,058	425,851	238,020
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	WCF-CAO-Fedlink FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Fedlink - FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Fedlink- FY12 CJ	Financial Operations - FY10 Actuals	Financial Operations - FY11 Full CR	Financial Operations - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	WCF-CAO-Fedlink FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Fedlink - FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Fedlink- FY12 CJ	Financial Operations - FY10 Actuals	Financial Operations - FY11 Full CR	Financial Operations - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	231	216	238	83	78	85
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	19	24	26	25	31	84
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	979	273	784	1,306	363	2,548
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	74	74	96	99	99	312
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	233	275	117	84	100	42
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	5	5	6	7	7	19
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	57	0	0	20
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	51	103	37	19	37	13
CIO	Geospatial LOB	22	23	16	8	9	6
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	34	35	28	12	13	10
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	4	4	4	5	5	13
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	1,652	1,032	1,409	1,648	742	3,152
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	WCF-CAO-Fedlink FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Fedlink - FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Fedlink- FY12 CJ	Financial Operations - FY10 Actuals	Financial Operations - FY11 Full CR	Financial Operations - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	WCF-CAO-Fedlink FY10 Actuals	WCF - CAO Fedlink - FY11 Full CR	WCF - CAO Fedlink- FY12 CJ	Financial Operations - FY10 Actuals	Financial Operations - FY11 Full CR	Financial Operations - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	249	292	319	452	530	767
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	249	292	319	452	530	767
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	165,558	185,523	161,095	288,157	427,123	241,939

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY10 Actuals	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY11 Full CR	WCF HQ Human Capital-FY12 CJ	PSO - FY10 Actuals	PSO - FY11 Full CR	PSO -FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	275,148	44,046	1,215,736	195,930	538,591	380,833
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	5	0	1,215	27	0	572
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	42,504	48,254	43,789	38,192	43,360	39,346
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	0	0	0	832	872	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	8,457	10,023	127,755	50,741	60,140	60,120
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	1,149	1,149	10,681	6,896	6,896	5,026
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	0	0	229,500	87,003	142,272	108,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	195	206	2,147	0	0	1,010
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	437	56	743	106	337	350
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Cont)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Tmg)	0	0	3,384	0	0	1,592
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	63	76	678	378	454	319
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	315,345	324,831	1,283,294	774,029	797,313	401,996
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	417,976	0	0	218,977
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		643,302	428,641	3,336,898	1,154,134	1,590,235	1,218,141
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY10 Actuals	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY11 Full CR	WCF HQ Human Capital-FY12 CJ	PSO - FY10 Actuals	PSO - FY11 Full CR	PSO -FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Bureau Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY10 Actuals	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY11 Full CR	WCF HQ Human Capital-FY12 CJ	PSO - FY10 Actuals	PSO - FY11 Full CR	PSO -FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	295	165	304	161	148	166
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	25	31	329	150	189	155
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	1,306	363	784	7,833	2,180	4,704
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	99	99	1,224	596	596	576
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	178	210	149	160	189	81
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	7	7	73	41	42	34
CIO	e-gov/Benefits	0	0	72	0	0	39
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	39	79	48	35	71	26
CIO	Geospatial LOB	17	18	21	15	16	11
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	26	27	36	23	24	19
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	5	5	51	30	30	24
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gov Mandated Sub-Total		1,997	1,004	3,091	9,044	3,485	5,835
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY10 Actuals	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY11 Full CR	WCF HQ Human Capital-FY12 CJ	PSO - FY10 Actuals	PSO - FY11 Full CR	PSO -FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY10 Actuals	WCF HQ Human Capital - FY11 Full CR	WCF HQ Human Capital-FY12 CJ	PSO - FY10 Actuals	PSO - FY11 Full CR	PSO -FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	1,057	1,241	1,419	3,204	3,760	2,288
WCF Mgt Sub-Total		1,057	1,241	1,419	3,204	3,760	2,288
Continuing Activities Sub-Total		646,357	430,886	3,341,408	1,166,381	1,597,480	1,226,264

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	DHS Executive Leadership - FY10 Actuals	DHS Executive Leadership - FY11 Full CR	DHS Executive Leadership - FY12 CJ	WCF- CIO ITP - FY10 Actuals	WCF- CIO ITP - FY11 Full CR	WCF- CIO ITP - FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	9,989	11,012	73,237	99,894	110,115	104,054
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	3	0	48	173	0	429
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	4,761	5,405	4,905	258,725	293,728	266,545
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	4,229	5,012	5,010	21,143	25,058	45,090
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	THER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	287	287	419	2,873	2,873	3,770
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	3,625	5,928	9,000	36,251	59,280	81,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	49	52	84	488	515	758
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	0	14	29	0	140	262
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfc Trng)	0	0	133	0	0	1,194
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	16	19	27	158	189	239
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	14,334	14,765	77,307	0	0	0
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	37,292	42,494	170,199	419,705	491,898	503,341
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	DHS Executive Leadership - FY10 Actuals	DHS Executive Leadership - FY11 Full CR	DHS Executive Leadership - FY12 CJ	WCF- CIO ITP - FY10 Actuals	WCF- CIO ITP - FY11 Full CR	WCF- CIO ITP - FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	DHS Executive Leadership - FY10 Actuals	DHS Executive Leadership - FY11 Full CR	DHS Executive Leadership - FY12 CJ	WCF- CIO ITP - FY10 Actuals	WCF- CIO ITP - FY11 Full CR	WCF- CIO ITP - FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	36	18	37	1,086	1,004	1,118
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	6	8	13	62	79	116
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	327	91	392	3,263	908	1,960
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	25	25	48	248	248	432
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	20	24	18	1,082	1,279	548
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	2	2	3	17	18	26
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	9	0	0	266
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	4	9	6	239	478	175
CIO	Geospatial LOB	2	2	3	104	109	76
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	3	3	4	159	162	131
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	1	1	2	13	13	18
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	426	183	535	6,273	4,298	4,866
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	DHS Executive Leadership - FY10 Actuals	DHS Executive Leadership - FY11 Full CR	DHS Executive Leadership - FY12 CJ	WCF- CIO ITP - FY10 Actuals	WCF- CIO ITP - FY11 Full CR	WCF- CIO ITP - FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	DHS Executive Leadership - FY10 Actuals	DHS Executive Leadership - FY11 Full CR	DHS Executive Leadership - FY12 CJ	WCF- CIO ITP - FY10 Actuals	WCF- CIO ITP - FY11 Full CR	WCF- CIO ITP - FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	78	91	83	435	510	928
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	78	91	83	435	510	928
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	37,796	42,768	170,817	426,413	496,706	509,135

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	WCF - NCR - FY10 Actuals	WCF - NCR - FY11 Full CR	WCF - NCR -FY12 CJ	WCF - Microsoft-FY10 Actuals	WCF - Microsoft-FY11 Full CR	WCF-Microsoft -FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	89,904	99,104	93,649	9,989	11,012	10,405
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	156	0	834	17	0	48
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	543,455	616,979	559,880	112,839	128,105	116,249
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	19,028	22,553	87,675	2,114	2,506	5,010
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	2,586	2,586	7,330	287	287	419
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	32,626	53,352	157,500	3,625	5,928	9,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	440	464	1,473	49	52	84
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	212	126	510	0	14	29
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfcie Trng)	0	0	2,322	0	0	133
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	142	170	465	16	19	27
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	0	0	0	14,334	14,765	13,773
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	688,550	795,334	911,638	143,270	162,688	155,177
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	WCF - NCR - FY10 Actuals	WCF - NCR - FY11 Full CR	WCF - NCR -FY12 CJ	WCF - Microsoft-FY10 Actuals	WCF - Microsoft-FY11 Full CR	WCF-Microsoft -FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	WCF - NCR - FY10 Actuals	WCF - NCR - FY11 Full CR	WCF - NCR -FY12 CJ	WCF - Microsoft-FY10 Actuals	WCF - Microsoft-FY11 Full CR	WCF-Microsoft -FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	2,502	2,109	2,577	958	438	987
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	56	71	226	6	8	13
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	2,937	818	1,764	327	91	196
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	223	223	840	25	25	48
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	2,272	2,687	1,263	472	558	484
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	15	16	50	2	2	3
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	613	0	0	235
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	502	1,004	404	104	208	155
CIO	Geospatial LOB	218	229	175	45	48	67
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	334	341	302	69	71	116
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	11	11	35	1	1	2
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	9,070	7,509	8,249	2,009	1,450	2,306
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	WCF - NCR - FY10 Actuals	WCF - NCR - FY11 Full CR	WCF - NCR -FY12 CJ	WCF - Microsoft-FY10 Actuals	WCF - Microsoft-FY11 Full CR	WCF-Microsoft -FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	WCF - NCR - FY10 Actuals	WCF - NCR - FY11 Full CR	WCF - NCR -FY12 CJ	WCF - Microsoft-FY10 Actuals	WCF - Microsoft-FY11 Full CR	WCF-Microsoft -FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	510	599	1,573	119	140	335
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	510	599	1,573	119	140	335
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	698,130	803,442	921,460	145,399	164,278	157,818

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY10 Actuals	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY11 Full CR	WCF-ITS DOJ -FY12 CJ	WCF - E Training -FY10 Actuals	WCF - E Training -FY11 Full CR	WCF-E Training-FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	19,979	22,023	20,811	29,968	33,035	117,179
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	35	0	48	8	0	191
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	178,571	202,730	183,968	35,579	40,393	36,654
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	4,229	5,012	5,010	12,685	15,035	20,040
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	575	575	419	2,299	2,299	1,675
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	7,250	11,856	9,000	10,875	17,784	36,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	98	103	84	147	155	337
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	0	28	29	106	42	117
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	0	0	133	0	0	531
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	32	38	27	47	57	106
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	28,668	29,530	27,546	96,578	98,809	123,691
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	287,854
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		239,436	271,895	247,075	188,292	207,609	624,375
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY10 Actuals	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY11 Full CR	WCF-ITS DOJ -FY12 CJ	WCF - E Training -FY10 Actuals	WCF - E Training -FY11 Full CR	WCF-E Training-FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Bureau Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY10 Actuals	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY11 Full CR	WCF-ITS DOJ -FY12 CJ	WCF - E Training -FY10 Actuals	WCF - E Training -FY11 Full CR	WCF-E Training-FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	783	693	807	283	138	291
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	12	16	13	19	24	52
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	653	182	392	0	0	1,568
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	50	50	48	74	74	192
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	746	883	395	149	176	143
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	3	4	3	5	5	11
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	192	0	0	69
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	165	330	126	33	66	46
CIO	Geospatial LOB	72	75	55	14	15	20
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	110	112	94	22	22	34
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	3	3	2	4	4	8
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gov Mandated Sub-Total		2,597	2,348	2,127	603	524	2,434
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY10 Actuals	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY11 Full CR	WCF-ITS DOJ -FY12 CJ	WCF - E Training -FY10 Actuals	WCF - E Training -FY11 Full CR	WCF-E Training-FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY10 Actuals	WCF - ITS DOJ -FY11 Full CR	WCF-ITS DOJ -FY12 CJ	WCF - E Training -FY10 Actuals	WCF - E Training -FY11 Full CR	WCF-E Training-FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	221	259	547	283	332	289
WCF Mgt Sub-Total		221	259	547	283	332	289
Continuing Activities Sub-Total		242,254	274,502	249,749	189,178	208,465	627,098

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	WCF OPO - FY10 Actuals	OPO - FY11 Full CR	OPO -FY12 CJ	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY10 Actuals	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY11 Full CR	WCF CPO Shared Reporting -FY12 CJ
CAO	GSA RENT	1,622,547	2,105,042	2,555,816	0	0	0
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	0	0	119,721	5	0	95
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	235,727	267,618	242,852	23,684	26,888	24,400
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	2,998	3,144	0	0	0	0
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	475,700	626,461	626,250	8,457	10,023	10,020
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	71,836	71,836	52,357	287	287	838
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	529,911	866,541	1,125,000	3,625	5,928	18,000
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	12,199	12,878	10,525	49	52	168
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	5,653	3,509	3,644	0	14	58
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	0	0	16,587	0	0	265
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	3,942	4,731	3,322	16	19	53
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	3,530,966	3,617,436	3,605,346	87,907	89,779	46,422
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		6,491,479	7,579,196	8,361,420	124,029	132,990	100,319
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	WCF OPO - FY10 Actuals	OPO - FY11 Full CR	OPO -FY12 CJ	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY10 Actuals	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY11 Full CR	WCF CPO Shared Reporting -FY12 CJ
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Bureau Sub-Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	WCF OPO - FY10 Actuals	OPO - FY11 Full CR	OPO -FY12 CJ	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY10 Actuals	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY11 Full CR	WCF CPO Shared Reporting -FY12 CJ
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	993	915	1,022	109	92	112
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	1,559	1,964	1,613	6	8	26
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	81,595	22,708	49,000	327	91	784
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	6,205	6,205	5,998	25	25	96
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	985	1,166	501	99	117	55
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	430	439	357	2	2	6
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	243	0	0	27
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	218	436	160	22	44	18
CIO	Geospatial LOB	95	99	70	9	10	8
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	145	148	120	15	15	13
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	240,836	240,836	261,775	0	0	0
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	313	316	250	1	1	4
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gov Mandated Sub-Total		333,374	275,232	321,109	615	405	1,149
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	WCF OPO - FY10 Actuals	OPO - FY11 Full CR	OPO -FY12 CJ	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY10 Actuals	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY11 Full CR	WCF CPO Shared Reporting -FY12 CJ
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	1,064,835	1,173,546	3,441,384	0	0	0
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total		1,064,835	1,173,546	3,441,384	0	0	0
Manager	WCF Management Activity	WCF OPO - FY10 Actuals	OPO - FY11 Full CR	OPO -FY12 CJ	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY10 Actuals	WCF CPO Shared Reporting - FY11 Full CR	WCF CPO Shared Reporting -FY12 CJ
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	23,086	27,097	18,743	170	199	236
WCF Mgt Sub-Total		23,086	27,097	18,743	170	199	236
Continuing Activities Sub-Total		7,912,774	9,055,071	12,142,656	124,813	133,594	101,704

Manager	Fee for Service Activity	WCF Operations -FY10 Actuals	WCF Operations -FY11 Full CR	WCF Operations -FY12 CJ	FY10 Actuals Total	FY11 Full CR Total	FY12 CJ Total
CAO	GSA RENT	32,247	35,544	33,588	65,440,326	75,605,934	95,439,077
CAO	Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	9	0	191	10,051,639	11,203,087	31,386,739
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	5,303	6,021	5,463	26,017,237	30,084,781	25,209,034
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	92	96	0	14,832,999	15,551,646	19,107,195
CFO	Internal Control Audit	0	0	0	1,248,427	4,935,131	1,875,813
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	18,679	20,046	20,040	3,380,293	4,267,451	5,082,642
CFO	Bankcard Program	0	0	0	0	531,603	62,233
CFO	TIER	0	0	0	700,491	722,046	921,860
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	1,724	1,724	1,675	36,460,980	36,460,980	40,117,245
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	21,750	35,568	36,000	7,607,860	14,323,733	15,248,219
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	293	309	337	7,396,729	7,808,715	7,988,527
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	251	84	117	2,209,765	2,128,000	2,771,715
CHCO	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	0	0	0	207,482	973,109	1,544,127
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfrce Trng)	0	0	531	303,000	306,000	311,698
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	95	114	106	51,260	61,200	62,431
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	0	0	0	51,167,083	52,649,270	57,762,187
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	180,970	184,780	96,413	115,900,335	121,315,184	148,009,521
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	0	0	0	51,713,174	46,473,912	62,485,703
CPO	Procurement Operations	0	0	0	48,111,778	48,131,454	52,991,473
CIO	Data Center Consolidation	0	0	0	141,955,718	150,000,000	131,585,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	261,412	284,286	194,461	584,756,575	623,533,236	699,962,439
Manager	Tri-Bureau Service Activity	WCF Operations -FY10 Actuals	WCF Operations -FY11 Full CR	WCF Operations -FY12 CJ	FY10 Actuals Total	FY11 Full CR Total	FY12 CJ Total
CHCO	Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Data Center Services from DOJ	0	0	0	37,943,399	37,977,099	0
	Tri-Bureau Sub-Total	0	0	0	37,943,399	37,977,099	0
Manager	Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	WCF Operations -FY10 Actuals	WCF Operations -FY11 Full CR	WCF Operations -FY12 CJ	FY10 Actuals Total	FY11 Full CR Total	FY12 CJ Total
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	29	21	29	884,523	600,000	911,155
CHCO	Recruitment One-Stop	37	47	52	945,555	1,191,038	1,226,955
CIO - CHCO	e-Training	1,958	545	1,568	5,641,430	13,721,138	10,501,225
CIO - CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	149	149	192	3,762,997	3,762,997	4,562,589
CIO	Business Gateway	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Rulemaking	22	26	14	646,455	764,694	446,475
CIO	e-Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	e-Grants.gov	0	0	0	596,001	619,561	333,118
CIO	e-Authentication	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO - CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	10	11	11	260,870	266,087	271,424
CIO	e-govBenefits	0	0	7	0	0	216,719
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	5	10	4	142,857	285,714	142,857
CIO	Geospatial LOB	5	2	2	62,000	65,137	62,000
CIO	IT Infrastructure LOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	5	3	3	95,000	96,900	106,680
CIO - CPO	e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	0	0	0	1,680,193	1,680,193	1,443,263
CIO - S & T	e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	0	0	0	12,022,071	12,515,400	12,270,000
CIO	IAE Loans & Grants	8	8	8	189,973	191,873	189,973
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	0	0	0	0	0	59,316
	Gov Mandated Sub-Total	2,228	822	1,890	26,929,925	35,760,732	32,743,749
Manager	DHS Crosscutting Activity	WCF Operations -FY10 Actuals	WCF Operations -FY11 Full CR	WCF Operations -FY12 CJ	FY10 Actuals Total	FY11 Full CR Total	FY12 CJ Total
CIO	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	0	0	0	7,228,557	7,696,860	7,898,501
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	0	0	0	641,500	2,755,118	2,072,196
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	0	0	0	4,779,405	5,267,340	7,732,154
CPO	Competitive Sourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DHS Crosscutting Sub-Total	0	0	0	12,649,462	15,719,318	17,702,851
Manager	WCF Management Activity	WCF Operations -FY10 Actuals	WCF Operations -FY11 Full CR	WCF Operations -FY12 CJ	FY10 Actuals Total	FY11 Full CR Total	FY12 CJ Total
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	2	0	0	1,121,094	1,315,846	1,631,700
	WCF Mgt Sub-Total	2	0	0	1,121,094	1,315,846	1,631,700
	Continuing Activities Sub-Total	263,642	285,108	196,351	663,400,455	714,306,231	752,040,739

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations

Analysis and Operations Appropriation



Fiscal Year 2012
Overview
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations*
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	520	\$343,205	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	224	\$20,338	44	\$34,301	180	(\$13,963)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	520	\$343,205	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	224	\$20,338	44	\$34,301	180	(\$13,963)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	520	\$343,205	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	224	\$20,338	44	\$34,301	180	(\$13,963)

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

ii: Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations *
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 Actual						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Analysis and Operations	520	\$343,205	---	---	520	\$343,205	793	\$335,030	---	---	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	---	---	1,017	\$355,368
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	520	343,205	---	---	520	343,205	793	335,030	---	---	793	335,030	1,017	355,368	---	---	1,017	355,368

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations***

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Analysis and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$355,368
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$355,368

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Analysis and Operations



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS). This appropriation includes both National Intelligence Program (NIP) funds for I&A and non-NIP funds for OPS. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work closely together and collaborate with other departmental components and related Federal agencies, as well as State, local, tribal, foreign, and private-sector partners, to improve intelligence analysis, information sharing, incident management support, and situational awareness.

B. Budget Activities:

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) - As a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC), I&A is the nexus between the nation's intelligence apparatus and DHS components and other State, Local, and Private Sector (SLP) partners. I&A ensures that information is gathered from all relevant DHS field operations and other SLP partners and that this information is shared with appropriate stakeholders to produce accurate, timely and actionable analytical intelligence products and services. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (U/SIA) leads I&A, and is also the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT), responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise, and the Department's Chief Information Sharing Officer, responsible for implementing the objectives of the Program Manager – Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE) within DHS.

Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) - OPS plays a pivotal role in DHS's mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America by facilitating the Secretary's responsibilities across the full spectrum of incident management (prevention, protection, response and recovery). OPS provides situational awareness, assessments and operations coordination for the DHS Secretary and facilitates operational information sharing with all DHS components, as well as for Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector and international partners. In support of the Secretary's role as Principal Federal Official (PFO) for domestic incident management, OPS develops and coordinates Departmental and interagency strategic-level operations plans.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Analysis and Operations account requests 1,103 positions, 1,017 FTE, and \$355,368,000 for FY 2012. Details regarding the adjustments-to-base and program increases can be found in the classified annex.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	520	343,205	793	335,030	1,017	355,368	224	20,338	44	34,301	180	(13,963)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	520	\$343,205	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	224	\$20,338	44	\$34,301	180	(\$13,963)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	520	\$343,205	793	\$335,030	1,017	\$355,368	224	\$20,338	44	\$34,301	180	(\$13,963)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

PPA: Analysis and Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	603	520	\$343,205
2011 Continuing Resolution	834	793	335,030
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	185	180	(13,963)
2012 Current Services	1,019	973	321,067
2012 Program Change	84	44	34,301
2012 Total Request	1,103	1,017	355,368

- Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

- Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Justification of Proposed Changes in Analysis and Operations
Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), **\$355,368,000**, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which **\$58,757,000** shall remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, **\$391,000** is for strengthening the Departments acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities: Provided further, That such funds shall be available for training, recruitment, retention, and hiring members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.): Provided further, That such funds shall be available for information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations*
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	603	520	\$343,205
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution ¹	834	793	\$335,030
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other Accounts			
Transfer from Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	6	6	1,050
Transfer from Office of the Director of National Intelligence.....	---	---	50
Total Transfers	6	6	1,100
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.....	---	25	1,876
Annualization of prior year part year funding.....	---	16	2,540
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	3,281
GSA Rent.....	---	---	486
Working Capital Fund Increase.....	---	---	2,933
Total Increases	---	41	11,116
Decreases			
FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	179	133	(8,387)
FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy (Offset to fund non-pay inflation).....	---	---	(3,281)
Reduction due to non-recurring deployment costs.....	---	---	(1,256)
Homeland Security Information Network Efficiencies.....	---	---	(2,000)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(10,913)
Management and Technology Efficiencies.....	---	---	(342)
Total Decreases	179	133	(26,179)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	185	180	(\$13,963)
2012 Current Services	1,019	973	\$321,067
Program Changes			
Program Increases			
Analysis & Operations.....	84	44	34,301
Total Program Changes	84	44	\$34,301
2012 Request	1,103	1,017	\$355,368
2011 to 2012 Total Change	269	224	\$20,338

¹ The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

² A total of \$10.913 million for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following type of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
 Analysis & Operations
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

													2012 Request		
													Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual													603	520	\$343,205
2011 Continuing Resolution													834	793	\$335,030
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)															
Transfers													6	6	1,100
Increases													--	41	11,116
Decreases													179	133	(26,179)
Total Adjustments-to-Base													185	180	(13,963)
2011 Current Services													1,019	973	\$321,067
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)													84	44	34,301
2012 Total Request													1,103	1,017	\$355,368
2011 to 2012 Total Change													269	224	20,338
Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Continuing Resolution			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Analysis & Operations	834	793	335,030	185	180	(13,963)	84	44	34,301	1,103	1,017	355,368	269	224	20,338
Total	834	793	\$335,030	185	180	(\$13,963)	84	44	\$34,301	1,103	1,017	\$355,368	269	224	\$20,338

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

- Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	60,198	78,224	94,225	16,001
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	503	576	643	67
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,001	1,820	2,034	214
12.1 Benefits	16,804	23,718	32,577	8,859
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$78,506	\$104,338	\$129,479	\$25,141
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	4,851	6,886	6,861	(25)
22.0 Transportation of things	332	654	888	234
23.1 GSA rent	10,525	14,792	11,907	(2,885)
23.2 Other rent	225	550	558	8
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1	1	2,369	2,368
23.7 IT Equipment Rental/Lease	140	140	---	(140)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	8	6	80	74
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	168,655	171,399	112,360	(59,039)
25.2 Other services	1,379	455	5	(450)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	57,048	30,387	52,472	22,085
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	200	202	202	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	14,095	5,867	8,368	2,501
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,725	1,995	3,553	1,558
31.0 Equipment	4,515	5,660	26,266	20,606
32.0 Land & structures	1,000	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$264,699	\$238,994	\$225,889	(\$13,105)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$343,205	\$343,332	\$355,368	\$12,036
Unobligated balance, start of year	(5,822)	(5,958)	---	5,958
Unobligated balance, end of year	6,734	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(11,587)	(2,344)	---	2,344
Total requirements	\$332,530	\$335,030	\$355,368	\$20,338

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations*
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	25	30	32	2
Total, EX	3	4	3	(1)
GS-15	119	149	159	10
GS-14	211	288	313	25
GS-13	115	147	222	75
GS-12	71	97	155	58
GS-11	32	61	125	64
GS-9	21	49	72	23
GS-8	---	---	---	---
GS-7	5	6	22	16
GS-6	1	1	---	(1)
GS-5	---	2	---	(2)
Total Permanent Positions	603	834	1,103	269
Unfilled Positions EOY	180	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	603	834	1,103	269
FTE	520	793	1,017	224
Headquarters	528	753	997	244
U.S. Field	75	81	106	25
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	603	834	1,103	269
Average ES Salary	\$ 185,255	\$ 179,328	\$ 192,922	\$ 13,594
Average GS Salary	\$ 122,517	\$ 121,288	\$ 118,196	\$ (3,092)
Average GS Grade	14.00	14.00	14.00	

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

- Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

- Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

- Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations***

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	42,062	41,467	49,477	8,010
Total Working Capital Fund	\$42,062	\$41,467	\$49,477	\$8,010

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking.

Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of the Inspector General



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification
Overview

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i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 ¹ Actual		FY 2011 ² C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations	628	\$132,794	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444	8	\$15,465	3	(\$1,021)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	628	\$132,794	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444	8	\$15,465	3	(\$1,021)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	628	\$132,794	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444	8	\$15,465	3	(\$1,021)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	4	1,071										
Total	4	1,071										

Explanation:

¹ Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) transfer.

² Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

ii: Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 ¹ Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 ³ Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations	---	\$0	628	132,794	628	\$132,794	---	\$0	665	\$129,874	665	\$129,874	---	\$0	676	\$144,318	676	\$144,318
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations	---	---	628	132,794	628	132,794	---	---	665	129,874	665	129,874	---	---	676	144,318	676	144,318
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	0	\$0	628	\$132,794	628	\$132,794	0	\$0	665	\$129,874	665	\$129,874	0	\$0	676	\$144,318	676	\$144,318

Explanation of Changes:

¹ Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) transfer.

² Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
1978	5/31/2010 & 11/30/2010	Inspector General Act of 1978 [PL 95-452] sec. 5	Semiannual Report to Congress - IG Act requires semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the office during the preceding six-month period.	Completed: SAR issued 11/30/10
1991	11/15/2010	CFO Act [PL 101-576] 104 STAT. 2852 Sec. 304	Annual Audit of DHS' Consolidated Financial Statements - The Chief Financial Officers Act requires that an annual financial statement audit be performed at DHS.	Completed: OIG-11-09 - Independent Auditors' Report on DHS' FY 2010 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting, issued 11/2010.
2002	11/15/2010	Reports Consolidation Act of 2002 [PL 106-531] 114 STAT 2538, sec. 3516 (d)	Annual Report on Major Management Challenges - Congress requires an IG report that summarizes what the IG considers to be the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency and briefly assesses the agency's progress.	Completed: OIG-11-11 - Major Management Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security.
2003	9/3/2009	E-Government Act of 2002 [PL 107-347], 116 STAT. 2953 Sec. 3545(b); House Report 107-787 Sec. 3535 (b)(1), p. 34, p. 80, p. 102, p. 109	Annual Information Security Review - Annual independent evaluation of the information security program and practices of the agency to determine the effectiveness of such program and practices.	Completed: OIG-10-112 - Evaluation of DHS' Security Program and Practices For Its Intelligence Systems For Fiscal Year 2010, issued 08/2010.
2003	9/30/2010	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 [PL 107-296] 116 STAT. 2250 Sec. 888(f)	Annual USCG Mission Review - Annual review to assess thoroughly the performance by the Coast Guard of all missions of the Coast Guard, with a particular emphasis on examining the non-homeland security missions.	Completed: OIG-10-106 - Annual Review of the United States Coast Guard's Mission Performance (FY 2009), issued 08/2010.
2005	11/15/2010	DHS Financial Accountability Act [PL 108-330] 118 STAT. 1277 Sec. 4; OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A, II-V	Annual Audit of DHS' Internal Control Over Financial Reporting - Annual audit, jointly conducted by the Chief Financial Officers Council and the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), of DHS' internal control over financial reporting.	Completed: OIG-11-09 - Independent Auditors' Report on DHS' FY 2010 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting, issued 11/2010.
2005	9/30/2010	The Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation Act 2004 [PL 108-293], 118 STAT. 1087 Sec. 809(g)	Annual Cargo Inspection Report - Inspector General report evaluating cargo inspection targeting system for international intermodal cargo containers.	Completed : OIG-10-34 - Cargo Targeting and Examinations, Jan. 2010
2004	TBD	Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004, PL 108-293, Sec. 213(c)(3), p. 11.	National Coast Guard Museum - (3) a certification by the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating that the estimates provided pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) are reasonable and realistic.	Completed: OIG-10-105 - Funding Plan for the United States Coast Guard Museum, issued 08/2010.

2007	9/30/2010	9-11 Commission Act of 2007 [PL 110-53], 121 STAT. 288-89; Conference Report 110-259 Sec. 2022 (A), p. 23-25	Annual Review of Grants to States and High Risk Urban Areas - Requires OIG to conduct audits of a sample of states and high-risk urban areas that receive grant monies. One audit of each state must be conducted every 7 years.	5 states completed; 12 underway.
2007	12/31/2010-	9-11 Commission Act of 2007 [PL 110-53], Conference Report 110-259 Sec. 2022 (D), p. 25.	The Inspector General of the Department shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an annual consolidated report regarding the audits completed during the fiscal year before the date of that report.	OIG-11-20 - Annual Report to Congress on States' and Urban Areas' Management of Homeland Security Grant Programs Fiscal Year 2010, issued 12/2010.
2007	2/1/2010	ONDCP Circular, Drug Control Accounting	Annual Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Review - Reviews at CBP, USCG, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) - Under 21 U.S.C. 1704 (d) and the ONDCP Circular, Drug Control Accounting, our office is required to perform a review.	Completed: OIG-10-43; OIG-10-44; OIG-10-45; OIG-10-46; OIG 10-47; and OIG-10-48, issued Feb. 2010.
2008	End of Each Quarter	Executive Order (EO) 13462; EO 12333	Intelligence Oversight and Quarterly Reporting - Final Report Each Quarter - Executive Order (EO) 13462 requires us to report on Departmental compliance with EO12333, identifying violations and mitigating actions taken in response.	Completed: 12/7/10.
2010	9/30/2010	FY 2010 Appropriations, HR 2892 (enrolled) Title II, p. 8; Conference Report, H Rept 111-298, Title II, p. 23; Joint Explanatory Statement, Title II, p. 31; House Committee Report 111-157, Title II, p. 51	ICE's 287(g) Agreements Report – Report on the performance of Immigration and Customs Enforcement 287(g) agreements [between ICE and state and local officials]	OIG-10-124 - The Performance of 287(g) Agreements Report Update, issued 09/2010.
2010	9/30/2010	FY 2010 Appropriations, HR 2892 (enrolled), Title V, Sec. 521(d), p. 31; Conference Report, H Rept 111-298, Title V, Sec. 521(d), p. 95; Joint Explanatory Statement, Title V, Sec. 521, p. 111; S 1298, Title V, Sec. 525(d), p.64; Senate Committee Report 1	Non-competitive Contracts Review – Review departmental contracts awarded non-competitively and report on the results to the Committees on Appropriations.	Completed: OIG-10-71 - DHS Contracts Awarded Through Other than Full and Open Competition During Fiscal Year 2008. OIG-10-55 - DHS Contracts Awarded through Other Than Full and Open Competition During Fiscal Year 2009.
2010	9/30/2010	FY 2010 Appropriations, House Committee Report 111-157, Title II, p.55	ICE Age Determinations – Committee directs the IG to continue to review ICE practices for determining the age of those in its custody, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations on any cases where ICE uses bone or dental forensic examinations.	Completed: OIG-10-122 - Age Determination Practices for Unaccompanied Alien Children, issued 09/2010.

2010	2/5/2010	FY 2010 Appropriations, Joint Explanatory Statement, Title I, p. 17 and Title III, p. 75; House Committee Report 111-157, Title III, p. 103	FEMA Hiring Practices – Committee directs the IG to investigate the hiring practices of FEMA as it pertains to this issue (FEMA hiring employees at rates above what its budget could support) and report to the Committee within 3 months after the date.	Completed: Letter issued 3/25/2010.
2010	9/30/2010	FY 2010 Appropriations, Joint Explanatory Statement, Title I, p. 17; Senate Committee Report 111-31, Title I, p. 23	CBP Revenue Oversight – Included in the funding [for DHS OIG] are resources for U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] revenue oversight.	Completed: OIG-10-113 - Customs and Border Protection's Importer Self-Assessment Program, issued 09/2010.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Audit, Inspection and Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$144,318
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$144,318

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Office of Inspector General
Audit, Inspections and Investigations



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), 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 (IG) has a dual reporting responsibility to the Secretary of DHS and to the Congress. The OIG serves as an independent and objective inspection, audit, and investigative body to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations. Based on the direction from the Department, for fiscal year (FY) 2012, the OIG received 683 positions, 676 full time equivalents (FTE) and \$144.3 million. This consists of an increase of \$4.0 million to OIG's Emergency Management Oversight operations, an increase of \$7.0 million for investigative services, and a \$4.5 million increase to stay on-course with the *9/11 Commission Audits*. The final settlement also includes reductions, of \$1.6 million for management and technology efficiencies, and \$0.7 million for the Administrative Savings Initiative. This fiscal year, as in FY 2011, DHS is funding Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief efforts in the OIG's base. Prior to FY 2011, these funds had been transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

A. Mission Statement:

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* provided for the establishment of an Office of Inspector General (OIG) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by amendment to the Inspector General Act of 1978. By this action, the Congress and the administration ensured independent and objective audits, inspections, and investigations of the operations of the DHS.

The OIG contributes to the agency's success by providing objective information to promote government management, decision making, and accountability. The OIG focuses on eliminating waste, fraud and abuse, and on identifying problems and recommendations for corrective actions by agency leadership. The OIG provides the agency and the Congress with objective assessments of opportunities to be more successful.

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections, special reviews, and investigations of the Department's programs and operations, including program and financial management, contract and grant activity, and disaster relief efforts. The OIG conducts these reviews to offer recommendations for improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department's operations and activities, when necessary; and to deter, identify, and address fraud, waste, and abuse. The OIG annually publishes a schedule of audits, inspections, and investigations that will assist the Department in fulfilling its mission and goals, and report its findings to the Secretary, the Congress, and the public, when appropriate. The IG statements for the record and testimony may be accessed through our website at www.dhs.gov/xoig.

B. Budget Activities:

The OIG has one budget for audit, inspections, and investigations activity that consists of 676 FTE assigned to the following executive management and oversight teams:

The Executive Office consists of the Inspector General, the Deputy Inspector General, a Chief of Staff, and support staff. It provides executive leadership to the OIG. The office has 4 FTE.

The Office of Congressional and Public Affairs serves as primary liaison to members of the Congress and their staff, the White House and Executive Branch, the media, and to other Federal agencies and governmental entities involved in securing the Nation. The office staff responds to inquiries from the Congress, the White House and the media; notifies Congress about OIG initiatives, policies, and programs; and informs other governmental entities about OIG measures that affect their operations and activities. It also provides advice to the Inspector General and supports OIG staff as they address congressional, White House, and media inquiries. The office has 4 FTE.

The Office of Counsel to the Inspector General provides legal advice and guidance to the Inspector General and other management officials. The office interprets laws, rules and regulations and, reviews reports and correspondence, and further supports audits, inspections, and investigations by ensuring and conducting legal sufficiency reviews. Counsel represents the OIG in Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) actions, and claims filed under the Federal Torts Claims Act (FTCA); represents OIG investigators in conjunction with the Department of Justice (DOJ) in Bivens actions; and assists DOJ with Giglio requests. The office reviews all DHS management directives and delegations to ensure protection of OIG authorities and compliance of applicable laws and regulations. The office serves as the OIG's designated ethics office, manages the OIG's *Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act* responsibilities, furnishes attorney services for the issuance and enforcement of OIG subpoenas, and provides legal advice on OIG operations. The office has 13 FTE.

The Office of Management provides critical administrative support functions, including OIG strategic planning; development and implementation of administrative directives; the OIG's information and office automation systems; oversight of the personnel, procurement, security systems and policy, travel, and accounting services provided to the OIG on a reimbursable basis by the Bureau of Public Debt. The office also prepares the OIG's annual performance plans and the semiannual reports to the Congress. The office has 63 FTE.

The Office of Audits conducts and coordinates audits and program evaluations of the management and financial operations of DHS. Auditors examine the methods employed by agencies, bureaus, grantees, and contractors in carrying out essential programs or activities. The office evaluates whether established goals and objectives are achieved and resources are used economically and efficiently; ensures whether intended and realized results are consistent with laws, regulations, and good business practice; and determines whether financial accountability is achieved and the financial statements are not materially misstated. The office will be conducting reviews on programs addressed in the *American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)* in FY 2012 for program and fiscal management of funds allocated to DHS for fraud, waste, and abuse. The office has 168 FTE.

The Office of Information Technology (IT) Audits conducts audits and evaluations of DHS's information management, cyber infrastructure, and systems integration activities; and provides technical forensics assistance to OIG offices in support of the OIG's fraud prevention and detection mission. The office reviews the cost effectiveness of acquisitions, implementation, and management of major systems, and telecommunications networks across DHS. The office evaluates the systems and related architectures of DHS to ensure they are effective, efficient, and implemented according to applicable policies, standards, and procedures. The office assesses DHS's information security program as mandated by the *Federal Information Security Management Act* (FISMA). The office also provides technical forensics assistance to OIG offices in support of OIG's fraud prevention and detection program. The office has 55 FTE.

The Office of Inspections provides the Inspector General with a means to analyze programs quickly and to evaluate operational efficiency, effectiveness, and vulnerability. This work includes special review of highly visible or sensitive issues that arise suddenly, as well as congressional requests and mandates for studies that require immediate attention. The nature of this work requires timely reporting to high-level audiences, including the Secretary and Congress. The office examines all areas of the Department in an effort to strengthen and unify DHS operations and management systems and make recommendations, which can help ensure that Department programs function efficiently, effectively, and economically. The office also conducts special reporting on international affairs that involve DHS personnel, programs, and operations, civil rights and civil liberties, and science and technology. Additionally, the office is the lead organization in the OIG for monitoring DHS intelligence activities. DHS has two members of the Intelligence Community (IC), i.e., the US Coast Guard (USCG) and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A). The USCG is a long standing member of the IC, and began this role under the Department of Transportation. I&A assumed its membership in the IC at the inception of DHS. Because USCG and I&A represent DHS's connection to the IC, it is essential that we provide oversight of their intelligence activities. Our goal is ensure that the DHS intelligence enterprise conducts its operations according to law, that intelligence is appropriately shared among DHS Components, other Federal agencies, and State and local stakeholders, and initiatives such as fusion centers and protective security advisors operate effectively and efficiently. In this capacity, the office reports on the use of intelligence information within the Department, and coordinates the OIG's interaction with the multi-agency intelligence community. The office has 47 FTE.

The Office of Investigations conducts investigations into allegations of criminal, civil, and administrative misconduct involving DHS employees, contractors, grantees, and programs. These investigations can result in criminal prosecutions, fines, civil monetary penalties, and administrative sanctions and personnel actions. The office has broad investigative and oversight responsibilities and mirrors Departmental priorities in working to ensure the integrity of the Nation's immigration system, borders, ports of entry, and national transportation network. The Office of Investigations is committed to protecting the civil rights and liberties of all persons in the U.S. and investigates all referrals of detainee deaths involving unusual or suspicious circumstances, all on-duty incidents involving the discharge of a firearm by a DHS employee, and all credible allegations of criminal abuse of authority that result in the deprivation of rights or other serious criminal offense. Further, the Office of Investigations conducts investigations

into allegations of gross misuse of classified information, privacy or law enforcement information; and allegations of criminal misconduct in the administration of immigration benefits. In addition, the Office of Investigations oversees the integrity of programs which distribute DHS funds for routine operations; in response to disasters and disaster preparedness training; and in association with programs used in the development of technologies critical to combating terrorism. The Office of Investigations collects, analyzes and distributes data concerning fraud and misconduct through our national hotline operation and the National Center for Disaster Fraud. The Investigations Hotline Correspondence Unit continues improvements to its systems for receiving, routing, and responding to thousands of routine complaints each year which report allegations of criminal or administrative misconduct, theft of Departmental funds, corruption by DHS employees or other serious misconduct involving DHS employees, contractors, grantees, and programs. The unit also receives and responds to congressional and other official correspondence. The Office of Investigations, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Support Unit maintains liaison with FEMA and continues support to the National Center for Disaster Fraud by improving information access and communications; ensuring complaints are referred for investigation; and that prosecutions, and recoveries are accurately tracked and documented. Additionally, the Office of Investigations continues to exercise important oversight responsibilities and monitors the investigative activity of DHS Component internal affairs units who are tasked with investigating administrative misconduct issues within the DHS. The office has 247 FTE.

The Office of Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) provides an aggressive and ongoing audit and investigative effort designed to ensure that disaster relief funds are being spent appropriately, while identifying fraud, waste, and abuse as early as possible. The office is an independent and objective means of keeping the Congress, the Secretary, the Administrator of FEMA and other Federal disaster relief agencies fully informed on problems and deficiencies relating to disaster operations and assistance programs, and progress regarding corrective actions. EMO's focus is weighed heavily towards prevention, including reviewing internal controls, and monitoring and advising DHS and FEMA officials on contracts, grants, and purchase transactions before they are approved. This allows the office to stay current on disaster relief operations and provide on-the-spot advice on internal controls and precedent-setting decisions. The office coordinates with other Federal Offices of Inspector General, meets with State and local officials on audit and investigative matters, and advises contractors and grantees on compliance requirements. The office has 75 FTE.

C. Budget Request Summary:

- The OIG requests 683 positions, 676 FTE and \$144,318,000 for FY 2012. The request consists of \$20,000,000 towards OIG's Emergency Management Oversight operations, which includes an increase of \$4,000,000 from the previous year's enacted budget. The request also includes a \$7,000,000 increase for the proportional growth of the investigations oversight function, an increase of \$4,465,000 for the *9/11 Commission Audits*, a decrease for adjustments-to-base of \$1,021,000, which includes annualization of 3 FTE, inflationary adjustments, a reduction for management and technology efficiencies, and the Administrative Savings Initiative. The request includes \$2.8 million for training and

\$455,000 in support of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

OIG Initial Budget Request

- The Office of Inspector General (OIG) submitted an initial request of \$173.6 million in funding to DHS at the beginning of the FY 2012 budget process. The OIG requested 732 positions and 700 full time equivalents (FTE), which includes 64 new positions, 50 investigators and 14 auditors. Our \$40.8 million request for increase consists of two major Components: 1) \$32.8 million to increase our investigative, audit, and emergency management oversight capabilities, and 2) \$8 million to carry out the 9/11 Commission Act audits of the Department's emergency management grant programs. Specifically, the \$32.8 million will fund 64 new employees and support our Emergency Management Oversight Office. The 64 new employees' costs includes \$7.2 million in salaries; \$6.8 million in personal gear, training, services, and equipment; and \$6.8 million for field office space and systems infrastructure, and other services. Our Emergency Management Oversight Office's support requirements will cost an additional \$8 million. We also included an increase in GSA rent and adjustments to our base lease agreement of \$4 million.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual ¹		FY 2011 C.R. ²		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations	628	\$132,794	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444	8	15,465	3	(\$1,021)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	628	\$132,794	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444	8	\$15,465	3	(\$1,021)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	628	\$132,794	665	\$129,874	676	\$144,318	11	\$14,444	8	\$15,465	3	(\$1,021)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Contracts and Orders	4	1,071										
Total	4	\$1,071										

Explanation:

1 Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

2 Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

AUDIT, INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS:

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	662	628	\$132,794
2011 C.R.	668	665	129,874
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0	3	(1,021)
2012 Current Services	668	668	128,853
2012 Program Change	15	8	15,465
2012 Request	683	676	144,318

- The Office of Inspector General requests \$144,318,000, 683 positions, and 676 FTE, which includes 15 new positions and 8 FTE for investigative services. The request consists of an increase of \$4,000,000 to OIG’s Emergency Management Oversight operations, a \$7,000,000 increase for the proportional growth of the investigations oversight function, and an increase of \$4,465,000 for the 9/11 Commission Audits. The program increase will allow the OIG to properly fulfill OIG’s statutory duty to provide oversight of the Department’s increasing activities in the areas of threat prevention and detection, border protection, immigration enforcement, cyber security, and corruption.
- Consistent with DHS Secretary’s efficiency review, OIG is applying Management and Technology Efficiencies cost savings of \$1,562,000. In addition, the OIG is applying Administrative Savings of \$715,000 to its Audit, Inspections and Investigation program in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Specifically, the OIG’s key legislated responsibilities are to:

- Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management of the Department’s programs and supporting operations;
- Conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the Department’s programs and support operations;
- Detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse;

- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make appropriate recommendations;
- Maintain effective working relationships with other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental entities regarding the mandated duties of the OIG's;
- Inform the Secretary of DHS and Congress of serious problems and recommend corrective actions and implementation strategies;
- Comply with the audit standards of the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office (GAO); avoid duplication of GAO activities; and
- Report violations of federal criminal law to the U.S. Attorney General.

Accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- The OIG issued 124 management audit reports, which included 49 financial assistance grant reports. Due to these efforts, \$103.3 million of questioned costs were identified, of which \$28.4 million were determined to be unsupported. The OIG recovered \$15.1 million as a result of identifying disallowed costs in prior audit reports and investigations. In addition, the OIG identified \$65.8 million in funds that could be put to better use.
- DHS management concurred with 95 percent of the OIG's recommendations.
- OIG investigations resulted in 348 arrests, 276 indictments, 270 convictions, and 126 personnel actions. In addition, the Office of Investigations closed 1,151 investigations and 13,145 complaints, initiated 1,399 new investigations, and issued 915 reports.
- Investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions, and cost savings totaled \$124.3 million.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- The Office of Audits plans to issue 77 program and financial audits in FY 2011. The OIG anticipates that it will complete approximately 34 of the FY 2010 carryover audits in FY 2011 and 43 new program and financial reports. The OIG will continue to work closely with DHS management and congressional oversight committees to identify potential audit work that will promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of departmental programs and operations.
- The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) anticipates conducting 28 engagements. ITA will continue to evaluate the Department's progress in establishing a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The office anticipates conducting projects on evaluations and reviews on DHS-wide network consolidation and implementation of a standard IT platform, immigration systems modernization, and DHS efforts to protect the Nation's cyber infrastructure and privacy.

- The Office of Inspections anticipates initiating 20 new reviews and completing seven reviews started in FY 2010. In addition, the office continues to provide quarterly reports to the President's Intelligence Oversight Board on the Department's compliance regarding intelligence on U.S. persons. The office will continue to review and evaluate the quality of management direction and control exercised overseas at the Component level by inspecting DHS entities at various locations worldwide. The Office of Inspections is also the lead office within the OIG for responding to and executing congressional requests for reviews.

- The Office of Investigations, Inspections Division will conduct internal inspections of the following OIG Investigations offices: the Dallas Field Office, including the Baton Rouge Resident Office and New Orleans Sub-Office; the Tucson Field Office, and Yuma Sub-Office; the Seattle Field Office and Bellingham Sub Office; the McAllen Field Office including the Laredo Resident Office; and the Washington Field Office.

- The Office of Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) will continue its aggressive oversight of FEMA's disaster grant activity with the completion of 50 disaster grant audits to determine cost eligibility while making recommendations to improve grantee and sub-grantee accounting controls, acquisitions, and contracting practices. In addition, EMO plans to issue 14 management reports that promote the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of FEMA's disaster relief operations and ensure that internal controls are in place and operating effectively to reduce opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse.

Anticipated FY 2012 performance is described below:

- The Office of Audits plans to issue and start approximately 92 programmatic and financial audits. The issued audit reports will include nearly 25 FY 2011 carryover audits that include at least 18 financial and grant audits performed by a contractor with OIG oversight, and 49 new performance audits scheduled for completion in FY 2011. The OIG will continue to work closely with DHS management and congressional oversight committees to identify potential audit work that will promote the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of departmental programs and operations.

- The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) will continue to evaluate the Department's progress in establishing a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The office anticipates conducting projects on evaluations and reviews on DHS-wide network consolidation and implementation of a standard IT platform, immigration systems modernization, and DHS's efforts to protect the Nation's cyber infrastructure and privacy. Additionally, ITA anticipates undertaking reviews of the Transportation Security Administration's Office of Security Network, DHS's blackberry security controls, DHS's implementation of the Federal Desktop Core Configuration, and disposal of classified media. As mandated by the *Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)*, the office assesses the Department's progress, action plans, and milestones, to ensure implementation of security policies,

procedures, and systems certification and accreditation for a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The Forensics Division continues to conduct forensic audits and contract fraud reviews and makes recommendations concerning DHS programs that are vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. The Forensics Division anticipates 20 or more engagements during FY 2012.

- The Office of Inspections estimates that it will initiate 30 reviews in FY 2012. The office will continue to focus on matters dealing with the department's overseas interests, immigration enforcement, transportation, chemical, and border security, critical infrastructure protection, civil rights and civil liberties, science and technology, and intelligence.
- The Office of Investigations will continue to protect the personnel, property, and integrity of DHS by vigorously investigating all allegations of corruption involving personnel or programs and investigating the most serious allegations of program fraud and other employee criminal misconduct. The office will continue its emphasis on staffing the border offices while also seeking to ensure effective investigative coverage in areas where there is high volume of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services benefit processing.
- The Office of Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) plans to complete 15 management reviews of FEMA programs and operations and 75 reviews of FEMA grants. The office will deploy experienced staff to FEMA Headquarters and disaster locations to provide on-the-spot advice, assistance, and oversight to DHS, FEMA, State, and local officials after major natural or man-made events that are, or will likely become, Federally declared disasters.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

Program Increase 1: Emergency Management Oversight

PPA: Audit, Inspections and Investigations

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$4,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							0	0	\$4,000
Total Request							0	0	\$4,000

Description of Item

The \$4.0 million requested increase will provide travel, training, rents, contract and supplies in support of the OIG's Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) program. The increase will improve the number and scope of audits performed on grantees and sub-grantees, focusing on grants with potential for problems and areas that are of interest to Congress and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Justification

Funding will ensure the OIG has the appropriate level in support of FEMA, and will fund the completion of 75 disaster grant audits, as well as 15 management audits.

Impact on Performance

From year to year, it is difficult to predict the number of declared disasters that will take place, the type of disasters that will occur, or the scale of a disaster. Therefore, the most effective way to tackle disaster oversight is to be prepared to address all-hazards through a comprehensive focused oversight approach. The increase in the budget will allow us to effectively reach this goal. A factor not taken into consideration in funding disaster oversight is that disaster programs typically last years. When the President declares a state eligible for disaster assistance, various FEMA programs are authorized. Immediate response may include deploying emergency life saving teams, e.g., Urban Search and Rescue or Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, into the affected area. Once a disaster has been declared, FEMA activates the Individual Assistance Program, which provides disaster survivors with housing and other needs, clothing, furniture, transportation, etc. Shortly thereafter, the Public Assistance Program is activated, which provides funding to the State, local governments, tribes, and eligible private-non-profit organizations. Initial funding covers the extra costs incurred to protect lives and property and remove debris. Increase in funding provides the resources to accomplish 25 additional disaster grants audits and one management review audit of FEMA programs and operations.

Program Increase 2: Proportional Growth of DHS Oversight Function

PPA: Audit, Inspections and Investigations

Program Increase: Positions 15 FTE 8 Dollars \$7,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							15	8	\$7,000
Total Request							15	8	\$7,000

Description of Item

The \$7.0 million requested increase will provide funding for 15 new positions, which convert to 8 full-time equivalents (FTE). The 15 new positions will be allocated to investigative services.

Increases in the number of investigators are accompanied by procurement of personnel gear, training, services and equipment directly related to the new employee. Among these cost factors are: telephones, Blackberry service, electronic equipment, travel for training, permanent change of station moves, training, background investigations, physical exams, testing, ammunition, furniture, desktop and laptop computers, uniforms, safety protective equipment, weapons and others. This increase includes the residual cost associated with upgrades and replacement of equipment.

Funding is also provided for GSA rent and adjustments to base lease agreements, field office space, systems infrastructure and services related to providing the proper workspace throughout OIG’s footprint.

Justification

Increases in the number of investigators are accompanied by procurement of personnel gear, training, services and equipment directly related to the new employees. Increase will also fund office space associated with the new positions. The 15 new positions will allow the OIG to address workload growth and program demands throughout the Department.

There is a direct correlation between number of DHS employees, and level of oversight required to sustain the focus on the Department’s priorities.

Impact on Performance

OIG Office of Investigations has broad investigative and oversight responsibilities and mirrors departmental priorities in working to ensure the integrity of the nation’s immigration system, borders, ports of entry, and national transportation network. The additional funding, will allow the office to properly fulfill its statutory duty to provide oversight over the Department’s increasing activities in the areas of threat prevention and detection, border protection, immigration enforcement, cyber security, and corruption.

Program Increase 3: 9/11 Commission Audits

PPA: Audit, Inspections and Investigations

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$4,465

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							0	0	\$4,465
Total Request							0	0	\$4,465

Description of Item

OIG will accomplish 9/11 Commission Audits using both contracted and in-house auditors. Funding pays for contracted auditing services, as well as OIG in-house auditors’ expenses, which includes travel and supplies. OIG expects to perform compliance audits with contracted auditors, and the performance audits with in-house personnel.

Justification

The \$4.465 million increase will provide the necessary funds to stay on course to conduct 8 audits in FY 2012 of the 56 congressionally-mandated 9/11 commission audits by August 2014, including plans to re-audit two states, bringing the total to 58 audits.

Impact on Performance

The increase will enable OIG to comply with the original audit plan. OIG will be able to prioritize, schedule and execute pending *9/11 commission audits*, according to the timeline established by congress. Funding enables the OIG to design the right mix of contracted and in-house services, without stressing its core oversight functions or assets.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Proposed Changes in Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$144,318,000 of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes proposed.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual ¹	662	628	\$132,794
FY 2011 C.R. ²	668	665	129,874
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Council of the IG on Integrity and Efficiency.....	---	---	181
Annualization of prior year part year funding.....	---	3	525
GSA Rent.....	---	---	185
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	365
Total Increases	---	3	1,256
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ³	---	---	(715)
Management and Technology Efficiencies (Offset to fund non-pay inflation)...	---	---	(365)
Management and Technology Efficiencies.....	---	---	(1,197)
Total Decreases	---	---	(2,277)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	3	(1,021)
2012 Current Services	668	668	128,853
Program Changes			
Investigation Staff.....	15	8	7,000
Emergency Management Oversight.....	---	---	4,000
Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Act.....	---	---	4,465
Total Program Changes	15	8	15,465
2012 Request	683	676	144,318
2011 to 2012 Total Change	15	11	14,444

Explanation:

¹ Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

² Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

³ A total of \$715,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is being used from a reduction of OIG travel.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual ¹	662	628	\$132,794
FY 2011 C.R. ²	668	665	129,874
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	3	1,256
Decreases	---	---	(2,277)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	3	(1,021)
FY 2012 Current Services	668	665	128,853
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	15	8	15,465
FY 2012 Total Request	683	673	144,318
2011 to 2012 Total Change	15	8	14,444

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Audit, Inspections and Investigations	668	665	\$129,874	3		(\$1,021)	15	8	\$ 15,465	683	676	\$144,318	15	11	\$14,444
Total	668	665	\$129,874	---	3	(\$1,021)	15	8	\$15,465	683	676	\$144,318	15	11	\$14,444

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 ³ Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Program Change	Adjustments-to-Base
Contracts and orders	4	1,071						
Total	4	1,071						

Explanation:

¹ Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

² Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

³ FY 2010 reflects 688 FTEs which includes 628 fulltime employees, 40 core employees, 16 summerhire employees, and 4 ARRA employees.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security-CFO			\$18,000			\$18,000			\$18,000	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	18,000	---	---	18,000	---	---	18,000	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations (CFO Audits)			\$18,000			\$18,000			\$18,000	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	18,000	---	---	18,000	---	---	18,000	---	---	---

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual (1)	FY 2011 C.R. (2)	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$52,934	\$65,577	\$69,231	\$3,654
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,463	2,521	2,573	52
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	5,406	5,620	5,736	116
12.1 Benefits	20,406	21,756	23,986	2,230
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$81,209	\$95,474	\$101,526	\$6,052
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	4,668	6,463	6,335	(128)
22.0 Transportation of things	149	87	77	(10)
23.1 GSA rent	13,954	13,915	14,187	272
23.2 Other rent	218	235	225	(10)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	2,718	3,405	3,411	6
24.0 Printing and reproduction	42	288	252	(36)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,287	1,965	1,297	(668)
25.2 Other services	11,198	4,098	6,477	2,379
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	7,904	4,359	4,420	61
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	135	139	139	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	339	423	348	(75)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,103	752	821	69
31.0 Equipment	3,015	5,107	4,503	(604)
32.0 Land & structures	1,709	1,010	---	(1,010)
91.0 Unvouchered	146	300	300	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$51,585	\$42,545	\$42,792	\$247
Total, Direct Obligations	\$132,794	\$138,019	\$144,318	\$6,299
Unobligated balance, start of year	(5,464)	(8,145)	---	8,145
Unobligated balance, end of year	8,145	---	---	---
Recoveries	(601)	---	---	---
Adjustments for Other funding Sources FEMA DRF	(21,000)	---	....	---
Total Requirements	113,874	129,874	144,318	14,444

Explanation:

¹ Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

² Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

Office of the Inspector General Audit, Inspections, and Investigations Permanent Positions by Grade

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Grades and Salary Ranges	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	12	12	12	---
Total, EX	1	1	1	---
GS-15	62	62	63	1
GS-14	140	140	148	8
GS-13	222	228	231	3
GS-12	112	112	114	2
GS-11	48	48	49	1
GS-10			---	---
GS-9	47	47	47	---
GS-8	2	2	2	---
GS-7	14	14	14	---
GS-6			---	---
GS-5	2	2	2	---
GS-4	---	---	---	---
GS-3	---	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	662	668	683	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	34	....	....	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	628	668	683	15
FTE	662	665	676	11
Headquarters	306	322	324	2
U.S. Field	356	346	359	13
Total Permanent Positions	662	668	683	15
Average ES Salary	\$ 167,050	\$ 172,062	\$ 176,019	\$ 3,957
Average GS Salary	\$ 82,501	\$ 84,973	\$ 86,927	\$ 1,954
Average GS Grade	12.32	12.40	12.40	---

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 C.R. ²	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$52,934	\$65,577	\$69,231	\$3,654
11.3 Other than perm	2,463	2,521	2,573	52
11.5 Other per comp	5,406	5,620	5,736	116
12.1 Benefits	20,406	21,756	23,986	2,230
13.0 Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0 Travel	4,668	6,463	6,335	(128)
22.0 Transportation of things	149	87	77	(10)
23.1 GSA rent	13,954	13,915	14,187	272
23.2 Other rent	218	235	225	(10)
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2,718	3,405	3,411	6
24.0 Printing	42	288	252	(36)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	4,287	1,965	1,297	(668)
25.2 Other Services	11,198	4,098	6,477	2,379
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	7,904	4,359	4,420	61
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	135	139	139	---
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	339	423	348	(75)
26.0 Supplies & materials	1,103	752	821	69
31.0 Equipment	3,015	5,107	4,503	(604)
32.0 Land & Structures	1,709	1,010	---	(1,010)
91.0 Unvouchered	146	300	300	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Investigations - Operations	132,794	\$138,019	\$144,318	\$6,299
Unobligated balance, start of year	(5,464)	(8,145)	---	8,145
Unobligated balance, end of year	8,145	---	---	---
Recoveries	(601)	---	---	---
Adjustments for Other funding Sources FEMA DRF	(21,000)	---	---	---
Total Requirements	113,874	129,874	144,318	14,444

Explanation:

¹ Includes enacted transfer of \$16.0 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

² Includes \$16.0 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through DRF.

Office of Inspector General (OIG) - OIG is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations and inspections relating to the programs and operations of DHS, recommending ways for the Department to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible. OIG serves as an independent body to deter, identify and address fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in DHS programs and operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$81,209	\$95,474	\$101,526	\$6,052

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 676 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes an increase for 15 new employees, and annualization of 3 additional FTE.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$4,668	\$6,463	\$6,335	(\$128)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects the travel needs for OIG.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$149	\$87	\$77	(\$10)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the transportation of things need for OIG.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$13,954	\$13,915	\$14,187	\$272

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated rent related to the 15 new positions.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$218	\$235	\$225	(\$10)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated other rent needs for OIG.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$2,718	\$3,405	\$3,411	\$6

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects communication, utilities, and miscellaneous charges related to the 15 new positions.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$42	\$288	\$252	(\$36)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated printing needs for OIG.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,287	\$1,965	\$1,297	(\$668)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated advisory and assistance services need for OIG.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$11,198	\$4,098	\$6,477	\$2,379

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects other services need related to the 15 new investigators positions, and for the *9/11 Commission Audits*.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$7,904	\$4,359	\$4,420	\$61

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated purchase needs related to the 15 new positions.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$135	\$139	\$139	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$339	\$423	\$348	(\$75)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated operations and maintenance of equipment need for OIG.

Supplies & materials	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
	\$1,103	\$752	\$821	\$69

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated purchase of supplies and materials related to the 15 new positions and the *9/11 Commission Audits*.

Equipment	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
	\$3,015	\$5,107	\$4,503	(\$604)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated equipment need for OIG.

Land and Structures	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
	1,709	1,010	---	(1,010)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

Unvouchered	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
	\$146	\$300	\$300	\$0

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement personnel to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations
 Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	577	632	665
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			
Description: Program Increase FTE Personnel Support	26	3	8
Increase #2:			
Description: Annualization of Prior Year FTE	25	30	3
Sub-Total Increases	51	33	11
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	628	665	676

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Inspector General
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Audit, Inspections, and Investigations	\$1,260	\$720	\$1,329	\$609
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,260	\$720	\$1,329	\$609

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2012

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation Total Appropriations (Dollars in Thousands)												
Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	46,384	8,170,422	49,408	8,064,713	51,590	8,725,555	2,182	660,842	234	110,486	1,948	550,356
Automation Modernization	63	415,174	63	422,445	63	364,030	-	(58,415)	-	13,599	-	(72,014)
Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	200	738,811	200	800,000	192	527,623	(8)	(272,377)	-	334,008	(8)	(606,385)
Air and Marine Operations	-	600,373	-	519,826	-	470,566	-	(49,260)	-	(35,294)	-	(13,966)
Facilities Management Program	-	539,103	-	319,570	226	283,822	226	(35,748)	-	(25,435)	226	(10,313)
Small Airports	54	6,086	54	8,000	54	8,167	-	167	-	-	-	167
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	46,701	10,469,969	49,725	10,134,554	52,125	10,379,763	2,400	245,209	234	397,364	2,166	(152,155)
COBRA	1,538	390,166	1,683	393,000	1,683	440,521	-	47,521	-	-	-	47,521
Land Border Inspection	287	30,482	287	28,598	287	28,909	-	311	-	-	-	311
Immigration Enforcement Fines	23	142	23	1,037	23	1,041	-	4	-	-	-	4
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	529	80,514	529	89,980	529	91,779	-	1,799	-	-	-	1,799
Immigration User Fee	4,921	592,087	4,311	525,443	4,311	527,629	-	2,186	-	-	-	2,186
Animal & Plant Heal Inspection Services (APHIS)	2,332	322,627	2,332	320,000	2,332	323,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
ESTA	-	-	24	43,651	24	44,524	-	873	-	-	-	873
Global Entry	-	3,214	40	2,500	40	2,615	-	115	-	-	-	115
Subtotal, Fees/Mandatory	9,630	1,419,233	9,229	1,404,209	9,229	1,460,018	-	55,809	-	-	-	55,809
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	56,331	11,889,202	58,954	11,538,763	61,354	11,839,781	2,400	301,018	234	397,364	2,166	(96,346)
Note: FY 2010 Actuals above includes ARRA funds												
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	---	153,070										
Facilities Management Program	---	186,273										
BSFIT Development and Deployment	---	86,543										
Total	---	339,343										

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security																		
Customs and Border Protection																		
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity																		
(Dollars in Thousands)																		
Budget Activity	2010						2011						2012					
	Actuals						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	38,986	6,909,323	7,398	1,261,099	46,384	8,170,422	41,429	6,828,185	7,979	1,236,528	49,408	8,064,713	43,227	7,365,476	8,363	1,360,079	51,590	8,725,555
- HQ Management and Administration	3,099	1,218,915	590	232,174	3,689	1,451,089	3,207	1,191,341	611	226,922	3,818	1,418,263	3,035	1,605,315	578	305,774	3,613	1,911,089
- Border Security Inspections & Trade Facilitation at POEs	12,571	1,891,511	6,191	931,640	18,762	2,823,151	13,690	1,842,355	6,743	907,429	20,433	2,749,784	14,521	1,947,664	7,152	959,297	21,673	2,906,961
- Border Security & Control Between the Ports	22,066	3,601,380	---	---	22,066	3,601,380	23,262	3,587,037	---	---	23,262	3,587,037	24,385	3,619,604	---	---	24,385	3,619,604
- Air and Marine Operations - Salaries	1,251	197,517	616	97,285	1,867	294,802	1,270	207,451	625	102,178	1,895	309,629	1,286	192,894	633	95,007	1,919	287,901
Automation Modernization	32	207,587	32	207,587	63	415,174	32	211,223	32	211,223	63	422,445	32	182,015	32	182,015	63	364,030
Facilities Management	---	539,103	---	---	---	539,103	---	319,570	---	---	---	319,570	226	283,822	---	---	226	283,822
Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technol	200	738,811	---	---	200	738,811	200	800,000	---	---	200	800,000	192	527,623	---	---	192	527,623
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance	---	402,250	---	198,123	---	600,373	---	348,283	---	171,543	---	519,826	---	315,279	---	155,287	---	470,566
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	39,218	8,797,074	7,429	1,666,809	46,647	10,463,883	41,660	8,507,261	8,011	1,619,293	49,671	10,126,554	43,676	8,674,216	8,395	1,697,380	52,071	10,371,596
Small Airports	54	6,086	---	---	54	6,086	54	8,000	---	---	54	8,000	54	8,167	---	---	54	8,167
Fee Accounts	9,630	1,419,233	---	---	9,630	1,419,233	9,229	1,404,209	---	---	9,229	1,404,209	9,229	1,460,018	---	---	9,229	1,460,018
COBRA	1,538	390,166	---	---	1,538	390,166	1,683	393,000	---	---	1,683	393,000	1,683	440,521	---	---	1,683	440,521
Land Border Inspection	287	30,482	---	---	287	30,482	287	28,598	---	---	287	28,598	287	28,909	---	---	287	28,909
Immigration Enforcement Fines	23	142	---	---	23	142	23	1,037	---	---	23	1,037	23	1,041	---	---	23	1,041
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	529	80,514	---	---	529	80,514	529	89,980	---	---	529	89,980	529	91,779	---	---	529	91,779
Immigration User Fee	4,921	592,087	---	---	4,921	592,087	4,311	525,443	---	---	4,311	525,443	4,311	527,629	---	---	4,311	527,629
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)	2,332	322,627	---	---	2,332	322,627	2,332	320,000	---	---	2,332	320,000	2,332	323,000	---	---	2,332	323,000
ESTA	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	43,651	---	---	24	43,651	24	44,524	---	---	24	44,524
Global Entry	---	3,214	---	---	---	3,214	40	2,500	---	---	40	2,500	40	2,615	---	---	40	2,615
Total, CBP	48,902	10,222,393	7,429	1,666,809	56,331	11,889,202	50,943	9,919,469	8,011	1,619,293	58,954	11,538,763	52,959	10,142,400	8,395	1,697,380	61,354	11,839,781
Customs Unclaimed Goods	---	---	---	5,897	---	5,897	---	---	---	5,897	---	5,897	---	---	---	5,897	---	5,897

iii. Status of Congressional Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2010	10/27/2010	Conference Report 111-298, Title I, p. 55 Senate Report 111-31, Title I, p. 13	LOST AND STOLEN PASSPORTS The Committee is concerned that the Department of Homeland Security has not taken all appropriate steps to interrupt terrorist and criminal travel through international border crossings. The Committee is aware that the Department currently tracks and reports on lost and stolen passports through the Forensic Document Laboratory and the Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a semiannual report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security on the number of all lost and stolen passports reported to the Department, a detailed breakdown by issuing country, and the number intercepted by the Department at ports of entry. Also, the report should provide an analysis of any trends regarding lost and stolen passports.	Report is being reviewed in DHS.
2010	11/30/2010	Conference Report 111-298, Title II, p. 66 Senate Amendment HR 2892, Title II, p. 34	ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ENFORCEMENT The conferees have ensured that, within the amounts provided for in this account, there will be sufficient funds to administer the on-going requirements of section 754 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675c), referenced in subtitle F of title VII of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-171, Stat. 154). The conferees direct CBP to continue to work with the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (and all other relevant agencies) to increase collections, and to provide a public report on an annual basis, within 30 days of each year's distributions under the law. The report should summarize CBP's efforts to collect past due amounts and increase current collections, particularly with respect to cases involving unfairly traded U.S. imports from China. The report shall provide the amount of uncollected duties for each antidumping and countervailing duty order, and indicate the amount of open, unpaid bills for each such order. In that report, the Secretary, in consultation with the other relevant agencies, including the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury, should also advise as to whether CBP can adjust its bonding requirements to further protect revenue without violating U.S. law or international obligations, and without imposing unreasonable costs upon importers. The conferees further direct the Secretary to work with the Secretary of Commerce to identify opportunities for the Department of Commerce to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and clarity of liquidation instructions sent to CBP. Increased attention and interagency coordination in these areas could help ensure that steps in the collection of duties are completed in a more expeditious manner.	Report is being drafted in CBP.
2008	12/24/2010	FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriations 110-497, Section 605	SEC. 605. PORT OF ENTRY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM. Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the House Committee on Homeland Security a report on the activities carried out at each demonstration site under the technology demonstration program established under this section. The report shall include an assessment by the Commissioner of the feasibility of incorporating any demonstrated technology for use throughout U.S. Customs and Border Protection.	Report is being reviewed in CBP.
2008	1/31/2011	FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriations 110-497, Section 603 and 604	SEC. 603. PORT OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT STUDY. Not later than January 31 of every other year, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services shall: review the Port of Entry Infrastructure Assessment Study prepared by the U.S. Customs Service, the INS and the GSA and the nationwide strategy to prioritize and address the infrastructure needs at the land ports of entry prepared by DHS and GSA; update the assessment of the infrastructure needs of all United States land ports of entry; and submit an updated assessment of land port of entry infrastructure needs to Congress. SEC. 604. NATIONAL LAND BORDER SECURITY PLAN. Not later than January 31 of every other year, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner, shall prepare a National Land Border Security Plan. In preparing the plan required, the Commissioner shall consult with other appropriate Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and private entities that are involved in international trade across the northern or southern border. The plan shall include a vulnerability, risk, and threat assessment of each port of entry located on the northern border or the southern border. The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner, may establish one or more port security coordinators at each port of entry located on the northern border or the southern border to assist in conducting a vulnerability assessment at such port and to provide other assistance with the preparation of the plan. The plan shall include a description of activities undertaken during the previous year as part of the Secure Border Initiative and actions planned for the coming year as part of the Secure Border Initiative.	Report is being reviewed in CBP.

2009	2/14/2011	Public Law 110-329, HR 2638 Div D, pg 85; House Report 110-862, pg 50; Senate Report 110-396, pg	Annual LPOE Modernization 5-Year Plan (FY 2012 -- FY 2016) That for fiscal year 2010 and thereafter, the annual budget submission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for 'Construction' shall, in consultation with the General Services Administration, include a detailed 5-year plan for all Federal land border port of entry projects with a yearly update of total projected future funding needs.	Report is being reviewed in CBP.
2010	2/28/2010	Conference Report 111-298, Title II, p. 67 Senate Report 111-31, Title II, p. 36	Conference Report 111-298: AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION ... In addition, CBP is directed to continue submitting quarterly reports to the Committees on progress in implementing ACE. Senate Report 111-31: EXPENDITURE PLAN The Committee is pleased with the level of detail and discipline which has been displayed in recent ACE expenditure plans. The Committee includes bill language making not less than \$167,960,000 available for development of ACE upon the submission of a comprehensive expenditure plan for the program. The Committee also expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports.	ACE Q1 Report is being reviewed in CBP.
2010	3/31/2011	Conference Report 111-298, Title I, p. 56 Senate Report 111-31, Title I, p. 13	BORDER TUNNELS The Committee directs the Department to provide semiannual reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on the number of [border] tunnels discovered, their location and demolition, all activities undertaken to prosecute individuals under the Border Tunnel Prevention Act, funding requirements, and the progress made in developing and implementing detection methods used to discover new tunnels. Finally, the Committee directs the Department to designate a border tunnel coordinator to manage border tunnel activities, serve as liaison to State and local law enforcement, and advise Congress on border tunnel issues.	Report is being drafted in CBP.

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level		Appropriated in Last Year of Authorization		FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount		Amount		Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003	2,739,695	1/	3,195,094	2/	8,725,555
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	N/A	-		-		470,566
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	N/A	-		-		527,623
Automation Modernization	N/A	-		-		364,030
Facilities Management	N/A	-		-		283,822
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		2,739,695		3,195,094		10,371,596

1/ Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) - inspection, investigation, detention, and deportations only

2/ Includes \$2,8262,094 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and \$333,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations (P.L. 108-11)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and expenses:

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has made and continues to make great strides in securing America's borders while safeguarding trade, international travel and ensuring the vitality of our economy. CBP is responsible for securing, controlling and managing U.S. borders. This includes protecting the sovereign borders of the United States at and between official ports of entry (POE). CBP is on the frontline protecting the American public against terrorists and instruments of terror and protecting 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.

CBP ensures all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through CBP's official POEs. 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 approved documentation. On a typical day, CBP officers and Agriculture Specialists process more than 1 million international travelers and 60,000 cargo containers before they enter the country. CBP also strives to prevent the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, stolen goods such as vehicles and other illegal items.

CBP has a dual mission: to prevent terrorists and their weapons of mass destruction from entering the U.S. and to facilitate legitimate trade and travel while securing the global trade environment. CBP has found that by using a combination of advanced information, risk assessment, appropriate scanning and other technologies, and by partnering with Federal, state, local, tribal and foreign law enforcement agencies as well as private industry and international partners, these goals need not be mutually exclusive.

In support of this dual mission, CBP has instituted various programs and initiatives such as the Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats, also known as the "Arizona Surge"; a comprehensive multi-year plan to secure America's borders and reduce illegal migration; the Container Security Initiative, a program designed to help increase security for containerized cargo shipped to the United States from around the world and the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, a joint government-business initiative to build cooperative relationships that strengthen overall supply chain and border security.

CBP's primary field occupations consist of CBP officers including import, entry and agriculture specialists, Border Patrol agents, Office of Air and Marine pilots, and marine agents. Its field organization is focused around 20 Border Patrol Sectors with 34 Border Patrol checkpoints and 93 tactical checkpoints between the POEs, 143 stations and substations. Port security is maintained at 20 field offices and 331 associated POEs, of which 15 are pre-clearance stations outside the United States. Personnel use a mix of non-intrusive technology such as large-scale X-rays and Radiation Portal Monitors, targeting systems, air and marine assets, and other forms of automation to ensure the

identification and apprehension of high-risk travelers and cargo and the facilitation of legitimate traffic into the United States. America's frontline border agency employs approximately 61,000 highly trained and professional personnel equipped with the latest homeland security technologies.

Mission Statement

We are the guardians of our Nation's borders.

We are America's frontline.

We safeguard the American homeland at and beyond our borders.

We protect the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror.

We steadfastly enforce the laws of the United States while fostering our Nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

We serve the American public with vigilance, integrity, and professionalism.

Core Values

Vigilance: Vigilance is how we ensure the safety of all Americans. We are continuously watchful and alert to detect, deter, and prevent threats to our Nation. We demonstrate courage and valor in the protection of our Nation.

Service to Country: Service to Country is embodied in the work we do. We are dedicated to defending and upholding the Constitution of the United States. The American people have entrusted us to protect the homeland and defend liberty.

Integrity: Integrity is our cornerstone. We are guided by the highest ethical and moral principles. Our actions bring honor to our agency and ourselves.

B. Budget Activities:

Headquarter Management and Administration

Headquarters Management and Administration provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, including equipment, training, and technical expertise to CBP frontline personnel.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at the Ports of Entry

The Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at the Ports of Entry program facilitates the flow of legitimate travel and trade across U.S. borders while ensuring that threats to the United States are not allowed entry. CBP accomplishes this by using technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation in the screening of entering international cargo and travelers and departing export cargo and in targeted border areas, outbound activities. This program reduces the potential of terrorists' instruments of terror and contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade by deploying CBP officers to the POEs. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the Southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes. The goal of this program is to improve compliance with trade regulations and other mandatory import/export guidance while protecting the U.S. CBP has extended its zone of security beyond its physical borders through the use of bilateral and private-sector partnerships, targeting, and scrutinizing advance information on people and products coming into this country. CBP is cultivating "smart borders" through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy, and has created a unified, recognizable presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.

Border Security and Control Between the Ports of Entry

The primary purpose of the Border Security and Control Between the Ports of Entry program is to establish and maintain effective control of U.S. borders by detecting, responding to, and interdicting border penetrations. A national strategy that consists of five objectives has been established to achieve the mission of this program: (1) Establish a substantial probability of apprehending terrorists and their weapons as they attempt to enter illegally between the POEs; (2) Deter illegal entries through improved enforcement; (3) Detect, apprehend, and deter smugglers of humans, drugs and other contraband; (4) Leverage Smart Border Technology to multiply the effect of enforcement personnel; and (5) Reduce crime in border communities and consequently improve the quality of life and economic vitality of targeted areas. The National Border Patrol Strategy requires increasing national security by augmenting enforcement resources along the Northern and Southwest Border. The proper balance in the deployment of personnel, equipment, intelligence, support, technology, and infrastructure is critical to border security. Reducing vulnerability to the entry of terrorists, illegal aliens and drugs by increasing personnel and resources, is the key to the successful implementation of this strategy.

CBP Air and Marine – Salaries

CBP Air and Marine Salaries support a staff of approximately 1,900 Air Interdiction agents/pilots, Marine Enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. It provides funding to enhance skills and expertise to deter, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the U.S.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP Salaries and Expense requests 51,770 positions, 51,590 FTEs, and \$8,725,555,000 for FY 2012. Program changes include an increase of 414 positions and 234 FTEs:

Program Increases

Data Center Migration - The \$33.385 million increase will provide funding for Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Data Center Consolidation. This increase supports the continuation of DHS efforts to migrate Component systems and applications to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers. The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize information technology (IT) resource acquisitions across Components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency.

Enhancement to Conduct and Integrity – The \$25.939 million increase is requested for polygraphs, background investigations and periodic re-investigations and other aspects of CBP's integrity programs. The increase will ensure CBP is able to exercise integrity oversight authority for CBP operations, personnel, facilities, as well as address the growing threats posed by Foreign Intelligence Services, terrorists, and foreign criminal organizations.

National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P) -The increase of \$19.7 million (33 FTE) for the NTC-P will be used to hire additional staff, relocate existing staff and implement additional improvements in the targeting priorities and methodologies.

Expansion to Staff New POEs/Enhance POE Operations (Canine) - The increase of \$43.1 million (182 FTE) will allow CBP to fund CBP officers (CBPOs) to staff new and expanded POEs and would fund canine assets. The additional CBP officers will enhance CBP's ability to process legitimate travelers and cargo, reducing wait times at the expanded POE's. Working in tandem, the additional CBP officers and canines will increase our enforcement capabilities to prevent the entry of unlawful people and contraband.

Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) - The increase of \$7.5 million (6 FTE) will allow CBP to hire 11 CBP officers to expand the IAP in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Amman. IAP is a part of CBP's layered risk-based approach to prevent terrorists from boarding commercial aircraft destined for the U.S., and reduce the number of improperly documented passengers traveling from or through a country to the U.S. Since its inception IAP has saved CBP \$17,419,115 in processing costs and saved airlines \$19,144,210 in immigration enforcement fines.

Global Supply Chain Security Strategy- The increase of \$7.5 million will allow CBP to conduct cargo screening pilot(s) to assess alternatives to the 100 percent maritime cargo scanning as mandated by the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act (P.L. 109-347; SAFE Port Act). Alternatives to 100 percent scanning extend the zone of security beyond the physical borders, strengthen global supply chain security, and enhance CBP's multi-layered security strategy.

Acquisition Workforce - In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, CBP requests \$3.452 million (13 FTE) in FY 2012 to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness.

Program Decreases

CBP made a number of internal realignments and reductions in order to fully support the staffing level that has been achieved for all of the frontline officers and agents. The salaries and benefit cost across CBP has been rising at a rate higher than general inflation because of the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the low attrition rates; and an increased cost in workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. These reductions/realignments include:

OFO Mission Support Reduction – To achieve a reduction of \$20 million, the Office of Field Operations (OFO) will cut mission support costs involving travel, training, contractual services and the acquisition of supplies that directly support CBP.

Professional Services Initiative - CBP is taking \$10.1 million in reductions associated with a department-wide initiative to curb non-essential professional service contract spending. Professional services contracts include a wide variety of services many of which deliver essential capabilities and services not resident in the CBP workforce. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities.

Pay Reform

Reform of CBP's personnel system is needed to address waste and other inefficiencies that resulted from the merger of employees from three different agencies into CBP. Prior to the establishment of DHS, these agencies had their own overtime systems and policies and the continuation of these different pay and benefit systems and policies hinders CBP's ability to integrate their workforce. CBP needs a uniform system that meets the agency's critical mission and encourages mobility across organizations. CBP proposes a uniform overtime system for its frontline enforcement officers that promotes efficiency while valuing the time and inconvenience to employees when overtime is needed to meet the Agency's critical mission. The standardization of CBP's overtime pay systems is necessary to achieve our mission integration objective. In order to effectively achieve this goal, CBP has drafted legislative changes in law. The legislation also brings all Law Enforcement Officer and Enhanced Customs and Border Protection Officer positions into the same retirement system and is projected to save approximately \$65 million. The proposed legislative language will be sent with the 2012 Budget.

Mission Support Funding Consolidation

Within the FY 2012 Salaries & Expenses President's Budget submission, CBP transferred funding in an effort to consolidate mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into the Headquarters Management and Administration PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and

integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training. This effort was completed in order to better reflect where funding is being executed by function. The funding was previously being utilized to support mission offices and in the revised PPA alignment will continue to be utilized in support of the mission offices. This makes business sense because it will allow our mission support offices to operate more efficiently.

Within the Salaries & Expenses Appropriation, all of the Office of Technology funding, the Internal Affairs and finally the National Program funding for Human Resource Management will be consolidated within the Headquarters Management and Administration PPA. These cross organizational programs within Salaries & Expenses will no longer be funded out of multiple PPAs.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security												
Customs and Border Protection												
Salaries and Expenses												
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity												
(Dollars in Thousands)												
Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
1. Headquarters Management and Administration	3,689	1,451,089	3,818	1,418,263	3,613	1,911,089	(205)	492,826	13	80,781	(218)	412,045
Headquarters Management and Administration at the POEs	2,100	534,832	2,182	520,575	2,080	688,878	(102)	168,303	7	46,094	(109)	122,209
Headquarters Management and Administration Between POEs	1,589	508,995	1,636	495,425	1,533	738,462	(103)	243,037	6	32,384	(109)	210,653
Rent	---	407,262	---	402,263	---	483,749	---	81,486	---	2,303	---	79,183
2. Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE	18,762	2,823,151	20,433	2,749,784	21,673	2,906,961	1,240	157,177	221	29,705	1,019	127,472
Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs	18,140	2,368,494	19,714	2,262,235	20,925	2,507,235	1,211	245,000	188	10,312	1,023	234,688
Harbor maintenance Fee Collection	---	3,226	---	3,226	---	3,274	---	48	---	---	---	48
International Cargo Screening	182	145,477	185	162,000	181	68,757	(4)	(93,243)	---	7,062	(4)	(100,305)
Other International Programs	97	23,456	101	11,181	101	10,684	---	(497)	---	(14)	---	(483)
C-TPAT	199	46,529	207	62,612	207	44,979	---	(17,633)	---	(76)	---	(17,557)
Trusted Traveler Program (TTP)	---	11,361	---	11,274	---	6,311	---	(4,963)	---	(178)	---	(4,785)
Inspection and Detection	---	133,727	---	153,563	---	149,537	---	(4,026)	---	(5,551)	---	1,525
Systems for Targeting	8	32,553	8	32,560	8	31,400	---	(1,160)	---	(1,074)	---	(86)
National Targeting Center	136	35,279	218	26,355	251	46,950	33	20,595	33	16,250	---	4,345
Training at the Ports of Entry	---	23,049	---	24,778	---	37,834	---	13,056	---	2,974	---	10,082
3. Border Security and Control between the POE's	22,066	3,601,380	23,262	3,587,037	24,385	3,619,604	1,123	32,567	---	---	1,123	32,567
Border Security and Control between POEs	21,941	3,549,295	23,182	3,535,286	24,305	3,530,994	1,123	(4,292)	---	---	1,123	(4,292)
Training Between the Ports of Entry	125	52,085	80	51,751	80	88,610	---	36,859	---	---	---	36,859
4. Air and Marine Salaries	1,867	294,802	1,895	309,629	1,919	287,901	24	(21,728)	---	---	24	(21,728)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	46,384	8,170,422	49,408	8,064,713	51,590	8,725,555	2,182	660,842	234	110,486	1,948	550,356
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	46,384	8,170,422	49,408	8,064,713	51,590	8,725,555	2,182	660,842	234	110,486	1,948	550,356
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses												
Headquarters Management and Administration	---	59,244										
Inspection and Detection Technology	---	93,826										
Total	---	153,070										

Note: FY 2010 Actuals total includes ARRA funding.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration (M&A),
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: M&A, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	2,197	2,100	534,832
2011 Annualized CR	2,179	2,182	520,575
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(109)	(109)	122,209
2012 Current Services	2,070	2,073	642,784
2012 Program Change	13	7	46,094
2012 Total Request	2,083	2,080	688,878

CBP requests \$688.878 million for Headquarters Management and Administration – At the Ports.
The request includes:

- Increase for the transfer of \$154.278 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and Training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training. This transfer better reflects where funding is being executed by function.
- Increase of \$16.692 million for the FY 2012 Data Center Migration enhancements.
- Increase of \$14.853 million for OFO positions to staff new POEs.
- Increase of \$10.635 million to enhance conduct and integrity programs and ensure CBP’s workforce is properly vetted and cleared.
- Increase of \$4.022 million for annualization of 250 CBP officers for the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.
- Increase of \$2.638 million for the NTC-P Program.
- Increase of \$2.214 million for annualization for the FY2010 Border Security Supplemental – Integrity and Background Investigations.
- Increase of \$1.692 million for Enhancement to CBP Acquisition Workforce.
- Increase of \$836 thousand for new Field Operations canines to staff at POEs.
- Increase for transfer from BSFIT of \$430 thousand for additional legal services.

- Increase of \$1 thousand for Immigration Advisory Program.
- Decrease of \$13.527 million for the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease of \$13.300 million to terminate the one-time costs associated from the FY 2011 Data Center Migration enhancement.
- Decrease for transfer of \$9.456 million from the Facilities staff to the Construction and Facilities Management account.
- Decrease of \$2.059 million for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze federal pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$1.253 million for the DHS-wide decrease in Professional Services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.
- Decrease of \$393 thousand as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

Note: *Goals and accomplishments associated with the M&A, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation PPA are included with the M&A, Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry PPA.*

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
M&A, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: M&A, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	1,657	1,589	508,995
2011 Annualized CR	1,639	1,636	495,425
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(109)	(109)	210,653
2012 Current Services	1,530	1,527	706,078
2012 Program Change	13	6	32,384
2012 Total Request	1,543	1,533	738,462

CBP requests \$738.462 million for Headquarters Management and Administration – Between the Ports. The request includes:

- Increase for the transfer of \$224.441 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and Training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training. This transfer better reflects where funding is being executed by function.
- Increase of \$27.117 million due to annualization for FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental—1,000 Border Patrol agents.
- Increase of \$16.693 million for the FY 2012 Data Center Migration enhancements.
- Increase of \$15.304 million to enhance conduct and integrity programs and ensure CBP’s workforce is properly vetted and cleared.
- Increase of \$2.313 million for annualization of FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental—Integrity and Background Investigations.
- Increase of \$1.760 million for Enhancement to CBP Acquisition Workforce
- Increase of \$1.525 million for annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental—UAS.
- Increase for transfer of \$618 thousand for legal support from Border Security Fencing Infrastructure and Technology (BSFIT) to Salaries and Expenses (S&E).
- Decrease of \$13.963 million for the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease for transfer of \$13.608 million for Office of Administration, Facilities Management and Engineering staff to Facilities.

- Decrease of \$13.300 million to terminate the one-time costs associated with the FY 2011 Data Center Migration enhancement.
- Decrease of \$2.307 million for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze federal pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$2.183 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease of \$1.373 million for the DHS-wide decrease in Professional Services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Headquarters Management and Administration provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. This program is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Headquarters Management and Administration is comprised of two main groupings: "Policy, Direction and Human Capital," and "Technology and National Support."

Policy, Direction and Human Capital

Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner includes the Commissioner's direct staff and four offices; the Office of Chief Counsel, the Office of Trade Relations, the Office of Policy and Planning, and the Office of Diversity and Civil Rights.

Office of Chief Counsel

The Chief Counsel is the chief legal officer of CBP and reports to the General Counsel of the Department of Homeland Security through the Deputy General Counsel. The Chief Counsel serves as the Ethics Officer for the organization and is the principal legal advisor to the Commissioner of CBP and its officers. The Office of the Chief Counsel provides legal advice to, and legal representation of, CBP officers in matters relating to the activities and functions of CBP. The office is also responsible for reviewing proposed actions to ensure compliance with legal requirements, preparing formal legal opinions, preparing or reviewing responses in all court actions, civil or criminal, involving CBP, and developing, implementing, and evaluating nationwide programs, policies, and procedures within its functional areas. The Office of the Chief Counsel has both a Headquarters and a field structure. The Headquarters office is located in Washington, D.C. and its activities are divided broadly into three functional areas under the supervision of Associate Chief Counsels: Ethics, Labor and Employment; Enforcement; and Trade and Finance. The field structure consists of Associate and Assistant Chief Counsels located in major cities across the United States who advise CBP field managers in their geographic areas.

Office of Trade Relations

The Office of Trade Relations (OTR) is responsible for ensuring that accurate, timely, and consistent information is provided to the international trade community on CBP trade policy, as established by CBP. The Director is the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) for the Commercial Operations Advisory Committee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (COAC). As such, OTR is responsible for

managing CBP's engagement with COAC and supporting the Commissioner in performing his duties as Co-Chair of the COAC. OTR determines the best, most effective and most efficient means of communicating policy matters to the trade community. OTR is responsible for organizing and presenting formal CBP outreach efforts to the trade community, such as the annual Trade Symposium. OTR is the primary point of contact for the international trade community (importers, exporters, carriers, customhouse brokers, forwarders, bond providers, trade associations and financial institutions) for resolution of issues that could not be resolved at the local level or by another Headquarters function.

Office of Policy and Planning (OPP)

The Office of Policy and Planning provides leadership, direction, and advice regarding CBP's overall policy development and implementation; assists and works on behalf of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in defining and advancing CBP priorities through the effective development, review, and implementation of key policy initiatives in coordination with other CBP offices, DHS, and other governmental agencies. OPP serves as the principle advisor to the Commissioner and other senior officials on CBP's strategic planning and, in coordination with Office of Administration and Office of Information and Technology, on the integration of strategic-level planning and performance with resource allocation. OPP has developed and is responsible for implementing CBP's Strategic Management Framework (SMF), which is intended to fully integrate CBP's investment, resource and program management process and ensure that resources are used to maximize the return on investment on CBP's mission focused goals.

Office of Diversity and Civil Rights (DCR)

The Office of Diversity and Civil Rights (DCR), formerly the Office of Equal Opportunity, is responsible for ensuring diversity and inclusion, and compliance with civil rights and civil liberties statutes, regulations and policies. DCR provides leadership input in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of CBP's policies and programs in these aforementioned areas. In addition, DCR ensures diversity and inclusion in all CBP programs and activities; processes complaints of discrimination filed by applicants and employees; and allegations of civil liberties violations by members of the trade and traveling public and individuals detailed for law enforcement purposes.

Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination (OIOC)

The Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination (OIOC) collects, analyzes and disseminates intelligence in support of CBP missions, coordinates intelligence-driven special operations that requires collaboration between CBP offices and enhances CBP targeting efforts by facilitating targeting rules development and maintaining the Automated Targeting System. Through its three divisions (Intelligence & Situational Awareness, Automation & Targeting, and Mission Support), OIOC ensures that intelligence serves CBP operators, links closely with targeting and analysis efforts, and informs CBP leaders so that they can make the decisions.

OIOC provides CBP decision-makers with total situational awareness and facilitates operational responses for all crimes, threats, and hazards throughout the CBP area of responsibility. The office develops and disseminates common operating and intelligence pictures at all levels of decision-making and coordinates cross-organizational operations as well as CBP operations involving non-CBP elements. OIOC also conducts risk assessments of the large volume of regulatory and commercial data generated by commercial entities, states and other government agencies by verifying the identity of

businesses, cargo, and persons crossing our borders and identifying or eliminating risks in that cargo or passenger travel to or from the U.S. This allows CBP to facilitate the flow of legitimate passengers and cargo and the capability to detect and prevent terrorist threats. Finally, OIOC integrates all relevant operational, intelligence, targeting, and information sharing data, processes, mechanisms and programs.

Offices of Internal Affairs (IA)

The Office of Internal Affairs exercises oversight authority for all aspects of CBP operations, personnel, facilities, and the counterintelligence program, to include cyber security. IA's mission is to promote the integrity and security of the CBP workforce. IA performs and manages a wide variety of functions or programs comprising seven divisions: Personnel Security, Investigative Operations, Integrity Programs, Credibility Assessment, Operational Field Testing, Security Management, and Management Inspections.

IA conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious non-criminal misconduct on the part of CBP employees. The office coordinates its internal investigative activity with DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Office of Professional Responsibility (ICEOPR), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and numerous other Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

IA's Conduct and Integrity Oversight Initiative supports the Commissioner's objectives to strengthen employee and integrity assurance; implement a proactive anti-corruption investigative program within CBP; and ensure that allegations are investigated thoroughly, objectively and in a timely manner by CBP Special agents. Prior to establishing its own investigative cadre, CBP routinely received investigative reports from outside agencies that were over two years old. Now, CBP has implemented a 90 – 120 day goal for completing of misconduct investigations that are assigned to CBP Special agents.

CBP has implemented a Comprehensive Integrity Strategy, which integrates prevention, detection, and investigation capabilities to deter and respond to corruption and serious misconduct in the CBP workforce. The Comprehensive Integrity Strategy employs improved personnel security screening of prospective CBP employees, as well as polygraph examinations of certain law enforcement candidates, application of behavioral and analytical research tools to identify integrity indicators of corruption, and an intelligence-driven investigative response to integrity events. The Integrity Program Division conducts research (data) and analysis (behavior) designed to detect corruption, develops data/intelligence to drive the focus of integrity investigations, and applies "Insider Threat" methodologies for advanced detection of integrity threats.

Office of International Trade (OT)

The Office of International Trade (OT) is responsible for developing the national CBP trade policy and programs that facilitate legitimate trade and enforce trade laws. OT is able to leverage a diverse array of skill sets to develop a comprehensive trade strategy and action plans, focused on results-driven strategic initiatives addressing trade facilitation, administration and enforcement issues. By promoting trade facilitation through partnership programs, OT streamlines the flow of legitimate shipments and fosters corporate self-governance as a means of achieving compliance with trade laws and regulations. OT also directs national enforcement responses through effective targeting of goods crossing the

border as well as strict, swift punitive actions against companies participating in predatory trade practices, including textile transshipment and intellectual property rights (IPR) infringement. OT is the single source of trade related data for the agency and as such constructs large-scale trade data collection efforts, develops risk models, and monitors agency performance for a variety of critical program areas. A risk-based approach is used to conduct audits to assess compliance with trade laws and regulations. The audit function also supports trade facilitation, conducts supply chain security observations and responds to allegations of commercial fraud. OT provides the legal tools such as all regulation issuances, Federal Register notices, binding rulings and decisions, and informed compliance publications, to support and promote facilitation and enforcement of the United States trade and border security requirements. OT is also the business process owner for the development of entry summary functionality in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), CBP's automated trade system. OT has the lead in the modernization of trade policies, processes and procedures that will enable CBP to address the continuously changing trade environment.

Office of Human Resources (HRM)

The Office of Human Resources provides centralized human resources support to over 61,000 CBP employees. HRM is responsible for ensuring effective delivery of the following services: recruiting, providing employee services and benefits, processing personnel actions, improving business processes, and facilitating workforce effectiveness. HRM promotes and enables mission accomplishments through human capital planning and utilization, strategic leadership with regard to CBP employees, labor-management relations, training and employee safety.

Office of Training and Development (OTD)

The Office of Training and Development leads and directs CBP training programs. OTD ensures that all training efforts support the CBP mission and strategic goals, meet the needs of a diverse and geographically dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results. OTD establishes standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training. The office directly executes career development programs; basic and advanced training to all occupations; and supervisory, management, and executive development programs via the annual agency-wide training plan.

As CBP's hub for centralized leadership programs and direction of all CBP training programs, OTD promotes achievement and a results-driven culture through effective operational and mission support training efforts and a strong leadership curriculum. OTD prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP and continues to evolve to meet the needs of the Department of Homeland Security. By working with all CBP components to develop and deliver mission critical training, OTD prepares employees to protect America's frontline. OTD links to CBP's strategic goals to shape the knowledge of agency employees and instill a law enforcement ethic that prepares them for the ever changing challenges of the field.

OTD addresses critical challenges of the CBP operating environment by focusing on consolidating information technology systems, achieving operational integration by developing a unified approach for CBP training, and developing a more robust evaluation and assessment process to measure training effectiveness and identify weaknesses.

Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA)

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) acts as a conduit between DHS, CBP's internal components, and Congress. OCA performs the vital work of advancing CBP's core mission priorities in the legislative arena by facilitating effective and timely information exchange and analysis between its stakeholders in three critical areas: Enforcement, Trade and Agriculture, and Appropriations and Management.

Office of Public Affairs (OPA)

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for communicating information regarding CBP's mission, regulations, accomplishments and challenges of securing America's borders. OPA disseminates timely, accurate, uniform and consistent information to the public as well as CBP employees, oversees the agency's media relations, public engagement, social media, branding, publications, still and video imagery production and web communications efforts. Additionally, OPA oversees the CBP History program and the CBP Info Center, which is responsible for responding to public inquiries and complaints.

Technology and National Support

Office of Information and Technology (OIT)

The Office of Information and Technology provides integrated, comprehensive technical support to carry out the mission of CBP, as well as the Department of Homeland Security. OIT is responsible for developing, acquiring, testing, and maintaining existing technology and engineering new technology solutions; for managing the CBP Modernization Program; for overseeing the forensic and scientific analyses in the CBP laboratory system; for designing, developing, maintaining and training personnel on CBP's automated systems; for overseeing the tactical wireless radio program; and for ensuring the reliable performance of our infrastructure. OIT also manages the computer security program; establishes automated interfaces between CBP, trade participants, and other government agencies; and provides reference library and electronic information resources.

OIT supports business processes with the design, development, programming, testing, implementation, training, and maintenance of CBP automated systems. OIT is responsible for the management of all CBP computer facilities and systems including the hardware, software, data, video and voice communications, and related financial resources as well as identifying and evaluating new technologies for application in support of CBP business processes.

OIT establishes requirements for computer-to-computer interfaces between CBP and various trade groups and government agencies. OIT represents CBP on matters related to automated import, export and interagency processing and systems development and provides centralized research, development, test, evaluation, acquisition, training, and maintenance services in support of enforcement and inspection technology for CBP process owners and core strategies. OIT also ensures the coordination of applied technology programs with other domestic and international law enforcement agencies and represents CBP on matters related to applied technology development. OIT provides direct technology assistance in support of operational field activities.

OIT directly supports the CBP Chief Information Officer (CIO) functions and is responsible for management, budget, and planning reviews impacting information technology programs. The office

serves as the scientific and technical arm of CBP and is responsible for management of the CBP laboratory system and providing scientific and technical opinions and sample analysis reports to CBP officers.

Office of Administration (OA)

The Office of Administration provides a multitude of mission-support products and services that enable CBP's operational personnel and other business partners to succeed at CBP's mission, as well as promoting the prudent use of agency resources. OA delivers services through customer involvement and modern, integrated financial systems in support of CBP's goal of developing and promoting more effective and efficient methods to obtain and manage financial data, resources, and capital assets, consistent with the needs of customers and stakeholders. OA provides financial management services, including budgeting, accounting, and investment analysis. In addition, OA is responsible for acquiring and effectively managing the assets needed to accomplish CBP's frontline mission. This is done in a manner that incorporates the development, implementation and sustainment of effective program management, acquisition excellence, and business transformation processes across CBP. This includes centralized requirements, planning and implementation of CBP's mail, uniform, personal property and fleet management programs. It also includes a consolidated facilities program account which allows the agency to strategically and consistently manage its complex facilities portfolio and operations and maintenance, including management of General Services Administration (GSA) rent costs.

CBP's FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Opened the Tucson Intelligence Operations Coordination Center and stood up the Detroit Intelligence Coordination Team.
- Developed hiring plans and recruitment strategies for CBP to fill key occupations and improve diversity representation.
- Launched online Training and Learning Center which aligns journey, management and executive level career paths with educational, reading, and training resources to help employees remain current in their skills and support career growth.
- Launched a unified CBP Canine Program by incorporating best practices in canine training, instructor development, procurement, facilities management, breeding, veterinary care, and peer support.
- Received and processed more than 6,100 allegations of criminal corruption and non-criminal misconduct lodged against CBP employees. Initiated and investigated more than 700 investigations and closed more than 500 cases involving allegations of criminal and serious misconduct on the part of CBP employees.
- Provided operations and maintenance (O&M) of non-intrusive inspection (NII) large-scale X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems currently deployed to our nation's land, sea and air POEs, as well as a variety of portable and handheld technologies, to include radiation detection technology.
- Provided integrated, comprehensive technical information technology (IT) data, voice, and wireless support to CBP's more than 60,000 users, ensuring that mission critical systems and information is continually available to CBP's front line personnel.
- Maintained eight (8) accredited forensics labs supporting 400 samples daily.
- Acquired more than 5,294 vehicles for use across CBP.

- Improved organizational efficiency by conducting two assessments of business practices in contract management and labor and employee relations at field sites-resulting in re-negotiations of existing IT contracts to achieve savings, and redistributing servicing assignments for field personnel to reduce travel costs.
- Completed 189 covert operational assessments, initiated the research and analysis of 417 projects and conducted 2,000 applicant screening polygraph examinations.
- Deployed CBP's first foreign intelligence liaison officer to the Secretaria de Seguridad Publica in Mexico City.
- Implemented initial operating capability of passenger simulation environment to improve passenger targeting.
- Procured \$3.5 billion of goods and services on over 273,000 actions.
- Reverse auctioned \$137 million of goods on 1,295 buys with a savings of \$16.2 million small business awards with reverse auctioning totaling \$121.2 million.
- Completed annual inventories for 317,000 assets valued at over \$5.2 billion.
- Led the CBP effort for the DHS Efficiency Initiative for the DHS-wide Blanket Purchasing Agreement (BPA) Team encompassing five DHS wide Strategic Sourcing initiatives. CBP estimates approximately \$40.4 million in savings related to travel, printing/publishing, training, and conference planning efficiencies.
- Implemented a CBP Acquisition Goal Achievement Scorecard, which includes a breakdown of goal achievement per Procurement Directorate and per CBP office to allow for increased accountability throughout CBP.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Enhance CBP targeting partnerships with colleagues in the international community enabling joint-development and implementation of processes to identify high-risk travelers and cargo.
- Develop and deploy a CBP Southwest Border Common Intelligence Picture as part of an enhanced intelligence indications and warning capability.
- Continue incorporation of other federal government agency data into Advanced Targeting System (ATS) to ensure real time situational awareness.
- Integrate additional analytical tools into ATS to improve targeting effectiveness.
- Continue Field Infrastructure Modernization and Data Center Migration.
- Ensure deployed NII technologies meet expected operational requirements of CBP.
- Facilitate the review, analysis and implementation of new efficiency topics such as contracting, in-sourcing and facilities management.
- Incorporate new methods for improving the integration of inspection results in the process for evaluating targeting concepts, rules, and lookouts.
- Expand the counterintelligence (CI) scope polygraph capabilities to test CBP employees detailed to high-risk overseas assignments.
- Complete development of and implement a Succession Management Career Development process that engages all CBP management levels to identify individual competencies and establish development plans for employees.
- Continue to refine and augment the CBP Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) Program targeting implementation of CBP-specific training, better COTR utilization within CBP, and a community of practice to proactively share knowledge and best practices.

- Enhance leadership development training through the development and delivery of a revised first line supervisor training program that instills a CBP leadership mindset/culture curriculum; the development and delivery of a training curriculum for second line supervisors under the Global Borders College; and continued delivery of Senior Executive Service (SES) and senior supervisory training programs to meet CBP's succession management requirements.
- Continue the development of strategic-level performance measures for CBP that align with DHS mission, goals and objectives as outlined in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and provide greater insight into the impacts CBP investments have on operational performance.
- Establish and implement the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy initiative which will include a robust process used to evaluate the work done by Federal employees and contractors. It will be used to assess the appropriate mix of Federal employees and contractors necessary to successfully achieve and sustain CBP missions.

CBP's FY 2012 goals include:

- Improve CBP intelligence officer professional development at the mid- and senior-levels.
- Improve performance integration and accountability by improving the use of performance measure information in key CBP business processes, fully integrating the Performance Management Framework into risk management, strategic planning, and resource allocation decision-making processes.
- Address critical challenges with the CBP operating environment, focusing on updating and consolidating courses and systems to allow more effective management of external inquiries, to enhance training efficiency and ensure that all training efforts meet CBP needs.
- Continue to build an infrastructure to streamline and re-engineer processes, create learning environments, and leverage its technology to provide better support to our staff and stakeholders.
- Continue to provide integrated, comprehensive technical IT data, voice, wireless, and support to CBP's more than 60,000 users, ensuring that mission critical systems and information is continuously available to CBP's frontline personnel.
- Conduct more than 4,000 applicant screening polygraph examinations while continuing to support the CBP Conduct and Integrity (CI) program and investigative missions.
- Ensure deployed NII technologies meet expected operational requirements of CBP.
- Strengthen Procurement Performance Management by completing gap analysis of current versus needed performance measures.
- Continue to develop and refine a Knowledge Management System site for current and potential sourcing initiatives, suggestions, and source items/services awarded by CBP or DHS.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Rent
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rent

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	-	-	407,262
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	402,263
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	79,183
2012 Current Services	-	-	481,446
2012 Program Change	-	-	2,303
2012 Total Request	-	-	483,749

CBP requests \$483.749 million for Rent. The request includes:

- Increase of \$75.493 million to fund increasing rent requirements as cost, inventory, and functionality of leased spaces increase.
- Increase of \$5.380 million for annualization of positions funded in the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act and FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement initiative.
- Increase of \$2.303 million for new initiatives and increases including National Targeting Center, additional Field Operations Canine, and the opening of new POEs.
- Decrease of \$1.690 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP leases a substantial portion of its real property assets through GSA and also by direct lease delegation to non-federal sources. This PPA includes funds to support the rental of facilities, space, buildings, structures, and land along with rent-related building charges and services, including utilities and services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Rent PPA supports the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and the Mission Support activities.

Note: Goals and accomplishments associated with the Rent PPA are included within the Congressional Justification for Construction and Facilities Management Account

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at the POEs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at the POEs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	19,005	18,140	2,368,494
2011 Annualized CR	20,487	19,714	2,262,235
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	250	1,023	234,688
2012 Current Services	20,737	20,737	2,496,923
2012 Program Change	323	188	10,312
2012 Total Request	20,160	20,925	2,507,235

CBP requests \$2.507 billion for Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POEs. The request includes:

- Increase of \$246.922 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Increase of \$44.407 million to adjust for increased Journeyman implementation and pay costs.
- Increase of \$39.810 million for prior year annualization to maintain 270 CBP officers – FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.
- Increase of \$26.309 million for prior year annualization for 250 additional CBP officers -- FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.
- Increase of \$20.692 million for 300 new CBP officers at new and expanded POEs.
- Increase of \$17.304.million for prior year pay annualization (Intellectual Property Rights enforcement, Combating Southbound positions, and additional CBPO staffing funding).
- Increase of \$11.820 million for annualization of 125 CBP officers – FY 2010 War Supplemental Combating Southbound Firearms and Currency Smuggling.
- Increase of \$8.170 million for annualization of 318 CBP officers.
- Increase of \$7.499 million to expand of IAP in four additional overseas locations.
- Increase of \$2.121 million to fund additional canine units at POEs.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$59.716 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$55.000 million due to a shift from appropriated funding to fee funding in anticipation of additional revenue resulting from the proposed change to the COBRA user fee, which would eliminate the country exemptions for Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean (please refer to the COBRA User Fee budget justification for more information).

This amount represents half of the estimated increase in revenue collections estimated from lifting the exemption.

- Decrease of \$20.000 million in non-pay mission support costs and a decrease in overtime of \$20.000 million. The funds will be realigned to salaries which are increasing because of the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the low attrition rates; and an increased cost in workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare.
- Decrease of \$19.368 million for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze Federal pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$5.970 million towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Services Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA supports the OFO Strategic Plan goal to ensure border security, prevent terrorism, strengthen international cooperation, and to expedite legitimate trade and travel.

CBP officers and agriculture specialists are multi-disciplined and perform the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities relating to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at POEs. CBP's primary responsibility is to identify potential terrorists and instruments of terror and to perform layered enforcement activities relative to counter-terrorism. These enforcement activities prevent the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror, harmful pests and diseases, illegal drugs and contraband, illegal aliens, and importations/exportations contrary to law and trade agreements, from entering/exiting the United States. CBP personnel enforce the laws and regulations of a broad range of Federal, state, and local agencies, relating to the admissibility of people, cargo, and conveyances.

Specific programs under Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at the POEs are:

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) is the joint Department of State (DOS) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) initiative implementing a key 9/11 Commission recommendation and the statutory mandates of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458; IRTPA). WHTI has established document requirements for travelers entering the United States who were previously exempt, including citizens of the United States and Canada. WHTI Air requirements went into effect in January 2007 and compliance continues to be high—well over 99 percent for U.S. and Canadian citizens. WHTI secure document requirements were successfully implemented on June 1, 2009 at all the Nation's POEs. The compliance rate remains high and continues to increase, averaging over 95 percent since implementation while the compliance rate on the Northern Border is over 98 percent.

In FY 2011, the WHTI program is primarily in a steady state investment (a program containing both acquisition and O&M components). CBP funded O&M at the 41 high volume ports where the WHTI hardware and software technical solution was deployed to ensure the ongoing optimal performance of the program. In an effort to achieve a 100 percent query rate against the national security and law

enforcement watch for all travelers, the WHTI program has reached a national query rate of 94.2 percent (98.9 percent on the Northern Border and 92.1 percent on the Southwest Border). The program has also witnessed steady growth in the use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) enabled travel documents with 25.7 percent of all law enforcement queries initiated through such documents.

In addition, CBP's goal is to capitalize on the initial success, foundation and investment of the WHTI program by implementing and expanding innovative technologies and processes to provide efficiencies at the land border. This goal will be attained by adopting an integrated approach that includes:

- Land Border Model Port – radical changes to infrastructure design, processes and technologies
- Pedestrian Reengineering – apply a hybrid WHTI solution to pedestrian processing.
- Outbound Strategy – develop a technical solution to support pulse and surge operations.
- Coordination and extension of WHTI technology to Border Patrol checkpoints.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)

Pursuant to the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53; 9/11 Act), DHS and CBP are required to provide an automated electronic travel authorization process to screen Visa Waiver Program (VWP) travelers prior to their travel to the United States. To fulfill this requirement, CBP, in coordination with the DOS, has developed the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), which allows CBP to screen applicants in advance of travel to determine their eligibility to travel to the United States under the VWP.

Originally, 27 nations were members of the VWP, but the program has since expanded to 36 nations. The most recent addition was Greece in April 2010. ESTA gives VWP travelers advanced authorization to travel to the U.S. and allows CBP to pre-screen VWP travelers, providing another tool for CBP to further secure U.S. borders by pushing the zone of security outward.

CBP has received almost 30 million applications, with an ESTA denial rate of approximately 0.30 percent. CBP began enforced compliance of the ESTA program, which has resulted in a 98 percent compliance rate. With the ESTA data and the Advanced Passenger Information provided by the airlines, CBP has been able to automate the collection of form I-94W data, resulting in a significant reduction in the use of the paper form, and provide electronic information available immediately. The \$14 for each ESTA authorization (\$10 for the Travel Promotion Act (P.L. 111-145) fee for the Commerce Department and \$4 for ESTA processing) went into effect, through an interim final rule published in the Federal Register, on Sept. 8, 2010.

Outbound Programs Division

To address the escalating violence in Mexico and to increase outbound operations throughout the United States, CBP created the Outbound Programs Division in March 2009. This division oversees current outbound operations and develops OFO's long-term national outbound strategy.

The Outbound Programs Division creates plans that:

- stem the illegal flow of firearms and currency out of the United States;
- increase the interdictions of stolen vehicles and fugitives who are attempting to flee the country; and
- augment the compliance of the Nation's export laws.

The Outbound Programs Division works to ensure that various layers of security are strengthened. These efforts include ensuring that CBP officers are trained to conduct outbound operations; CBP possesses adequate outbound facilities, equipment, and technology; CBP is working with international and other government law enforcement agencies; and CBP officers have adequate automated targeting assistance to identify violators. The Outbound Programs Division oversees outbound operations at all POEs, including land crossings, airports, international mail and express courier facilities, and seaports.

CBP has partnered with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to support the multi-agency task forces established to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal organizations posing a significant threat to border security. CBP personnel are supporting these taskforces (known as Border Enforcement Security Taskforces) at all ten established Southwest land border sites.

CBP employs a “pulse and surge” strategy for outbound operations on the Southwest Border. “Pulse and surge” operations are short duration, periodic outbound inspections followed by periods without inspections. This allows for immediate stand-down of outbound inspections to manage traffic flow departing the POE.

CBP will continue to build on the current cooperative efforts with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. CBP officers along the Southwest Border have seized over \$21.4 million in bulk currency (in 538 incidents), 262 firearms, 855 firearms parts, and 79,700 rounds of ammunition. In addition, CBP officers have arrested 773 outbound fugitives and violators along the Southwest Border during joint operations with Mexican Customs, CBP has also seized over \$113,000 in currency, 5 stolen vehicles, and 23.75 kilograms of narcotics.

While CBP has seen an increase in the number of seizures affected due to increased southbound operations, it appears that criminal enterprises have adapted their procedures (i.e., smuggling smaller amounts of bulk currency at a time) to minimize the impact of CBP’s enforcement efforts. In FY 2009, CBP affected seven bulk currency seizures over \$1 million, while the largest southbound bulk currency seizure affected by CBP officers in FY 2010 was \$462,230.

CBP has also detailed additional CBP officers (approximately 120) to the Southwest Border POEs to support port operations, to include conducting 24/7 southbound operations. The intent of these temporary details is to utilize a collaborative enforcement approach that leverages the capabilities and resources of federal, tribal, state, and local law enforcement and public service agencies against individuals and criminal organizations that are involved in cross border activity. CBP will detail an additional 167 CBP officers to the Southwest Border, increasing the number of POEs that can conduct 24/7 southbound operations.

Additionally, CBP is also conducting the following activities:

Targeting

The National Targeting Center – Cargo (NTC-C) is conducting research on weapons shipments exported from the U.S. destined to legitimate entities in Mexico. Through the NTC-C, such shipments are being identified and examined at the U.S. port of export to verify contents and quantities. Confirmation is obtained from Mexican authorities regarding the shipments, orders and expected

delivery. These efforts help ensure the legitimacy of the shipments, and reduce the possibility of diversion.

Rail Inspections

All eight railroad crossings on the U.S.-Mexico border are conducting 100 percent scanning of outbound rail cars. Notification protocols have been developed with Mexican Customs for the inspection of suspect rail cars, since the cars themselves are on Mexican soil immediately after the U.S. NII scan. In FY 2010, CBP conducted a total of 611,648 outbound rail car examinations on the Southwest Border, including 416,839 laden rail cars and 194,809 empty rail cars. A total of 8,294 outbound trains were scanned in FY 2010 on the U.S./Mexico border with rail imaging technology.

Currency/Firearm Detection Canine Teams

The Southwest Border has 16 permanently assigned currency/firearm detector dog teams deployed to the POEs. CBP has plans to train an additional 10 teams in FY 2011.

Low Energy Mobile X-ray Units

CBP has identified low energy mobile NII imaging systems well-suited to scan outbound personally-owned conveyances for contraband. During pulse and surge operations, these systems can be moved from inbound usage to scan for contraband in conveyances leaving the country. There are currently 23 low energy mobile imaging systems deployed to the POEs along the Southwest Border.

License Plate Readers (LPRs)

In FY 2010, CBP initiated plans to improve technology along the Southwest Border to increase seizures of firearms and currency and the interdiction of stolen vehicles and fugitives. The 48 outbound LPRs currently installed at 16 Southwest Border crossing sites remain an invaluable enforcement tool in these efforts. However it is important to note that the LPR technology refresh is only one component of the total OFO Outbound Program solution which is comprised of many components. Other elements include NII imaging technology which can facilitate the search for hidden weapons and currency, the deployment of more K-Rails/Jersey barriers to funnel traffic; improved lighting for primary, secondary, waiting area, and under canopy area; port signage; examination tables; security cameras/video cameras (to include capturing driver images); waiting areas; detention space and permanent canopies to protect the officers from the elements; and Government Test Lane Facility (GTLF) reconfiguration to fully test all outbound operational and technology scenarios.

CBP has conducted site assessments to determine the best technology configurations for all the Southwest Border crossings. There are 62 Southwest Border outbound lanes that are not currently outfitted with outbound LPRs. License plate readers are considered a fundamental law enforcement tool allowing CBP to increase targeting and real time intelligence by linking inbound, outbound and checkpoint vehicle crossings.

Bi-lateral Operations

As part of CBP's efforts to address the threat posed by multi-national drug trafficking organizations operating along the Southwest Border, CBP is working with Mexican Customs (MXC) to push our borders (so smugglers no longer view the border ending at the U.S. border line) - to include

establishing MXC vetted units to coordinate enforcement activities (i.e., inbound and outbound) with the POE.

Bi-national intensified border enforcement conducted on both sides of the border will: maximize the number of locations covered, maximize the number of inspections conducted, reduce duplication of effort, maintain control of legitimate trade and travel; and reduce the possibility that travelers would be subjected to dual inspection. A total of twenty two operations were conducted in FY 2010 resulting in the seizure of over \$113,000 in currency, five stolen vehicles, and 23.75 kilograms of narcotics.

Office of Border Patrol Support

A total of 116 Border Patrol agents (not all deployed at once) continue to augment OFO's operations outbound operations at our POEs. The joint outbound operations have produced noticeable results by effectively combining the training and expertise of CBP officers and Border Patrol agents while maintaining an adequate staffing level in support of these operations.

Outbound Training

In FY 2010, CBP implemented the Outbound Enforcement Operations/Outbound Inspections National Training Program. The eight-day course provides comprehensive basic training in outbound enforcement operations for all port environments. During FY 2010, CBP has conducted eight courses at the CBP Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, WV.

Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)

Under the IAP, CBP deploys officers overseas (London-Heathrow, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Frankfurt, Seoul, Madrid, Manchester, Warsaw, and London-Gatwick) to support CBP's goal of enhancing the security of air travel by preventing terrorists from boarding commercial aircraft destined for the U.S., and reducing the number of improperly documented passengers traveling from or through a country to the U.S.

IAP provides information to host countries, or appropriate authorities, regarding travelers of interest. It focuses on high-risk persons through the use of targeting and passenger analysis information or an assessment of the passenger's travel documentation. The goals of this effort are the interdiction and apprehension of criminals and persons of national security interest by host countries, the disruption of attempts to smuggle aliens, and the disruption of attempts to enter the U.S. with fraudulent documents.

Since IAP does not have enforcement authority in the host country, the program relies upon cooperation with the host country's immigration and/or control authority and the air carrier, to take appropriate actions to prevent persons of interest from boarding flights destined for the U.S. During FY 2010, IAP officers recommended that 3,056 passengers not board flights, including 51 with fraudulent documents; 607 who were confirmed NTC targets, including 167 passengers who were matches to Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) records; and 13 passengers who matched the Transportation Security Agency's No Fly records. CBP estimates that the activities of IAP during FY 2010 has saved CBP approximately \$4.6 million dollars in processing costs and saved carriers approximately \$5.2 million dollars in carrier fines avoided.

In FY 2010, CBP built upon the IAP concept by launching the Joint Security Program (JSP) for Travelers in Mexico City, partnering with the Mexican government to identify air passengers linked to terrorism, narcotics, weapons and currency smuggling. JSP officers assisted their Mexican counterparts in intercepting 122 passengers with fraudulent documents; nine passengers who were known alien smugglers; confirmed 19 NTC targets, including one passenger who matched the No Fly list; intercepted 25 passengers who were wanted fugitives; and two passengers with narcotics.

Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit (FDAU)

The mission of the FDAU is to remove fraudulent travel documents from circulation and to prevent the use of these documents by *mala fide* travelers attempting to enter the United States. The FDAU performs in-depth analyses of documents seized by CBP officers nationwide and analyzes intelligence from fraudulent documents seized overseas to uncover global patterns and trends. This information is shared within CBP and DHS and with other U.S. and foreign government agencies.

The Fraud Prevention Program was established in 2005 to increase fraudulent document interceptions through the sharing of information within and outside of CBP. There are currently 146 CBP officers designated as Fraud Prevention officers (FPO). FPOs are located at POEs, international mail and cargo facilities, and preclearance locations. They conduct document examination training and work closely with CBP Headquarters on matters related to document examination and document fraud. In FY 2010, 104 Fraud Prevention Program reports were submitted by FDAU.

As the central location for analysis of fraudulent documents seized by CBP, the FDAU provides training and training materials regarding fraudulent use. The FDAU has worked with the CBP Academy and the Advanced Training Center to update their document training programs. Exemplars, training, and training material are provided to other CBP and DHS entities such as the Border Patrol, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Citizenship and Immigration Services, and United States Coast Guard. In FY 2010, Fraud Prevention officers provided local document examination training to 18,146 officers nationwide.

The FDAU also manages the Carrier Liaison Program (CLP). The mission of the CLP is to enhance border security by increasing commercial carrier effectiveness in identifying improperly documented passengers destined to the United States. As of June 2010 the CLP trained 2,529 airline and security personnel in 14 countries throughout Asia, South America, Africa the Middle East in FY 2010. In addition, the program published, distributed, and posted to www.cbp.gov a Revised 2009 Carrier Information Guide. The guide was posted online in nine different languages. The revised guide includes information on WHTI, ESTA, and Trusted Traveler Programs, new Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) information, and contains human trafficking information to highlight for the airlines the real threat to young victims around the world. Also published, disseminated and posted to www.cbp.gov for the maritime industry was the Vessel Inspection Guide. This guide includes the procedures, regulations and documentation for the processing of crew and passengers arriving in the United States. CBP publishes quarterly Travel Industry Bulletins dedicated to travel industry personnel to assist in facilitating legitimate and safe travel.

Admissibility Review Office (ARO)

The ARO provides CBP with a dedicated resource with institutional knowledge and a consistent approach in making determinations of admissibility under the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 82-414 as amended; INA). The ARO works extensively with the DOS and other agencies to determine whether inadmissible aliens may be permitted to travel as non-immigrants with waivers. The ARO reviews applications submitted by aliens who have been determined by CBP officers or consular officers to be ineligible to be admitted to the United States because of one or more grounds of inadmissibility under section 212(a) of the INA. The ARO completed over 19,807 cases in FY 2010 and plans to complete approximately 20,400 cases in FY 2011.

The ARO currently processes and adjudicates all nonimmigrant waivers of inadmissibility recommended by DOS consular officers worldwide. It also adjudicates all nonimmigrant temporary and permanent waiver applications, Form I-192, and Form I-212 within the jurisdiction of CBP.

Canine Enforcement Program (CEP)

CEP plays a crucial role in CBP's anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. The CEP remains an important component in CBP's ability to interdict illegal narcotics, concealed humans, prohibited agriculture products, firearms, and undeclared currency while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Through CEP, CBP has established and deployed world-class detector dog programs to augment existing technology while establishing cutting edge detection capabilities. Under these programs, the agency now provides a higher level of security and detection capability while emphasizing a seamless conduit between existing technology and the proven capabilities of detector dogs. The CEP will continue to advance and develop the anti-terrorism aspects of its mission while maintaining the traditional roles of narcotics interdiction. OFO's canine teams are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and pre-clearance stations abroad. As their core mission, CBP officers use specially trained detector dogs in an interdiction role at the Nation's POEs, and they are also involved in specialized detection programs aimed at combating the terrorist threat at the Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports.

By the end of FY 2010, there were a total of 614 Canine Enforcement officers with assigned dogs. Among the dogs paired with an officer, 181 were Narcotics Detection Teams, 35 Currency Firearms Detection Teams and 289 Narcotics/Human Smuggling Detection Teams that were nearly 100 percent devoted to smuggling interdiction. Also included in the total were 109 Agricultural Teams. Six dog handlers did not have dogs due to recent canine retirements and extended leave/light duty assignments.

Trade Operations Division (TOD)

The TOD is responsible for coordinating, implementing, supporting, and monitoring trade enforcement initiatives in the field; collaborating with the OT on the development of national enforcement efforts; supporting CBP's trade discipline role in security and enforcement matters; managing the operational implementation of trade policy pertaining to import specialists, entry specialists, and drawback specialists; ensuring the implementation and operational accountability of field offices in their administration of trade programs; establishing efficient and effective mechanisms to conduct oversight

of trade programs; promoting uniformity through common measures and best practices; and developing mechanisms to identify operational deficiencies and provide a plan for resolution. TOD provides administrative and operational support to the Trade Integrated Planning & Coordination Cell (TIPCC) while also providing direct resource support to two TIPCC pilot initiatives: Centers of Excellence & Expertise (CEE) and the Account Executive (AE). TOD also supports the U.S. and Mexico Bilateral Strategic Plan by participation on the Bilateral Trade-Fraud Subgroup. TOD provides input to the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) within the Executive Office of the President.

Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL)

The APTL office provides leadership, expertise, and innovation to defend the U.S. from the threats of agro and bio-terrorism. APTL is also responsible for meeting the traditional goals of safeguarding and protecting American agriculture from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and pathogens, noxious weeds, and foreign animal diseases. The specific activities conducted by CBP's APTL fall into five general areas:

1. The Agro/Bio-Terror Countermeasures (ABTC) Program mission is to prevent ag/bio-terrorists, their equipment, and weapons from entering the U.S. In partnership with scientific, regulatory, intelligence, and law enforcement agencies, the program assesses risks and obtains information to guide the development and implementation of specific targeting and inspection systems to protect people, agriculture, food, and the economy from ag/bio-terror attacks.
2. The Agriculture Operational Oversight (AOO) office is responsible for improving oversight of the agricultural mission across all CBP field offices by ensuring a more consistent application of agriculture inspection policy at all POE. The office is the primary point of contact for all stakeholder-related issues and the implementation of the Joint Agency Task Force Implementation Action Plans, including coordination with the Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Department of Agriculture (USDA), DHS, and our agriculture industry stakeholders.
3. Agricultural Policy provides policy, planning, and guidance for CBP agriculture inspection programs in order to prevent the intentional and unintentional introduction of plant and animal pests and diseases.
4. Agricultural Safeguarding is responsible for the development, clarification, and interpretation of agricultural oversight policy and procedures. In addition, Agricultural Safeguarding is responsible for the application strategies for maritime cargo, air cargo, land border cargo, passenger processing (air, maritime, land border), and trade facilitation and related operations.
5. The Fines, Penalties, & Forfeitures (FP&F) Division is responsible for the oversight, policy initiation, and staffing of all 41 Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures offices across the U.S. These 41 offices perform administrative legal processing of all enforcement actions performed by CBP officers, import specialists, entry specialists and ICE special agents. The FP&F Division is responsible for all aspects of the seized property process to ensure proper management control and accountability of all property that OFO seizes. The FP&F Division also adjudicates carrier fines assessed under the INA, all liquidated damages, penalty, and seizure cases initiated under the Tariff Act (P.L.71-361) (Customs violations) and certain agriculture penalties. This adjudication includes oversight of both administrative and judicial actions related to violations of law referred to headquarters for initiation as well as providing guidance to the field on carrier fines issues.

Adjustments to Base

Journeyman Increase

The budget request includes \$229.1 million in additional funding for the Journeyman pay adjustment. These additional funds will help CBP maintain its CBP officer staffing level on the Southwest Border and provide critical support for the expanding workload for CBP officers and agricultural specialists at POEs throughout the country.

Efficiency in Overtime

The proposed efficiency will require POE to reduce overtime spending during periods of increased workload, including, but not limited to, the annual peak summer seasons at our Nation's air and seaports.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- As of September 30, 2010, CBP deployed WHTI infrastructure and technology to 88 additional lanes – 44 lanes at low volume and new land POE, 12 lanes at ports where WHTI was previously deployed; nine stacked booth lanes at two POEs; and 23 commercial lanes with high/low booths to mitigate high wait times during non-commercial hours of operation;
- Successfully deployed the Ready Lane pilot, a lane dedicated to RFID-enabled documents, to Detroit/Ambassador Bridge resulting in faster processing times in designated lanes and an increase in Michigan's Enhanced Driver's License (EDL) applications;
- Built upon the IAP concept by launching the JSP for Travelers in Mexico City. JSP officers assisted their Mexican counterparts in intercepting 122 passengers with fraudulent documents; nine passengers who were known alien smugglers; confirmed 19 NTC targets, including one passenger who matched No Fly list; intercepted 25 passengers who were wanted fugitives; and two passengers with narcotics;
- Added Paris as an additional IAP location with TDY personnel to cover approximately 33 percent of all air traffic bound from the U.S. from non-Preclearance ports of embarkation. Approximately 40 percent of all TSDB matches travel through Paris to the U.S.;
- Implemented Enforced Compliance of the ESTA system and raised the compliance rate to 99 percent and a fee for service program in September 2010;
- Automated the I-94W, significantly reducing the use of the paper form;
- Enhanced the capabilities of the CEP to match the growing challenges related to narcotics smuggling and border violence, by increasing the number of Currency/Firearms teams deployed to the Southwest Border to interdict illicit drug proceeds and firearms that may be meant for drug trafficking organizations;
- Created the first version of a CBP agriculture specialist risk-based Resource Allocation and Optimization Model for assisting in determining deployment for CBP agriculture specialists and CBP agricultural canine resources at POEs. This model will be used as a tool in determining deployment of CBP Agricultural Specialists and CBP agriculture canine resources at our POEs;
- Deployed outbound equipment, officers, and overtime to increase outbound currency and firearm seizures along the Southwest land border which has resulted in the seizure of 278

firearms, \$27.4 million in undeclared currency and arrest of 880 violators destined to Mexico; and

- Since March 2009, CBP has conducted 11 Mobile Response Team (MRT) operations to support the Southwest Border surge. There of these MRT operations were in FY 2010.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Deliver a traffic management system (LED signage) to the high-volume land POEs, complete deployment of WHTI facilitative technology, maintain a secure border at the land POEs while facilitating legitimate trade and travel, and extend WHTI facilitative technology to other environments such as pedestrian processing, ferries, and rail;
- Identify and deploy primary lane optimization initiatives such as Ready Lane, a lane dedicated to RFID-enabled documents, to facilitate legitimate trade and travel at the land border POEs;
- Continue monitoring the canine needs along the Southwest Border, and deploy additional teams when necessary. Evaluate our Canine Training Program to ensure coursework relates to modern-day needs in the field and strengthen the Agriculture Canine Program's role and importance in accordance with its mission within CBP and USDA;
- Develop a risk based flight targeting system for agriculture in collaboration with scientists at APHIS in response to quality assurance reviews, Office of Inspector General (OIG) reports and Government Accountability Office (GAO) audits. This targeting system identified the high risk flights at each POE and will continue to be piloted at large airport POEs;
- Increase outbound enforcement efforts, hire and temporarily deploy additional CBP officers to conduct outbound operations, deploy outbound infrastructure up to twenty (20) Southwest Border crossings and wireless handheld devices; and install outbound license plate readers along the Southwest Border to increase the seizures of firearms and currency and the interdiction of stolen vehicles and fugitives; and
- Negotiate closure of the Warsaw, Poland IAP location with the Polish government.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Continue to monitor and evaluate canine requirements at the POEs to incorporate those requirements in our Canine Program and the USDA National Detector Dog Training Center, ensuring the changing threats to our nation are met with a reliable canine asset;
- Complete transition of the WHTI program to an O&M mode and achieve performance goals;
- Complete the development of standard operating procedures for utilization of CBP canine resources at International Mail, Express Consignment Operation (ECO) and Express Consignment Carrier Facility (ECCF);
- Establish an agriculture-based risk criteria in a cargo environment to accurately identify, isolate and target exams and processing of agriculture commodities; and
- Establish information sharing for CBP agriculture specialist as the risk-based flight targeting system continues to be implemented at medium airports.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual		-	3,226
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	3,226
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	48
2012 Current Services	-	-	3,274
2012 Total Request	-	-	3,274

CBP requests \$3.274 million for Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund). The request includes:

- Increase of \$48 thousand as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Increase of \$32 thousand for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$32 thousand for the annualization of the President’s initiative to freeze federal pay at the FY 2010 levels.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for USACE.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
International Cargo Screening
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Cargo Screening (Container Security Initiative)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	189	182	145,477
2011 Annualized CR	181	185	162,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(4)	(100,305)
2012 Current Services	181	181	61,695
2012 Program Change	-	-	7,062
2012 Total Request	181	181	68,757

CBP requests \$68.757 million for International Cargo Screening. The request includes:

- Increase of \$7.500 million to fund the implementation of pilots to test alternatives to the 100 percent scanning mandate established in the SAFE Port Act.
- Decrease of \$78.562 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$20.956 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$438 thousand towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional service contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply saving towards the highest priority requirements.
- Decrease of \$398 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease for \$389 thousand for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA supports the OFO Strategic Plan goal to ensure border security, prevent terrorism, and strengthen international cooperation.

This PPA includes Container Security Initiative (CSI) operations, which currently consists of 58 CSI ports, and two Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) ports. The CSI/SFI program will continue its mission to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade.

The current core elements of CSI are:

- Identifying high-risk containers—CBP uses automated targeting tools to identify containers that pose a potential risk of terrorism, based on advance shipping information and strategic intelligence.
- Screening and evaluating containers before they are shipped—shipments are screened as early in the supply chain as possible, generally at the last port of lading.
- Using technology to scan high-risk containers to ensure that scanning can be done rapidly without impeding the movement of trade—this technology includes large-scale X-ray, gamma ray machines, and radiation detection devices.

Container Security Initiative

CSI is the only multinational program in the world protecting the primary system of global trade – maritime containerized shipping – from being exploited or disrupted by international terrorists. Currently CSI is operational in 58 ports and screens over 80 percent of the volume of maritime containers destined for the U.S. CBP has shifted from the initial CSI operating protocols (which were heavily dependent on the placement of U.S. personnel overseas) to a more technology based approach, relying on the NTC-C to conduct more bill review and targeting.

In FY 2012, CBP will close several ports and cease CSI operations in those ports. CBP will maintain CSI operations in a select number of ports of strategic importance that would prove the most beneficial towards high-risk maritime cargo.

Since CSI was unveiled in January 2002, it has been part of our government’s strategy to secure the nation from the potential terrorist threat of using maritime cargo containers. CSI will continue to foster partnerships with other countries and our trading partners in order to inspect high-risk shipments before they are loaded on vessels bound for the U.S. For the CSI ports that will remain operational, CBP will ensure effective coordination with host countries by conducting periodic risk evaluations of ports to assess the level of staffing and other resource needs. CBP will also encourage interagency cooperation by developing a capacity to collect and share information and trade data gathered from CSI ports.

Secure Freight Initiative

SFI incorporates a three-pronged approach to enhance supply chain security that includes the International Container Security (ICS) program, a regulation to require additional data elements for improved high-risk targeting, known as the Importer Security Filing (10+2), and initiatives to identify and acquire technology enhancements to strengthen cargo scanning and cargo risk assessment capabilities.

The ICS program uses an integrated scanning system, consisting of Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) and NII imaging systems provided by CBP, to scan containers as they move through foreign ports. Through optical character recognition technology, data from these systems are integrated and provided to CBP officers at the NTC-C, who determine if the container should be referred to the host nation for secondary examination prior to lading. ICS provides CBP officers additional data points that are used in conjunction with advance manifest data, such as 24-hour rule information, Customs-Trade

Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) information, and the Automated Targeting System to assess the risk of each container coming to the U.S.

CBP has been focusing deployments of SFI scanning/imaging operations to a limited number of strategic locations where the additional scan data would prove the most beneficial towards enhancing CBP targeting for high-risk maritime cargo. Currently SFI is operational in Qasim, Pakistan and in a limited capacity in Salalah, Oman. In FY 2012, SFI will maintain operations in Qasim, Pakistan.

The Importer Security Filing and Additional Carrier Requirements - Section 203 of the SAFE Port Act - required DHS to develop a regulation that requires additional data elements for improved high-risk targeting, including appropriate security elements of entry data to be provided as advanced information prior to vessel lading. CBP's 'Importer Security Filing and Additional Carrier Requirements' regulation, also known as "10+2", became effective on January 26, 2009 as an Interim Final Rule. The "10+2" Interim Final Rule significantly increases the scope and accuracy of information gathered on the goods, conveyances and entities involved in the shipment of cargo to the U.S. via vessel by requiring importers to supply CBP with an electronic Importer Security Filing consisting of 10 trade data elements 24 hours prior to lading for cargo shipments that will be arriving into the United States by vessel. The ocean carriers are required to provide their vessel stow plans and container status messages to CBP electronically.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Evaluated workload and staffing levels at all CSI ports to ensure staffing levels were consistent with workload.
- SFI ended the 100% scanning pilots in the ports of Busan, Puerto Cortes and Southampton and those ports reverted back to CSI protocols.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Maintain SFI operations in Qasim, Pakistan.
- Begin closing several ports and cease CSI operations in those ports while maintaining CSI operations in selected ports of strategic importance.
- Continue maintaining "10+2" data in the Automated Targeting System to enhance CBP's targeting efforts.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Continue efforts to close several ports and cease CSI operations in those ports while maintaining CSI operations in selected ports of strategic importance.
- Maintain SFI operations in Qasim, Pakistan.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Other International Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other International Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	101	97	23,456
2011 Annualized CR	101	101	11,181
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(483)
2012 Current Services	101	101	10,698
2012 Program Change	-	-	(14)
2012 Total Request	101	101	10,684

CBP requests \$10.684 million for Other International Programs. The request includes:

- Increase of \$66 thousand as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$411 thousand for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease for \$86 thousand for the annualization of the President’s initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$52 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease of \$14 thousand towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional service contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply saving towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of International Affairs (INA) administers several international programs that support the U.S. Government’s objectives in anti-terrorism, border security, export controls, non-proliferation and customs and immigration laws. CBP’s international programs serve as the conduit for CBP’s participation in international forums such as the World Customs Organization (WCO), and in regional bodies such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. These programs provide the platform for the negotiation of agreements, memoranda of understanding and letters of intent. CBP’s key objectives for its international programs are:

- Develop, promote, and implement CBP’s international strategy;

- Negotiate international agreements and other instruments for CBP;
- Advance CBP's international policy initiatives in international forums; and
- Develop and maintain strategic international relationships.

INA is also responsible for coordinating and supporting foreign initiatives, programs, and activities within CBP. INA strives to extend U.S. borders by implementing programs and initiatives that promote anti-terrorism, global border security, non-proliferation, export controls, immigration, capacity building, and facilitating legitimate trade. INA focuses on international cooperation and strengthening multi- and bi-lateral relationships to achieve international agreements and joint efforts that both facilitate and secure legitimate trade and travel. INA promotes expansion of the WCO Security and Facilitation in Global Environment (SAFE) Framework of Standards by providing targeted countries with training and advisory support through programs such as Capacity Building and Export Control and Border Security (EXBS). Additionally, INA identifies, develops, implements, and coordinates specialized training and developmental assistance programs for foreign customs and other law enforcement officials and organizations. INA provides in-country advisory support for broad-based customs reform and modernization and ensures CBP is represented at overseas posts and influencing policy throughout the world.

FY 2010 accomplishments included:

- Successfully adopted the U.S. Importer Security Filing (ISF) "10+2" data elements into the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards, thereby ensuring global consistency for advanced information requirements for supply chain security;
- Established a Capacity Building Task Force, which works to create a comprehensive and refined architecture for INA's capacity building efforts as a way to implement the work and principles of the WCO;
- Developed, proposed, and signed two separate memoranda of understanding to enhance coordination and communication with two key Chinese government agencies to further CBP's international objectives; and
- Developed, promoted, and signed Declaration of Principles to the Bilateral Strategic Plan for Mexico Customs that serves as a model for comparable agreements with other Mexican government agencies.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Successfully host the APEC Forum, as the U.S. is the host nation in 2011. CBP will need to take leadership activities over the body's Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP).
- Negotiate and sign a Mutual Recognition Arrangement between the United States and the European Union establishing mutual recognition between the C-TPAT program and the European Union's Authorized Economic Operator program, following a series of joint validations.
- Continue to provide leadership in the Mexico Division and Integrated Planning and Coordination Cell (IPCC), which administers and oversees U.S. government technical assistance activities in Mexico.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Pursue, maintain, and establish international partnerships to share best practices, exchange information, and promote the facilitation of secure travel and trade and support implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework.
- Implement initiatives in support of an international immigration strategy to identify and interdict high-risk travelers.
- Increase the level of WCO-accredited expert training order to enhance CBP visibility internationally as an authoritative executive agency in customs capacity building.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: C-TPAT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	207	199	46,529
2011 Annualized CR	207	207	62,612
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(17,557)
2012 Current Services	207	207	45,055
2012 Program Change	-	-	(76)
2012 Total Request	207	207	44,979

CBP requests \$44.979 million for the C-TPAT. The request includes:

- Decrease of \$12.578 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$4.025 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$599 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease of \$355 thousand for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze federal pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$76 thousand towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA supports CBP's goal to expedite legitimate trade and travel.

The C-TPAT program is CBP's premier trade security program. The purpose of C-TPAT is to partner with the trade community for the purpose of securing the U.S. and international supply chains from possible intrusion by terrorist organizations. C-TPAT requires the trade community participant to document and validate their supply chain security procedures in relation to existing C-TPAT criteria or guidelines as applicable. C-TPAT company participants develop an internal validation process to ensure the existence of security measures documented in their Supply Chain Security Profile and in

any supplemental information provided to CBP. As a part of the C-TPAT process, C-TPAT Supply Chain Security Specialists (SCSS) and the C-TPAT participants jointly conduct a validation of the company's supply chain security procedures. The validation process is essential to verify the company's commitment to C-TPAT.

C-TPAT's SCSS conduct C-TPAT validations, identify supply chain security vulnerabilities, and work to monitor company initiatives that address those vulnerabilities. Validations conducted by SCSS determine the accuracy and effectiveness of companies' security profiles as applied to their foreign and domestic supply chains.

To better secure and facilitate the flow of goods into the United States, CBP will continue to ensure that existing and new C-TPAT partners fulfill their commitments by verifying that agreed upon security measures have been implemented. CBP will also continue to work with C-TPAT partners to finalize minimum applicable supply chain security criteria and security best practices. C-TPAT teams travel around the globe to visit partners, their vendors, and vendors' plants to validate that supply chain security meets C-TPAT minimum security criteria. They also ensure that best practices and procedures used are reliable, accurate, effective, and meet the agreed upon security standards. CBP will continue to provide tools and create incentives for the private sector to join C-TPAT, which is a prerequisite for the Free and Secure Trade (FAST) program and other CBP expedited processing programs.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Completed 3,218 validations;
- Integrated the Evaluations and Assessment Branch into the 2010 work plan and completed 95 evaluations;
- Instituted web based training for SCSS and conducted monthly courses to augment the formal annual training session;
- Accelerated the re-validation cycles for 76 Mexican manufacturers determined to be of high risk;
- Developed and implemented new policy to withhold FAST lane privileges for newly-certified Mexican highway carriers until a successful validation has been completed;
- Managed the program's participation in 74 outreach sessions including planning and implementing two large C-TPAT member conferences in California and New York;
- Increased the program's outreach materials and training tools (Risk Assessment Guide, C-TPAT video and specially designed trailer);
- Conducted a third round of Joint Validations with China Customs and provided subject matter expertise for a Supply Chain Security Memorandum with China;
- Conducted the field work necessary to mutually recognize Korea's Industry Partnership Program and advanced supply chain security capacity building with other customs administrations; and
- Planned and executed the 2010 C-TPAT Member Survey in coordination with the University of Virginia.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Complete validations in accordance with SAFE Port Act requirements;
- Identify large importers (top 100) not already in the C-TPAT and conduct outreach to explore suitability for the program;
- Conduct two formal annual training sessions for members as well as a comprehensive Highway Carrier training;
- Maintain 95 percent or higher compliance rates for C-TPAT members in terms of the ratio of suspensions/removals to overall number of certified/validated partners;
- Improve the process for the Annual Review of Security Profile;
- Further harmonize C-TPAT and the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Partners in Protection (PIP) program;
- Evaluations and Assessment Branch will incorporate a random review factor into its work plan for key program processes;
- Update vetting standard operating procedures;
- Complete the field work necessary to thoroughly evaluate the European Union's Authorized Economic Operator Program;
- Conduct additional joint validations with China Customs; and
- Develop useful analytical products to improve information sharing within the program and with outside stakeholders, with particular emphasis on Post Incident Analysis and Validation Scorecard for Members.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Continue to complete validations in accordance with SAFE Port Act requirements;
- Continue to maintain 95 percent or higher compliance rates for C-TPAT members in terms of the ratio of suspensions/removals to overall number of certified/validated partners;
- Develop and implement the next version of the C-TPAT web portal system (Portal v. 2.0) which will provide enhanced functionality and member interaction;
- Conduct additional joint validations with China Customs;
- Expand the analytical capabilities of the program as resources permit to identify trends and specific high risk areas, which need to be validated; and
- Initiate the third survey of C-TPAT members to gauge their perceptions regarding the benefits, costs and motivations to join and remain with the program

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Trusted Traveler Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	11,361
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	11,274
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,785)
2012 Current Services	-	-	6,489
2012 Program Change	-	-	(178)
2012 Total Request	-	-	6,311

CBP requests \$6.311 million for Trusted Traveler Programs. This request includes:

- Decrease for the transfer of \$4.367 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$409 thousand as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease of \$178 thousand towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.
- Decrease of \$9 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA supports the OFO Strategic Plan goal to ensure border security, prevent terrorism, strengthen international cooperation, and to expedite legitimate trade and travel.

Trusted Traveler Programs

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, CBP has placed great emphasis on developing and expanding TTP for passengers and commercial truck drivers at the land borders with Canada and Mexico and developing similar programs for international air passengers. TTP helps to identify low-risk, vetted travelers by the voluntary submission of an application and subsequent vetting using automated name and fingerprint based checks of law enforcement databases, fingerprint/name checks, and an interview with a uniformed officer. The programs continue to expand, and in FY 2010 for a

total of 843,535 members. Currently, CBP TTP has four programs – NEXUS, Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), Free and Secure Trade (FAST), and Global Entry (GE).

NEXUS Highway and Air

NEXUS is a joint US/Canada enrollment program at the Northern Border land POE and all Canadian preclearance ports that identifies low-risk travelers through a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBP officer and a Canada Border Security Agency officer, and a fingerprint check. Once an applicant is identified as low-risk they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given an RFID-enabled card that is specific to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specific primary lane(s) at the land border ports of entry that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes, utilizing iris scans to identify low risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel, e.g. air, sea, and land. The introduction of WHTI lane technology will provide local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand. In 2010, CBP had approximately 460,000 NEXUS members; enrollment is expected to increase to 560,000 members in FY 2011.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection

The SENTRI program was first implemented at Otay Mesa, CA in 1995, and has grown to include 17 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S.-Mexico border including San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, Calexico, and Calexico East, California; Nogales and San Luis, Arizona; and El Paso, Laredo, Hidalgo, Anzalduas, and Brownsville, Texas. SENTRI pedestrian is at San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, and Calexico, California; and El Paso and Anzalduas, Texas. There are 233,758 SENTRI members and they account for 18% of the Southwest Border cross border traffic. In FY 2010, CBP had 229,172 SENTRI members, and in FY 2011, projects to have 258,783 members in this program. This estimate could increase if the San Diego Field Office is successful in their local drive to increase enrollments that will commence in January 2011.

Free and Secure Trade

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT, are entitled to expedited clearance at a POE. Using electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program fosters more secure supply chains and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections where they are needed most – high-risk commerce. In FY 2010, CBP had 81,000 FAST members and assumes approximately the same membership total in FY 2011.

Global Entry

GE is a program operated by CBP to allow for the expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services (FIS) area of each identified airport, a vetted, enrolled traveler is able to conduct the Passport Control Inspection without having to see a CBP officer. This program is of great benefit especially for travelers who frequently fly internationally.

Currently, GE is available at Atlanta, Boston, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Washington Dulles, Chicago, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Honolulu, Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, Chicago, New York (JFK), Orlando, Philadelphia, Sanford (FL), San Juan, San Francisco, and Seattle. Since April 2009, CBP has operated a joint pilot with the Government of the Netherlands that allows qualified U.S. citizens to join Privium, the Dutch equivalent to GE, and allow Dutch citizens to join GE. Participants in this pilot must pass each nation's security vetting requirements.

Global Entry applications and enrollments are growing quickly - CBP enrolled approximately 9,200 new members in December 2010. CBP had over 76,400 members enrolled and over 438,600 kiosk uses at the end of FY 2010. Total membership is expected to grow even more as CBP works with the Government of Mexico to allow qualified Mexican citizens to join GE as a part of a bi-lateral agreement. Participants in this pilot must pass each nation's security vetting requirements.

CBP is working with government representatives in Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Korea to develop individual bilateral arrangements with CBP to enable trusted travelers from either country to receive expedited clearance when traveling to the other country.

CBP is extending Global Entry benefits to current Canadian NEXUS and Mexican SENTRI program members. The implementation occurred in December 2010, and has greatly increased the GE program membership and kiosk usage.

CBP is currently working with United States Visitor and immigrant Status Indicator (US-VISIT) on piloting the use of iris scan technology for use with TTPs. This technology will be used as a secondary biometric identifier or replace the existing one.

Global Enrollment System (GES)

CBP has developed GES for all CBP TTPs to be operational on the CBP national network. GES has integrated the independent CBP enrollment and validation processes into a single solution, and provides a more efficient platform to share data and perform real-time watch list and lookout checks.

GES also reduces the redundancy of maintaining several application processes, and allows for a quicker and more accurate applications process. CBP has developed a single online, paperless application process to support the GES and will allow a traveler to apply to multiple programs online. The on-line application Global On-Line Enrollment System (GOES) supports all TTP applications.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Surpassed 800,000 members in the TTPs; and
- Surpassed 400,000 clearances at the GE kiosks.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Surpass one million trusted travelers;
- Improve the online application and allow applicants to select which bilateral programs they want to join;
- Pilot the use of iris scans as a secondary biometric to validate identity;
- Continue to implement bi-lateral international air trusted traveler programs with additional countries;

- Upgrade and increase the number of kiosks that can process GE members;
- Expand bi-lateral agreements with foreign governments to allow reciprocal expedited travel for pre-qualified low-risk travelers; and
- Improve GES to enable validation of certain applicant entered information.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Surpass 1.2 million trusted travelers;
- Surpass 500,000 clearances at the GE kiosks;
- Make available nationally iris scans as a secondary biometric for identification validation;
- Continue to implement bi-lateral international air trusted traveler programs with additional countries; and
- Continue to increase membership in TTPs memberships.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	133,727
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	153,563
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,525
2012 Current Services	-	-	155,088
2012 Program Change	-	-	(5,551)
2012 Total Request	-	-	149,537

CBP requests \$149.537 million for Inspection and Detection Technology. The request includes:

- Increase of \$1.530 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Increase for the transfer of \$7 thousand for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$5.551 million towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements
- Decrease of \$12 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

CBP has long recognized that an adversary can defeat any single system or device. For this reason, CBP cannot rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood that a nuclear or radiological weapon or elements of these weapons, and illegal aliens or other contraband being smuggled across the U.S. borders will be detected. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBP officers to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo, and travelers.

Since September 11, 2001, NII technology has been the cornerstone of CBP's multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed at and between our Nation's POE include

large-scale X-ray and Gamma-ray imaging systems, as well as a variety of portable and handheld technologies, to include radiation detection technology.

CBP has 288 large-scale imaging systems deployed at and between our POEs. There are also a total of 6,120 small-scale NII units, 1,441 Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs), 2,442 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) and 20,803 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) deployed nationwide.

Each year, a number of POEs undergo reconfigurations in which the lanes of traffic that contain NII equipment and/or RPMs are moved or altered. Additionally, a number of port expansions where new lanes of traffic requiring new technologies are added each year. Typically these reconfigurations and port expansions accounted for approximately 20 percent of deployment efforts.

O&M funding will ensure the deployed NII technologies meet the expected operational requirements of CBP as well as the requirements surrounding the Federal Information Systems Management Act (P.L. 107-347). Additionally, these funds will ensure mandated security and vendor upgrades are installed while providing CBP with the means to dispose of obsolete NII systems as mandated by Federal regulations. Funding will also support the RPM program to upgrade sites to be Port Radiation Inspection Detection and Evaluation (PRIDE) compliant.

O&M funds provide maintenance support at approximately 600 locations throughout the U.S. and its territories. O&M funds will also be used to support RPM systems that are reaching the end of their life cycle and to supplement the interdiction systems with ancillary equipment and components to enhance their capability.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Tested and deployed 40 new (additional) and replacement large-scale NII systems (7 from FY 2007 funds and 33 from FY 2009/10 funds) with plans to test and deploy an additional 10 new large-scale NII systems (1 purchased with FY 2007 funds and 9 from FY 2010 funds) by the end of FY 2010, for a total of 277 systems deployed through FY 2010;
- Purchased 29 new large scale NII new (additional) systems from FY 2010 funding;
- Purchased 18 new large scale NII new (additional) and replacement systems from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5; ARRA) funding;
- Purchased 15 new large scale NII new (additional) systems from FY 2010 funding;
- Continued to assess viable radiation/nuclear (rad/nuc) technology for the rail, break-bulk and roll-on and roll-off environments;
- Deployed 77 RPMs nationwide;
- Small-Scale NII purchased, tested, and deployed 85 baggage x-ray systems, 200 fiberscopes, 14 mobile support vehicles (tool trucks), and 20 mobile x-ray vans from FY 2010 funding identified in the Capital Investment Plan (CIP); and
- Continued operations and maintenance of NII technologies at 331 U.S. POEs, all U.S. mail facilities that processes international mail, and of the international airports.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Test and deploy 5 remaining new (additional) and replacement large-scale NII systems purchased in FY 2007 and 62 systems purchased in FY 2009/10 with annual/ARRA/War

Supplemental (P.L. 111-32) funding. With these deployments and replacements, the total systems deployed through FY 2011 will be 326 systems;

- Purchase 15 large scale NII new (5 additional for new/enhanced ports) and 10 replacement systems;
- Continue conducting thorough test and evaluation (T&E) of all large-scale NII commercial systems that are acquired before they are accepted and deployed for CBP operations;
- Continue efforts to incorporate all CBP NII inventory into a single office for O&M which allows cross utilization of CBP equipment to accomplish mission needs throughout the agency. This system will allow a centralized mechanism which will promote overall efficiency and cost savings;
- Continue to develop strategies and radiation detection systems for general aviation;
- Assess integration needs for deployed passive and active interrogation systems and implement solutions at POEs which are experiencing operational issues;
- Continue to work toward 100 percent scanning of radiation of all sea cargo containers at designated POEs by the end of calendar year 2012 and 100 percent scanning of radiation of all air cargo at designated airports by the end of calendar year 2015;
- Continued O&M of 1,441 RPMs at U.S. POEs, all U.S. mail facilities that processes international mail, and of the international airports;
- Deploy 224 additional RPMs nationwide;
- Pilot visualization systems which will be installed at POEs to back up primary systems and enhance situational awareness for the officers;
- Upgrade 32 RPM sites to PRIDE and upgrade interim connectivity lines to DHS1 Net for PRIDE deployments;
- Refurbish PVTs that are 10 years or older or at the end of their useful life;
- Begin to deploy RPMs with alternative neutron detection technology;
- Acquire additional mobile radiological/nuclear technology; and
- Purchase small-scale NII equipment, including 166 busters and 77 fiberscopes.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Purchase 10 large-scale NII new (4 additional for new/enhanced ports) and 6 replacement systems from FY 2012 funding identified in the CIP;
- Continue to conduct thorough T&E of all large-scale NII Commercial systems that are acquired before they are accepted and deployed for CBP operations. CBP conducts this level of testing on all NII systems to ensure that the vendor's product conforms to contractual requirements;
- Continue T&E efforts to assess and analyze new technology to determine its suitability for use in day-to-day CBP operations. This level of T&E has provided CBP with specific data to support their acquisition decisions and sustain any third party inquiries;
- Install pilot visualization systems which will be installed at POEs to back up primary systems and enhance situational awareness for the officers; and
- Purchase, test, and deploy small-scale NII, including 6 mobile x-ray vans, 10 baggage x-ray systems, 6 mobile support vehicles, 46 fiberscopes, 46 busters, 3 ramps, and 46 laser range finders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Systems for Targeting
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Systems for Targeting

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	8	8	32,553
2011 Annualized CR	8	8	32,560
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(86)
2012 Current Services	8	8	32,474
2012 Program Change	-	-	(1,074)
2012 Total Request	8	8	31,400

CBP requests \$31.400 million for Systems for Targeting. The request includes:

- Decrease of \$1.074 million towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.
- Decrease of \$78 thousand as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease of \$5 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease of \$3 thousand for the annualization of the President’s initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

At the core of CBP’s ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is the ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing law-abiding travelers and commerce to move without unnecessary delay. Legislation and regulatory action, such as the Trade Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-210), the 24-hour rule, the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71), the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-173), the IRTPA, and the SAFE Port Act, have made it mandatory to provide advance information about conveyances, travelers and goods arriving in the United States. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based software to analyze the data provided on conveyances, travelers, and shipments arriving in the United States. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which conveyances, travelers or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possible intensive inspection.

The main platform used to perform this analysis is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS allows CBP officers including those stationed overseas, to cross-check the passenger, crew and cargo manifests against subject lookouts, including those contained in the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment, TECS, and the National Crime Information Center, and against databases such as the Automated Commercial System, the Advance Passenger Information System, the Border Crossing Information System, the Non-Immigrant Information System, and the Arrival and Departure Information System that provide advance notice of conveyances, travelers and goods arriving at U.S. POEs. The ATS Passenger (ATS-P) module also uses Passenger Name Record data from commercial airlines on arriving and departing passengers to identify high-risk travelers and to facilitate persons posing little to no risk.

Currently, ATS consists of six modules that focus on exports, imports, passengers and crews, private vehicles crossing at land borders, and import trends over time. The six modules are: ATS-Inbound which serves as the primary decision support tool for inbound targeting of cargo; ATS-Outbound which is used for targeting outbound cargo and assists in identifying exports which pose a high risk of containing goods requiring specific export licenses, narcotics, or other contraband; ATS-P which is used at all U.S. airports and seaports receiving international flights and voyages to evaluate passengers and crewmembers prior to arrival or departure; ATS-Land which provides analysis and rules-based risk assessment of private passenger vehicles crossing the nation's borders; ATS-Trend Analysis and Analytical Selectivity which improves CBP's ability to examine, locate, and target for action violators of United States laws, treaties, quotas, and policies regarding international trade; and ATS-International which provides foreign custom authorities with automated cargo targeting capabilities and provides a systematic medium for exchanging best practices and developing and testing targeting concepts.

Future targeting system enhancements will focus on increasing data collection from internal and external sources and improving geographical unit interface display capabilities.

FY 2010 Accomplishments included:

- In response to the December 25, 2009 attempted bombing, developed new targeting methodologies in support of the NTC-P for visa and pre-departure vetting;
- Expanded CBP traveler threshold targeting rules to support CBP and other agencies' border security and counterterrorism missions;
- Partnered with the Transportation Security Administration to develop a targeting program to screen all cargo carried on passenger aircraft, including those originating from a foreign location destined for the United States;
- Partnered with the US Coast Guard for sharing joint targeting roles for passenger and cargo screening;
- Developed cross platform targeting rules for terrorism, narcotics, and currency between ATS-P and ATS-L;
- Implemented User Defined Rule (UDR) functionality in support of Entry Summary targeting;
- Updated the Ocean National Security Weight Set to incorporate risk indicators present in importer security filing data; and

- Completed the Stow Plan viewer application that provides a graphic, visual representation of cargo containers aboard a vessel to assist in the identification of un-manifested containers and to provide critical information to support tactical enforcement operations.

FY 2011 Goals include:

- Assist CBSA in moving forward with scenario based targeting and system completion;
- Develop targeting rules for passengers arriving at land border;
- Develop UDR functionality for ATS-P and ATS-L;
- Continue support in the development, maintenance, and enhancement of the Advance Targeting Units in the sea environment;
- Enhance two-way flow of electronic communication with participating federal government agencies for the automated screening and vetting of watch list suspects;
- Acquire/incorporate new data sources/sets for cargo targeting to identify known/unknown targets;
- Complete and deploy a comprehensive update of the National Security Rules and Weight Set for Inbound Vessel Cargo to identify all risk indicators present in importer security filing data that has previously been identified in the bill of lading and entry data;
- Continue to update the National Security Weight Set Rules targeting inbound cargo within air, ocean, truck, and rail modules;
- Continue to update the Weapons of Mass Effect (WME) inbound cargo rules;
- Develop new methodologies for enhanced targeting of export shipments in ATS; and
- Conduct a pilot program to target inbound mail shipments through ATS in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service.

FY 2012 Goals include:

- Manage narcotics and alien smuggling rules using ATS-L performance metrics;
- Develop a Federated Super Query to be utilized by all ATS Systems;
- Expand the use of advanced analytical tools for data management, entity resolution, link analysis, and pattern recognition;
- Incorporate expanded research capabilities and intelligence reports in CBP systems;
- Implement analytical tools for use in CBP intelligence, targeting, and entity encounter systems;
- Deploy a predictive analytics model developed through a machine learning application to identify significant violations for inbound truck cargo shipments in ATS-N;
- Develop and deploy a new application of ATS for participating government agencies to review and target inbound cargo shipments;
- Develop an automated methodology to provide timely analysis of UDRs and weight sets in conjunction with current ATS rules and weight sets;
- Continue to update the National Security Weight Set Rules targeting inbound cargo across all transportation modes;
- Continue to update the WME rules; and
- Develop new methodologies for enhanced targeting of export shipments in ATS.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
National Targeting Center (NTC)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: National Targeting Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	153	136	35,279
2011 Annualized CR	218	218	26,355
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,345
2012 Current Services	218	218	30,700
2012 Program Change	65	33	16,250
2012 Total Request	283	251	46,950

CBP requests \$46.950 million for the National Targeting Center. The request includes:

- Increase of \$16.400 million to hire 45 CBP officers and 20 support personnel to enhance targeting efforts at the NTC-Passenger.
- Increase of \$9.972 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$5.304 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$182 for the annualization of the President’s initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels
- Decrease of \$150 thousand towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements
- Decrease of \$141 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA supports the OFO Strategic Plan goal to ensure border security, prevent terrorism, and strengthen international cooperation.

National Targeting Centers

The NTC was created in November 2001 in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 to provide advanced targeting, research and coordination between numerous law enforcement and intelligence agencies in support of the CBP anti-terrorism mission. Originally set up to target both passengers and cargo, the operation was divided into two separate entities in FY 2007 to address passenger screening (NTC-P) and cargo screening (NTC-C). These centers provide around-the-clock tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP antiterrorism efforts.

CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and import specialists, all experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments, primarily staff both NTC facilities. In addition to using existing databases and information to identify potential targets, the NTC also develops tactical targets from raw intelligence in support of CBP's mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. While the vast majority of travelers and goods are legitimate, both NTC facilities are designed to carefully examine the small minority of shipments and/or travelers that may be connected to terrorism or other transnational crimes such as money laundering or narcotics smuggling.

NTC-P is a key part of the CBP layered approach strategy to homeland security by pushing U.S. borders outward and attempting to interdict possible terrorists and other *mala fide* travelers before they can board a conveyance destined to the United States. NTC-P does this through the Pre-Departure Targeting program, as well as providing 24-hour support for IAP officers posted at ten airports around the world, and conducting research and vetting on possible ESTA denials.

Targeting responsibilities for both centers continue to grow. The NTC-P is providing research and support for the ongoing expansion of the IAP, Pre-Departure and Outbound Targeting, U.S. visa re-vetting, the Refugee Processing Program, ESTA, the expansion of the INTERPOL Stolen Lost Travel Document (SLTD) initiative, public health, and information sharing initiatives with Canada, Mexico and the United Kingdom.

The NTC-C provides cargo research and analysis on positive TSDB passengers, responds to research requests from CBP domestic and CSI ports, and conducts cargo research for NTC-P and NTC-C liaisons. Additionally, the NTC-C conducts: national cargo sweeps in ATS; supports Intelligence Driven Special Operations (IDSOs); and conducts Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/ Weapons of Mass Effect (WME), agro-terrorism, and bio-terrorism rules development. The NTC-C will continue to provide support to CSI and SFI. The NTC-C has dedicated staff to support and coordinate the International Container Security component of SFI. The program utilizes remote technology to facilitate near real time scanning and monitoring of cargo/containers destined to the U.S. from select foreign ports. Targeting decisions are made based on container images, radiation alarm profiles, and cargo descriptions provided from overseas.

Office of Alien Smuggling Interdiction (ASI)

CBP established ASI in 2006 to expand the nation's zone of security beyond physical U.S. borders by preventing the boarding of individuals traveling to the U.S. who may be inadmissible or traveling on

fraudulent or fraudulently obtained travel documents. ASI also reduces the threat to our nation's security by combating illegal migration, disrupting organized smuggling operations, and identifying and preventing clandestine terrorist travel. The office focuses on migratory trends, specifically human smuggling and trafficking related issues to deter, detect, and disrupt illegal migration to the United States and increase criminal prosecution of smugglers and human traffickers. In August 2010, ASI moved to the NTC-P, both in physical location as well as administrative oversight. ASI has fostered a stronger relationship with the NTC-P, and has coordinated efforts in identifying fraud as it pertains to human smuggling and trafficking, keeping in mind the ever present reality that many of the same organizations that are involved with human smuggling are connected to organizations that are of national security interest.

Prior to the merger with NTC-P, ASI managed CBP's Regional Carrier Liaison Groups (RCLGs) located at the international airports in New York (JFK), Miami and Honolulu. The RCLGs help to carry out the ASI mission by preventing passengers who may be inadmissible, or who possess fraudulent documents, from traveling to the U.S. RCLGs also work with carriers to facilitate boarding of bona-fide passengers and provide 24/7 assistance on immigration related issues. ASI/RCLG officers prevent fraudulently and improperly documented aliens from boarding U.S. bound aircraft through various targeting methods and by working with carriers and U.S. government representatives overseas. ASI/RCLG officers make recommendations to the carriers against boarding (offloading) suspect travelers and to refer these travelers to local authorities in all instances involving fraud. RCLGs provide a service to the travel industry by assisting carriers with boarding questions, and providing expert guidance on suspect passengers. The travel industry has come to rely on RCLGs as a means to navigate complicated immigration laws and as a resource for fraud prevention.

Since the December 25, 2009 attempted terrorist attack, the RCLGs have taken on a greater role as part of CBP's expanded Pre-Departure Screening program and in FY2010, RCLGs answered over 24,000 phone calls from air carriers and offloaded nearly 3,000 passengers bound for the United States, of which 240 were fraud related.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Created the Pre-Departure targeting program which identifies travelers at overseas locations that do not have an IAP presence, who would otherwise be inadmissible, before they board a conveyance to the U.S. In FY 2010, over 87,000 records were reviewed and 1,145 *mala fide* passengers were denied boarding on flights to the United States;
- Continued 24x7 support of the IAP by pre-screening all flights departing from IAP locations overseas and referring subjects of interest to the IAP teams. In FY 2010, NTC-P reviewed 127,511 records and made 27,739 referrals to IAP teams that resulted in 459 *mala fide* passengers being denied boarding on flights to the United States;
- Implemented the Advanced Targeting Team (ATT) which concentrates on the outbound travel of subjects of interest related to weapons, narcotics, currency, terrorist associates, and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) hits. In FY 2010 the ATT was instrumental in the arrest of 98 outbound NCIC subjects and identified 138 previously unknown terrorist associates and participated in a multi-national operation designed to target and intercept drug couriers traveling in and outbound from the U.S. and the other partner countries. In FY 2010, 79 drug smugglers were apprehended as a result of this operation;

- Developed outbound targeting rules that help identify previously unknown terrorists and co-travelers or associated persons;
- Provided outreach training to over 500 CBP officers, Border Patrol agents and management representatives at POEs, Border Patrol sectors and the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC);
- Enhanced successful collaboration with the Government of Mexico through the NTC-C Fellowship program, which resulted in several large narcotic and precursor seizures;
- Significantly expanded creation and dissemination of advanced information on cargo shipments. Research resulted in the creation of vast amounts of TECS enforcement records, ATS rules and notes, Intelligence and Operations Framework System (IOFS) events, and memoranda of information received (MOIRs). The number of positive TSDB-connected business locations in the United States identified in FY 2010 was nearly triple that of FY 2009 – jumping from 676 to 1,686, with 135 foreign TSDB locations identified;
- Conducted expanded research in connection with various terrorist threats and incidents, including connections to the failed Christmas Day and Times Square bombers;
- Successfully identified several high-risk imports connected to TSDB subjects, their associates, and registered business links. Research identified multiple business fronts, including dollar stores, cellular telephone stores, retail stores, auto part sales organizations, food services, and online merchant businesses which may be used to collect, funnel, or launder illicit proceeds;
- Increased CSI/SFI bill review by more than 50 percent, resulting in seizures of al Qaeda computer hard drives, shipments from WMD sanctions violators, military armament (a tank/firearms), illegal fireworks, pre-Colombian cultural artifacts, counterfeit merchandise, and narcotics;
- Provided research leading to an 74 percent increase in the value of NTC-C related narcotics seizures – from \$41 million in FY 2009 to \$1.912 billion in FY 2010;
- Initiated Special Project Pillbox to target shipments of counterfeit and illegal pharmaceuticals in express consignment, international mail, and air cargo shipments;
- Enhanced participation in the NTC-C, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Precursor Initiative with ICE to increase the number of precursor chemical seizures by more than 20 percent, and the value of precursor seizures by 96 percent;
- Improved screening of travelers whose visas have been revoked post the issuance of a valid visa to ensure that they do not board a flight destined to the U.S. by implementing the visa vetting program;
- Expanded communication with the National Risk Assessment Center (NRAC) to enhance sharing of cargo-related information; and
- Identified 107 incidents in ASI for travel from the European Union to the U.S. with fraudulent documents, of which 61 were offloaded prior to their departure. The fraudulent documents included counterfeit and altered documents, or documents presented by an impostor.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Develop a national Counter Terrorism Response Team (CTR) training program in an effort to standardize policies, coordination, and reporting requirements for field officers;
- Continue to develop and refine outbound targeting rules designed to identify the travel of previously unknown terrorists and co-travelers;
- Implement the ATS device to all IAP locations and JSP officers stationed in Mexico;

- Increase collaborative efforts between NTC-C, ICE and DEA to combat narcotic and precursor trafficking by enhancing data-sharing and liaison exchanges;
- Continue to work with TSA to provide expertise and specialized support for its No Fly list responsibilities;
- Provide support as needed for continued expansion of the Global Advance Passenger Information initiative and IAP to additional countries;
- Create a joint CBP/TSA Pre-departure Air Cargo Targeting program at the NTC-C. Air cargo manifests will be provided by air carriers with sufficient time for review of the data and for NTC-C to prepare a high risk assessment;
- Expand the NTC-C Fellowship program to include Mexico, the European Union, Canada, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE);
- Increase collaborative efforts between NTC-C, ICE and DEA to combat narcotic and precursor trafficking by enhancing data-sharing and liaison exchanges;
- Continue to work with TSA to provide expertise and specialized support for its efforts in targeting air cargo in the domestic environment through ATS and related systems; and
- Foster collaboration with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and ICE to identify and interdict individuals smuggling/trafficking persons for sex industry purposes. The ICE Child Exploitation Unit will assign a liaison at the NTC-P, who will work with NTC-P and ASI in identifying individuals engaged in sex tourism.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Deploy ATS to Border Patrol checkpoints;
- Further develop links within the Intelligence Community (IC) and continue to participate in IC working groups whose main goal is to streamline and facilitate the sharing of information to ensure the continued safety of the U.S. commercial passenger environment;
- Develop tools and methodology to make use of IC data and products in an unclassified environment for passenger targeting and law enforcement purposes;
- Improve in and outbound passenger targeting and case management by updating computer systems such as ATS-P and the IOFS and by ensuring that targeting algorithms are valid;
- Further expansion of the Pre-Departure Air Cargo Targeting program
- Further expansion of the NTC-C Fellowship program;
- Maintain dedicated pursuit of regulatory improvements of export laws to improve the interdiction of illegal exports of U.S. military technology, counter-proliferation and dual-use goods;
- Continue to support enforcement and regulatory changes as needed requiring trade entities to provide 10+2 data level transmissions of export shipment information 24 hours prior to export in sea environments, and four hours prior to export in air, rail and truck environments; and
- Expand current Human Trafficking Awareness programs, such as the Blue Campaign, to include training for airline representatives and additional exposure through use of media sources.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Training at the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training at the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	23,049
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	24,778
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	17,582
2012 Current Services	-	-	42,360
2012 Program Change	-	-	(4,526)
2012 Total Request	-	-	37,834

CBP requests \$37.834 million for At the Ports Training. The request includes:

- Increase for the transfer of \$21.552 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes training funding from various PPAs.
- Increase of \$2.290 million to Field Operations to staff new POEs.
- Increase of \$342 thousand to National Targeting Center-Passenger.
- Increase of \$342 thousand additional canine units at POEs.
- Decrease of \$7.500 million in CBP Training programs as part of the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review. This reflects a reduced requirement for basic training as the officer population matures and training requirements shift to intermediate and advanced training.
- Decrease of \$3.970 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) leads and directs CBP's training programs that meet the needs of a diverse and geographically dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results. OTD establishes standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training. The office executes career development programs; basic and advanced training to all occupations; and supervisory, management, and executive development programs.

As CBP's hub for centralized leadership programs and direction of all CBP training programs, OTD prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP and continues to evolve to meet the needs of

DHS. By working with all CBP components to develop and deliver mission critical training, OTD prepares employees to protect America's frontline. OTD links to CBP's strategic goals to instill a law enforcement ethic that prepares them for the ever changing challenges of the field.

Field Operations Academy (FOA)

The Field Operations Academy is located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA. The Academy is responsible for the development and delivery of mission critical training across the agency. The FOA prepares CBP trainees to safeguard the American homeland at and beyond our borders. This academy trains CBP employees from the Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and the Office of International Trade to protect the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror. The FOA educates CBP trainees to enforce the laws of the United States while fostering our Nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel to serve the American public with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

Advanced Training Center (ATC)

The Advanced Training Center is an emerging facility, designed to serve the specialized training needs of CBP. Located in Harpers Ferry, WV, ATC provides a learning environment that emulates the CBP operating environment and provides firearms and intermediate force training, advanced, and leadership training to CBP employees throughout the agency. The ATC complex includes facilities that are identical to the land, sea and air ports of entry, as well as open areas and water features found along the border between the ports of entry.

CBP Canine Program

The Canine Program, with locations in El Paso, TX and Front Royal, VA, furnishes certified training programs based upon internationally recognized standards. Throughout the nation, the Canine Center provides training and certification to CBP Canine Instructors, Canine Handlers, and Detection Canines and provides training for various other local, state and federal agencies. These valuable canine resources enhance the agency's ability to combat terrorism, interdict narcotics and other prohibited contraband while facilitating and processing legitimate trade and travel within the core operational processes of CBP.

OTD/Use of Force Policy Division (OTD/UFPD)

The OTD/Use of Force Policy Division is responsible for the development, articulation and implementation of CBP use of force policy and related equipment. The OTD/UFPD seeks to research, evaluate, and procure the best possible equipment while providing comprehensive asset and resource management for tactical equipment and body armor. The OTD/UFPD has developed appropriate controls, standards, training, best practices, and policies in order to enhance the safety and performance of CBP's uniformed law enforcement officers and agents.

OTD/Leadership and Organization Development Division (OTD/LODD)

The OTD/Leadership and Organization Development Division designs, develops, delivers, and evaluates training and development activities for CBP supervisors, managers, and executives. The OTD/LODD provides advanced leadership/supervisory/management courses to meet organization, occupation, and individual needs. The OTD/LODD is also initiating the establishment of a succession management and career development process.

OTD/Operations Division (OTD/OPS)

The OTD/Operations Division manages the financial resources, focuses planning and policy, and performs assessments and evaluations with links to the National Training Plan (NTP), also under Operations. The Division is also responsible for managing CBP's national programs including: CBP Tuition Assistance, New Employee Orientation, and Cross Occupational Training.

OTD/Training Production and Standards Division (OTD/TPSD)

The OTD/Training Production and Standards Division establishes and enforces a standardized instructional systems development process for delivering training throughout CBP. In coordination with CBP organization, OTD develops a variety of training courses and curriculum designed to meet the needs of the agency while adhering to instructional design standards. Training includes instructor-led training, on-the-job training programs, and distance learning through CBP's Virtual Learning Center and tracking through the TRAEN system.

Other Training

OTD sponsors other basic and specialized training programs for various occupations within CBP. These training programs are funded through the NTP but are often coordinated with other NTP Training Leads, CBP organizations, and program managers for scheduling, facilities, instructors, etc.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Border Security and Control
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Border Security and Control

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	22,923	21,941	3,549,295
2011 Annualized CR	23,233	23,182	3,535,286
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	1,072	1,123	(4,292)
2012 Current Services	24,305	24,305	3,530,994
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	24,305	24,305	3,530,994

CBP requests \$3.531 billion for Border Security and Control. The request includes:

- Increase of \$191.459 million for annualization of FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.
- Increase of \$184.717 million to adjust for journeyman implementation and pay costs.
- Increase of \$12.526 million for annualization of FY 2010 & FY 2011 initiatives; FY 2010 Combating Southbound Firearms & Currency Smuggling initiative (\$932 thousand) and FY 2011 Intelligence Analysts staffing (\$11.594 million).
- Increase of \$11.547 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease for the transfer of \$350.309 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$31.49 million for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$22.742 million in areas involving travel, training, the acquisition of supplies, equipment and Transportation contract towards the government-wide initiative to reduce the administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Border Patrol Strategy articulates one clear, strategic mission for the Border Patrol: To establish and maintain control of the border of the U.S. between the POEs. This strategy ensures that the Border Patrol deploys the appropriate mix of resources and employs appropriate tactics with the end state objective of consistently being able to detect, identify and classify, respond, and resolve all

illegal entries. The strategic goal includes interdicting illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics and other contraband entering the U.S. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. was added to the Border Patrol's strategic goal.

The Border Patrol developed five objectives to support the national strategy. Each objective further identifies the intended mission outcome and focus of the Border Patrol's operational planning and execution. The objectives are: (1) Establish a substantial probability of apprehending terrorists and their weapons as they attempt to enter illegally between the POEs; (2) Deter illegal entries through improved enforcement; (3) Detect, apprehend, and deter smugglers of humans, drugs and other contraband; (4) Leverage Smart Border Technology to multiply the effect of enforcement personnel; and (5) Reduce crime in border communities and consequently improve the quality of life and economic vitality of targeted areas.

The Border Patrol works to deploy the appropriate mix of resources – personnel, tactical infrastructure and technology in order to gain operational control of the border. Operational requirements are developed by the field managers and are added into the Operational Requirements Based Budget Process (ORBBP) system, a budget projection tool which produces the output levels of required personnel, tactical infrastructure and technology to achieve and maintain control of the borders.

CBP reached a staffing level of 20,679 Border Patrol agents as of December 31, 2010 and plans to hire additional agents in 2011 to reach a level of 21,370. CBP also plans to continue to add to its inventory of permanent tactical infrastructure and technology deployments on the border in FY 2011. In addition, CBP will continue to deploy resources, such as sensors and cameras, to increase the Border Patrol's ability to detect illegal entries and to provide greater situational awareness. In addition, the Border Patrol will continue to explore new tactical infrastructure, such as fences and vehicle barriers, to further enhance the Border Patrol's ability to secure the border.

The Border Patrol also uses the Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (ACTT), Surge Operations, Forward Operating Bases (FOBs), and Traffic Checkpoints to gain and maintain control of the border. These are described below:

Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (ACTT)

In September 2009, the Border Patrol initiated ACTT as the next stage of border operations along the Arizona border. ACTT utilizes a collaborative, cooperative enforcement approach that leverages the capabilities and resources of the DHS agencies in partnership with other federal agencies, and state, local, and tribal governments. The purpose of this initiative is to achieve increased levels of border security, a secure and safe border environment, reduced crime rate in affected communities, and improved quality of life for residents in the border areas.

ACTT operations have targeted the Arizona/Sonora border area with the objective to deny criminal organizations from operating along approximately 80 miles of the Arizona border. To maintain control of this focus area, additional agents have been detailed into this focus area for increased border control. The enhanced agents are also working in cooperation with other agencies including ICE, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, and with other CBP officers.

In July 2010, ACTT efforts began along the El Paso/Ciudad Juarez border area. The efforts included coordinating law enforcement efforts with intelligence sharing towards disrupting transnational criminal organizations movement of money, arms, people and the location of their safe havens. In addition, the Border Patrol increased coordinated efforts with the Government of Mexico as a unified response against these criminal organizations.

In FY 2010, nine 45-day iterations of ACTT deployments were completed. The 45-day temporary duty deployments have continued into FY 2011, with over 500 BP agents deployed to the Tucson Sector during early FY 2011. Ultimately, permanent Border Patrol agent positions will replace the temporary surge force. Tucson Sector permanent agent staffing levels will increase to 4,194 in FY 2011 (up 859 positions). These efforts so far have contributed to a reduction of Border Patrol arrests in Tucson Sector to 212,202 in FY 2010 from 241,654 in FY 2009. These efforts have also contributed to a reduction of marijuana seized by the Border Patrol in Tucson Sector to 1,033,227 lbs. in FY 2010 from 1,203,100 lbs. in FY 2009.

Surge Operations

The Border Patrol authorizes the implementation of surge operations to gain and maintain effective control of the border through improved enforcement. The Border Patrol's strategy for implementing surge operations across the Southwest Border is based on threats, risks, vulnerabilities, and the resources of partner agencies. These operations increase the probability of preventing terrorists and their weapons from illegally entering the U.S. between the POEs. They also assist in the reduction of crime in border communities. Surge operations are implemented to proactively address intelligence, seasonal migration, and smuggling trends.

Forward Operating Bases

Use of FOBs began to address remote crossing points that have historically been very difficult for agents to patrol due to the vast distances and the time involved to access these areas. FOBs have proven to be very beneficial to the detection and deterrence of illegal entries in the areas in which they have been deployed and are now utilized in areas wherever the Border Patrol has a need to extend its reach.

The use of FOBs directly supports the Border Patrol's mission of gaining, maintaining, and expanding effective control of the Nation's borders. There are approximately 14 FOBs currently operating along the border. As the Border Patrol continues to gain control of the border, illegal migration activities and smuggler tactics shift in an attempt to identify and exploit vulnerabilities in border security measures, particularly in the more remote areas of the border. Strategically placed FOBs afford a distinct advantage in that they provide a cost effective, secure staging facility that allows agents to be forward deployed in close proximity to the border – thereby improving Border Patrol's capability to rapidly respond to and counter these shifts in illicit cross-border traffic.

Traffic Checkpoints

The Border Patrol is tasked with securing the Nation's borders between the POEs using a multi-tiered enforcement strategy. A major component of this strategy includes the strategic placement of

checkpoints in tactical locations that contributes significantly to gaining effective control of the Nation's borders.

Traffic checkpoints are critical components of the Border Patrol's enforcement-in-depth border security strategy. There are currently 34 permanent traffic checkpoints along the border. This strategy was developed to maximize resources and to increase the certainty of arrest of anyone posing a threat to the United States. Border Patrol checkpoints are strategically located on routes of egress leading away from the border, thus, greatly increasing the Border Patrol's detection and interdiction capabilities.

A complete border security model that includes enforcement-in-depth creates an environment that denies, degrades and disrupts the criminal elements ability to exploit the infrastructure needed to conduct operations.

The checkpoints' impact forces the criminal element to take risks that would otherwise not exist, thus raising their cost of doing business. In locations where checkpoint operations have been established, criminal organizations cannot engage in illegal activity in the border areas and then freely egress to their destination. They must instead utilize other tactics, such as using secondary staging areas and circumvention routes, which disrupt and degrade their operations and give the Border Patrol additional time and distance to detect, deter, and interdict them.

Border Patrol is successfully implementing this strategy in a variety of locations, such as the Interstate 19 (I-19) corridor, the major route of egress from the Nogales, Arizona area. As a result, the majority of illegal cross border activity that takes place in the Nogales area seeks to make its way to the corridor in an effort to exit the border area. The strategic value of a permanent checkpoint on I-19 cannot be overstated. A continuous checkpoint operation on Interstate 19 (I-19) creates an enforcement profile that denies, degrades, disrupts, and deters the criminal element from utilizing I-19 as a route of egress.

As demonstrated by the I-19 checkpoint, the overall effect of enforcement-in-depth, to include checkpoints, deters illegal activity and reduces cross-border traffic and the crime associated with it. Sustained checkpoint operations have shown to not only reduce crime in adjacent communities, but contribute significantly to an overall reduction in cross-border criminal activity in the areas south of the checkpoints.

Safe, efficient, and effective enforcement operations along the border and routes of egress, to include effective checkpoint operations, are essential to a complete enforcement strategy which will lead to increased border security and an improved quality of life in border communities.

The Border Patrol also establishes and maintains effective partnerships, formal and informal, with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as other federal agencies that have an interest in the border regions. Further, the Border Patrol maintains international partnerships to enhance border security primarily with agencies of the governments of Mexico and Canada. A number of these partnerships are described below.

Operation Streamline

Operation Streamline is a zero-tolerance, prosecution-based deterrence initiative that attaches a penalty to the act of illegally entering the U.S. Operation Streamline was envisioned to address three components: arrest, prosecution, and removal. Under the concept of the Operation, the sector's Chief Patrol agent designates a specific geographic area as a zero-tolerance zone and focuses his resources to ensure a high probability of apprehension and criminal prosecution.

With the cooperation of the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Marshals Service, virtually all undocumented aliens apprehended within the designated geographic location are criminally prosecuted for their illegal entry under 8 USC 1325. The deterrent effect of this program has had pronounced results on the number of aliens attempting illegal entry/re-entry. By reducing the volume of illegal entries, the Border Patrol has greater flexibility to focus resources on apprehending terrorists, terrorist weapons, and smugglers of humans, drugs, and other contraband illegally entering the U.S.

Operation Streamline has proven to be beneficial and is a key component to achieving significant ground and effective control of the border. Operation Streamline has been showcased to both Federal and state Senators and Representatives, along with the public, as a best practice and effective utilization of existing resources.

Special Operations Group (SOG)

SOG is under the direction of the Border Patrol's Special Operations Command (SOC), and has two component units: Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC) and the Border Patrol Search, Trauma and Rescue Unit (BORSTAR) – each responsible for a different skill set, but often working in close coordination with each other to adequately address an all threats mission profile, both nationally and internationally.

In 2007, the Border Patrol established, and continues to build upon, the SOG Headquarters element with full deployment capability on Biggs Army Airfield (AAF) in El Paso, Texas. Agents assigned to this office are routinely deployed throughout the U.S. in support of the Border Patrol National Strategy and are at the ready to address emergency support functions (ESFs) for national level incidents, as outlined in the National Response Framework. The SOG facility has classrooms, a new rappel tower, an obstacle course, and a live fire multi-building training complex located at McGregor Range, New Mexico.

BORTAC remains CBP's premier tactical response team. BORTAC is summoned for difficult and high-risk missions. BORTAC trained its active personnel on their Mission Essential Tasks List and hosted numerous advanced skills training sessions. BORTAC has performed joint SOG missions and worked in conjunction with multiple local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in both training and operational environments. In the future, BORTAC will continue to train its members to improve its readiness for response to threats of national security.

BORSTAR is comprised of Border Patrol agents with specialized and advanced skills and training for the tactical medical and search and rescue environments. In addition to proficiently conducting the primary duties of a Border Patrol agent, BORSTAR agents have additional training in search and

rescue, emergency medical treatment, rope rescue, water rescue, incident command management, communications, and tactical medical interventions. BORSTAR provides rapid response to search, rescue, and medical response to acts of terrorism, potential terrorism, and natural disasters throughout the U.S. and abroad. These duties are often in conjunction with local, county, state, and federal entities.

OBP SOG, in coordination with OIOC, has established Law Enforcement Technical Collection Centers (LETCS) to improve intelligence collection and dissemination capabilities among the 20 sectors that comprise the field headquarters element. By establishing best practices, the methodologies used to collect, analyze, and disseminate actionable intelligence will be streamlined and standardized.

The possibility of widespread bio-terrorism and other pandemic perils remains a paramount concern for CBP and other federal, state, and municipal entities. Border Patrol is a major participant/facilitator in the CBP Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and will continue to build on established partnerships in an effort to rapidly respond and mitigate the impact of a catastrophic incident, be it an act of terrorism or a natural disaster.

Border Patrol International Liaison Unit (ILU)

The ILU creates and maintains positive working relationships and to foster alliances with foreign counterparts in order to increase border security. The alliances established will maintain open communications and mutual respect with and between foreign and domestic law enforcement counterparts. The ILU builds partnerships and enhances border security awareness in support of the National Border Patrol Strategy.

The ILU also paved the way to programs like the Operation Against Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS). The OASISS program was developed to address the increasing amount of alien smugglers across the Southwest Border. The U.S. and Mexico established a bilateral, standardized prosecution program in 2005. The program allows for alien smugglers apprehended in the U.S. to be prosecuted by the Government of Mexico. This program is very effective in areas along the Southwest Border that are affected by guidelines that make it difficult to prosecute certain alien smuggling cases. OASISS has proven to be an invaluable tool to the Border Patrol. It also rewards the efforts of the agents by giving them another tool to be able to put criminals behind bars.

The liaison efforts with Mexican authorities that have occurred and continue to take place along the Southwest Border have essentially bridged the communication gap between the U.S. and Mexico. This is an extraordinary accomplishment when one considers the economic vitality of the region and the political sensitivities between the two countries.

Border Patrol National Native American Program

The mission of the Border Patrol National Native American Program is to facilitate new partnerships, improve relationships, and increase trust throughout the Native American Indian tribes that have a nexus to the U.S. border. The program champions partnerships between tribal law enforcement, various Native American organizations, and the Border Patrol to support the national strategy. The Border Patrol National Native American Program is operational in 12 of the Border Patrol sectors.

The program acts as a conduit between the Border Patrol and tribal, local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies, as well as tribal councils located along both the Southwest and Northern Borders.

The program was designed to support ongoing enforcement operations within the respective agencies, while enhancing the liaison between them. As the relationship solidified, contact and responses to illicit activity along the borders has increased, allowing for joint law enforcement support for both Border Patrol and tribal law enforcement. Routine communication and liaison between some sectors and tribal council officials has led to enhancing the security and safety of the agents who are working in dangerous areas along the border. Through the Border Patrol National Native American Program, information-sharing efforts have allowed the Border Patrol sectors to conduct All-Terrain Vehicle training, search and rescue training, advanced four-wheel-drive training, and vehicle stops.

The Border Patrol National Native American Program is working to standardize policies and procedures and is proactively developing performance measures for the program to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of its initiatives.

Borderlands Management Task Forces (BMTF)

These task forces were created to facilitate an intergovernmental forum for cooperative problem-solving on common issues related to the international border. The primary mission is to address border security, human safety, and natural and cultural resource protection through shared resources, information, communication, problem-solving, standardization, and training. The goals of the BMTF are the following:

- Create a positive, intergovernmental working relationship and foster support among agencies charged with border responsibilities;
- Create mutually beneficial solutions to resource management issues within the border area;
- Provide expertise, experience and information to address common border issues; and
- Educate our agencies and interested parties about border issues and recommendations for the implementation of possible solutions.

An integral part of the BMTF is the participation of the Sector Public Lands Liaison agents (PLLA).

The PLLA works to foster better communication, increase the interagency understanding of respective mission objectives and priorities, and serve as a central point of contact within the Border Patrol to facilitate the successful resolution of environmental issues at the local level.

Adjustments to Base

Journeyman Increase

The budget request includes an additional \$229.1 million for the journeyman pay adjustment, because the original estimate included in the FY 2011 enacted level did not include the cost of the additional positions authorized in FY 2009 or beyond. These additional funds will allow CBP to maintain a level

of 21,370 Border Patrol agents, sustain the Administration's commitment of agents on the Southwest and Northern Borders, as well as provide support to coastal areas and headquarters.

Conclusion

In FY 2012, the Border Patrol will continue to further its mission by using a variety of programs and initiatives to support strategic objectives. A major future objective of the Border Patrol is to ensure that its workforce is highly mobile so that it can rapidly adjust to changes in the border security environment. The Border Patrol will continue to reevaluate its existing programs and planned initiatives as the threats and vulnerabilities to border security change in response to newly deployed border enforcement resources.

The Border Patrol is committed to continuing the southbound land border enforcement efforts to combat the smuggling of firearms and currency to Mexico.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Hired an additional 439 agents; and
- Increased the number of border miles under effective control from 939 miles to 1,007.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Maintain effective control of 1,007 miles of border;
- Continue to disrupt transnational criminal organizations operating along the border;
- Increase end of FY 2010 staffing by 859 agents to arrive at an end state level of 21,370 agents
- Develop and implement Mobile Response Team (MRT) concept and begin training and support of 500 MRT designated agents
- Maintain Border Patrol agent staffing level at 18,415 on the Southwest Border;
- Maintain 2,212 Border Patrol agents along the Northern Border;
- Apply the proper resourcing, in conjunction with ACTT operations, necessary to reduce apprehensions in Arizona by 50 percent by the end of Calendar Year 2011;
- Strengthen existing partnerships with local, state, and other federal agencies;
- Expand participation in ACTT along the Southwest Border;
- Establish Northern Border priority intelligence requirements; and
- Leverage personnel and technology accrued from applying resources more efficiently to reduce the flow of known, illegal cross-border traffic along other areas of the border.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Maintain effective control of 1,007 miles of border;
- Complete training of 500 MRT assigned agents and maintain a minimum deployable MRT force of 500 agents;
- Maintain 21,370 agents including 2,212 on the Northern Border and 18,415 on the Southwest Border through a mix of new hires and relocations;
- Increase and sustain certainty of arrest of those who enter illegally at and between the POEs, and to reduce smuggling, and crimes associated with smuggling, in the state of Arizona;
- Continue strengthening existing partnerships with local, state, and other federal agencies;
- Continue expanding participation in ACTT along the Southwest, Coastal and Northern Borders; and

- Continue leveraging personnel and technology accrued from applying resources more efficiently to reduce the flow of know, illegal cross-border traffic along other areas of the border.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training Between the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	130	125	52,085
2011 Annualized CR	80	80	51,751
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	36,859
2012 Current Services	80	80	88,610
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	80	80	88,610

CBP requests \$88.610 million for Between the Ports Training. The request includes:

- Increase for the transfer of \$59.653 million for the consolidation of training funding from across CBP PPAs.
- Increase of \$440 thousand for annualization of FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.
- Decrease of \$15.472 as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease of \$7.50 million in training programs towards the government-wide initiative to reduce the administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease of \$262 thousand for the annualization of the President’s initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Training and Development leads and directs CBP’s training programs that meet the needs of a diverse and geographically dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results. OTD establishes standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training. The office executes career development programs; basic and advanced training to all occupations; and supervisory, management, and executive development programs.

As CBP’s hub for centralized leadership programs and direction of all CBP training programs, OTD prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP and continues to evolve to meet the needs of DHS. By working with all CBP components to develop and deliver mission critical training, OTD prepares employees to protect America’s frontline. OTD links to CBP’s strategic goals to instill a law enforcement ethic that prepares them for the ever changing challenges of the field.

Border Patrol Academy

The Border Patrol Academy in Artesia, NM prepares CBP trainees to safeguard the American homeland by engaging in the delivery of training for Office of Border Patrol personnel, producing agents who are prepared to serve. The BPA provides Border Patrol Agents with the training necessary to enforce the laws of the United States and to serve the American public with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

Advanced Training Center

The Advanced Training Center is an emerging facility, designed to serve the specialized training needs of CBP. Located in Harpers Ferry, WV, ATC provides a learning environment that emulates the CBP operating environment and provides firearms and intermediate force training, advanced, and leadership training to CBP employees throughout the agency. The ATC complex includes facilities that are identical to the land, sea and air ports of entry, as well as open areas and water features found along the border between the ports of entry.

CBP Canine Program

The Canine Program, with locations in El Paso, TX and Front Royal, VA, furnishes certified training programs based upon internationally recognized standards. Throughout the nation, the Canine Center provides training and certification to CBP Canine Instructors, Canine Handlers, and Detection Canines and provides training for various other local, state and Federal agencies. These valuable canine resources enhance the agency's ability to combat terrorism, interdict narcotics and other prohibited contraband while facilitating and processing legitimate trade and travel within the core operational processes of CBP.

OTD/Use of Force Policy Division

The OTD/ Use of Force Policy Division is responsible for the development, articulation, and implementation of CBP use of force policy and the related equipment. OTD/UFPD seeks to research, evaluate and procure the best possible equipment while providing comprehensive asset and resource management for tactical equipment and body armor. OTD/UFPD has developed appropriate controls, standards, training, best practices, and policies in order to enhance the safety and performance of CBP's uniformed law enforcement officers and agents.

OTD/Leadership and Organization Development Division

The OTD/Leadership and Organization Development Division designs, develops, delivers, and evaluates training and development activities for CBP supervisors, managers, and executives. OTD/LODD provides advanced leadership/supervisory/management courses to meet organization, occupation, and individual needs. The OTD/LODD is also initiating the establishment of a succession management and career development process.

OTD/Operations Division

The OTD/Operations Division manages the financial resources, focuses planning and policy, and performs assessments and evaluations with links to the National Training Plan, also under Operations. The Division is also responsible for managing CBP's national programs including: CBP Tuition Assistance, New Employee Orientation, and Cross Occupational Training.

OTD/Training Production and Standards Division

The OTD/Training Production and Standards Division establishes and enforces a standardized instructional systems development process for delivering training throughout CBP. In coordination with CBP organizations, OTD develops a variety of training courses and curriculum designed to meet the needs of the agency while adhering to instructional design standards. Training includes instructor-led training, on-the-job training programs, and distance learning through CBP's Virtual Learning Center and tracking through the TRAEN system.

Other Training

OTD sponsors other basic and specialized training programs for various occupations offered CBP-wide. These training programs are funded through the National Training Plan but are often coordinated with other NTP Training Leads, CBP organizations, and program managers for scheduling, facilities, instructors, etc.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses:
Air and Marine Operations, Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Air and Marine Operations, Personnel Compensation and Benefits

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	2,015	1,867	294,802
2011 Annualized CR	1,895	1,895	309,629
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	24	24	(21,728)
2012 Current Services	1,919	1,919	287,901
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	1,919	1,919	287,901

CBP requests \$287.901 million for this activity. This request includes:

- Increase of \$6.648 million for annualization of FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.
- Increase of \$829 thousand related to the on-going support of CBPs use of air and marine forces to secure the borders against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling, and other illegal activity.
- Decrease of \$14.875 million for the consolidation of mission support funding across all CBP PPAs into Management and Administration and training PPAs. This includes human resource management, conduct and integrity, information technology, administration, executive and business support and training.
- Decrease of \$11.477 million as a Technical Adjustment to the FY 2011 base.
- Decrease of \$2.625 million for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$228 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) secures the borders against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling, and other illegal activity by operating air and marine branches at strategic locations along the borders. Multi-mission aircraft with advanced sensors and communications equipment provide powerful interdiction and mobility capabilities directly in support of detecting, identifying and interdicting suspect conveyances, and apprehending suspect terrorists and smugglers. CBP OAM maximizes the capabilities

of air and marine assets through a cohesive joint air operations model for centralized command and control and a responsive and integrated control system for decentralized execution.

CBP OAM partners with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders, source, transit and arrival zone operations, interior law enforcement support, and support to other agencies. Truly crosscutting within the Department and the Federal government as a whole, the unique capabilities of OAM serve as both a stand-alone entity and as a force multiplier.

In fulfilling the priority mission of CBP to protect the borders, CBP OAM's three main geographical mission Areas of Responsibilities (AOR) are: the Southwest, Northern, and Southeast/Coastal Borders (to include Caribbean corridors).

CBP continues protecting the American people and critical infrastructure by using an integrated and coordinated air and marine force of 1,919 personnel, including Air and Marine Interdiction Agents who patrol the skies, oceans, lakes, and rivers in some of the most demanding situations and conduct covert and overt operations to prevent illegal entry of weapons of terror, interdict illegal narcotics and prevent the illegal entry of undocumented aliens. Agents deploy to natural disaster areas to assist in nighttime operations and to fly low-level over adverse terrain. Agents also provide airspace security over national events including the Presidential Inauguration.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Hired personnel to fill 24 new positions, bringing the total funded positions to 1,895. The new positions include program management personnel, headquarters operations planners and analysts, test and evaluation staff, engineers, and additional personnel for national air security operations in the field.

FY 2011 goals include:

- Continue to ensure that key headquarters personnel have the skills and technical background to support OAM programs and field offices; and
- Critical needs in key programs, like the Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Program, will be filled through internal position re-allocations and by managing attrition. As vacancies are created through retirements, OAM headquarters will determine if the position will be retained by the current branch/unit or re-allocated to fill higher priority needs.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Continue to ensure that key headquarters personnel have the skills and technical background to support OAM programs and field offices;
- Manage critical program and field operating branch/unit needs through position re-allocations and by managing attrition; and
- Continue to maintain 1,919 positions.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #1: Data Center Migration
PPA: Headquarters Management and Administration
Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTEs: 0 Dollars \$33,385

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	33,385
Total Request			9,700			26,600	-	-	33,385

Description of Item

CBP requests \$33.385 million for Data Center Consolidation that will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for a central DHS management system in FY 2012.

Justification

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

FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. The data center migration includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2011;
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts;
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers;
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure;

- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP to DHS Data Centers; and
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

DHS Goal 3: Protect Critical Infrastructure

Objective 3.1: Protect and Strengthen the Resilience of the Nation's Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

Objective 3.3: Improve Cyber Security

CBP Strategic Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel; Objective 1.1: Establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders through the use of the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel; and Goal 2: Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders; Objective 2.1: Through the use of accurate advance information and modernized systems for cargo processing, expedite the processing of people, products, and conveyances at land border ports, airports, and seaports.

If funding is not provided, CBP will not have the additional capability to operate critical systems in multiple geographic locations during times of peace and national crisis, replicate and perform maintenance without impacting the mission, reduce our dependency on legacy architectures, or make our data more readily available to DHS and our intelligence partners.

Migration of CBP production systems to the DHS Data Centers will enable DHS to fulfill its mission, strategic goals and business objectives to create "One Network, One Infrastructure, and One DHS." Lack of migration will inflict a negative impact on CBP's ability to address DHS OIG findings related to CBP's disaster recovery posture, as outlined in *Disaster Recovery Planning for DHS Information Systems Needs Improvement*, OIG-IT-04-003, dated February 2005.

In alignment with DHS departmental goals to consolidate all component Data Centers into the DHS Data Centers, CBP plans to continue our transition leadership role to migrate as many systems as possible given the funding provided in FY 2012. This will help us to modernize and advance existing services, thus improving data and information sharing, as well as interoperability.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customer and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #2: Enhancement to Conduct and Integrity
PPA: Headquarters, Management & Administration
Program Increase: Positions : 0 FTE : 0 Dollars : \$25,939

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3,600	3,600	1,348,862
Program Increase							-		25,939
Total Request	3,854	3,689	1,043,827	3818	3818	1,016,000	3,600	3,600	1,374,801

Description of Item

The \$25.939 million increase will provide funding for polygraphs, background investigations and periodic review investigations in addition to increasing integrity programs. CBP employs the largest federal law enforcement workforce in one of the highest threat environments. CBP's programs and initiatives sustain and improve the integrity of our law enforcement officers and weaken the power and influence of cartels and other transnational criminal organizations who attempt to infiltrate and otherwise corrupt our employees.

Justification

This increase will assist CBP in its ability to exercise oversight authority for all aspects of CBP operations, personnel, facilities, and the Counterintelligence Program, to include Cyber Security. IA's mission is to promote the integrity and security of the CBP workforce. IA conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious non-criminal misconduct on the part of CBP employees, deploying a Comprehensive Integrity Strategy, which integrates prevention, detection, and investigation capabilities to deter and respond to corruption and serious misconduct in the CBP workforce. The Comprehensive Integrity Strategy employs improved personnel security screening of prospective CBP employees, as well as polygraph examinations of law enforcement candidates, application of behavioral and analytical research tools to identify integrity indicators of corruption, and an intelligence-driven investigative response to integrity events.

CBP anticipates nearly 6,300 periodic re-investigations will be performed in FY 2012.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The additional \$26 million will allow IA to make significant progress in the backlog of initiated periodic review investigations. The funding will also allow IA to maintain the out-year cost for the projected federally certified polygraph examiners and support staff to be hired during FY 2011 and FY 2012 to reach the goal of screening all CBP law enforcement applicants. Without the additional \$26 million CBP would be unable to maintain the current goals for research and analysis projects and investigative activities in support of the Commissioner's objectives to strengthen employee and integrity assurance; to implement a proactive anti-corruption investigative program within CBP; and to ensure that allegations are investigated thoroughly, objectively and in a timely manner. This activity is in direct support of DHS Strategic Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #3: National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P)
PPA: National Targeting Center
Program Increase: Positions: 65 FTE: 33 Dollars: \$19,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							218	218	30,700
Program Increase							65	33	19,700
Total Request	153	136	35,279	218	218	26,355	283	251	50,400

Description of Item

The CBP budget request includes an increase of \$19.7 million for the NCT-P. The requested resources will be used to hire 45 U.S. CBP officers and 20 support personnel, to support associated relocation and administrative expenses, and to make logistical and application enhancements to targeting efforts at the NTC-P. Below is an estimated cost break-out.

Staffing	\$7,848,517
Relocations	\$3,622,500
NTC-P Expansion Logistical Needs	\$2,047,183
Applications	\$2,781,800
Administrative expenses:	\$3,400,000
TOTAL Initiative costs	\$19,700,000

Justification

Since the attempted bombings of the Northwest Airlines flight #253 and Times Square, CBP targeting priorities and methodology have been re-engineered, and now address interdicting possible terrorists or other *mala fide* international travelers before they can board a flight destined to the United States. While these new targeting programs have been very effective, the re-structuring has caused a dramatic increase in the NTC-P workload leading to significantly increased overtime and temporary duty (TDY) staff augmentation costs.

NTC-P pre-departure vetting of passengers at foreign locations where CBP does not have an IAP presence keeps high-risk travelers from boarding flights to the United States. This program began in January 2010 and through close cooperation with the CBP Regional Carrier Liaison Groups, the airline

industry, as well as the local ICE and CBP Attachés, over 1,600 *mala fide* passengers have experienced 'refused boarding' on U.S. bound flights since the inception of the program.

NTC-P continues to provide 24/7 support for the expanded IAP program, which now has officers posted at ten airports in eight countries. Additionally, the new NTC-P ATT focuses on passengers departing from the United States. Since the outbound apprehension of the Times Square bomber and the increase in the number of watch-listed individuals, a new emphasis has been placed on outbound targeting operations.

The primary areas of concern are threats to civil aviation, subjects of the NCIC arrest warrants, and new efforts to identify previously unknown terrorists by their travel to remote areas where there are known terrorist training camps. The ATT is also involved in a joint international anti-narcotics smuggling operation that has resulted in the arrest of more than 80 cocaine and heroin couriers in the U.S., the U.K. and Nigeria since April 2010.

Other new NTC-P vetting initiatives include refinements to the General Aviation Hot List which targets high-risk travelers on private aircraft and increased support for the AMOC. NTC-P has also implemented the Visa Hot List for recurrent re-vetting of all recently issued U.S. non-immigrant visas against numerous law enforcement databases to identify persons who have become inadmissible to the United States subsequent to the issuance of the visa. Individuals with valid visas who match a record of interest are now referred to DOS for possible visa revocation. All of these new programs have been staffed by existing personnel and/or TDY staff augmentees. The requested funds are required to adequately address the 24/7 workload for these new targeting initiatives, as well as programs that previously existed.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The NTC-P is a 24/7 operation with the centralized mission of coordinating anti-terrorism targeting and supporting all CBP Anti-Terrorism activities. It provides research support and responds to inquiries from the field, conducts tactical targeting to identify actionable targets, develops ATS rules, and supports intelligence-driven special operations. NTC-P also coordinates inter-agency responses to emergent situations through the various on-site liaison officers and is in constant contact with the FBI Terrorist Screening Center. With greatly increased responsibilities since the Northwest Airlines incident and the attempted bombing in Times Square, the additional personnel requested are essential to ensure that all of the critical NTC-P targeting programs are sufficiently staffed.

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Staffing at New and Expanded Land Ports of Entry and Enhancing
Increase: POE Canine Operations
 PPA: Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation
 Program Increase: Positions: 312 FTE: 182 Dollars: \$43,117

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20,737	20,737	2,496,923
Program Increase							312	182	\$43,117
Total Request	19,005	18,140	2,368,494	20,487	19,714	2,262,235	21,049	21,049	\$2,540,040

Description of Item

The \$43.1 million increase will increase staffing levels to accommodate new and expanded POEs, enhancing CBP’s ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo. In conjunction with the additional CBPOs, additional resources for canine operations will increase the seizures of unlawful items and help reduce wait times.

The CBP budget request includes an increase of \$39.7 million to hire 300 CBP officers. These officers will be assigned to new and expanded POEs that were constructed in accordance with CBP’s five-year modernization plan. The additional officers will provide much needed assistance to move closer to the CBPO staffing levels necessary at the new and expanded POEs.

The request includes an increase of \$3.4 million to hire 11 U.S. Customs and Border Protection Canine Enforcement officers (including one manager) and one support personnel, to support the CEP and provide assets and infrastructure upgrades. The requested funding will provide ten additional canine assets to the highest threat locations and support the associated infrastructure to maintain all existing OFO canine teams.

Justification

The five-year land-border POE modernization plan includes more than 30 new and/or expanded POEs at air, land, sea, preclearance and other locations which will require additional personnel beginning in 2012. For example, some of the facilities expected to open include the new North Terminal at the

Miami International Airport, the expansion of the World Trade International Bridge in Laredo, the new international terminal at the Atlanta International Airport, the expansion of the port in Blaine, Washington, the port renovation at the Detroit Windsor Tunnel and Donna, Texas and the Anzalduas, Texas Bridges. CBP must staff these new and expanded facilities in order to enhance the facilitation of legitimate travelers and cargo. Without additional personnel, the new POEs will have to be filled by reducing staff at existing locations where staffing is already declining, impacting the conduct of enforcement actions.

CBP officers are multi-disciplined and perform the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities relating to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at POEs. CBP's primary responsibility is to identify potential terrorists and instruments of terror and to perform layered enforcement activities relative to counter-terrorism. These enforcement activities prevent the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror, harmful pests and diseases, illegal drugs and contraband, illegal aliens, and importations/exportations contrary to law and trade agreements, from entering/exiting the United States. CBP personnel interpret the laws and regulations of a broad range of federal, state, and local agencies, relating to the admissibility of people, cargo, and conveyances.

The OFO Canine Program is the largest and most diverse law enforcement canine program in the country, with over 600 OFO canine teams working in land border environments, airports and seaports. OFO operates at 331 POEs which presents one of the greatest challenges for the Canine Program, to distribute the canine teams to the highest threat level areas.

The primary goal of the CBP Canine Program is terrorist detection and apprehension. The working CBP canine team is an invaluable tool, assisting in the detection and apprehension of persons attempting entry to organize and carry out acts of terrorism. The CBP Canine Program's secondary goal is detection and seizure of controlled substances and other contraband, often used to finance terrorist or criminal drug trafficking organizations. Another critical role for the CBP Canine Program is protecting America's food supply from the importation of food products that may contain harmful pests or disease. CBP canine teams also assist local law enforcement agencies when requested.

Supplementing the current number of teams will increase the canine presence in the highest threat level areas, adding both deterrent and detection capabilities to those locations, as well as the ability to respond rapidly to evolving threats. At this time additional canine resources are necessary to conduct searches both inbound and outbound, especially in high-risk areas such as our Southwest Border.

Enhancements to existing OFO canine infrastructure will also support construction modifications for kennel facilities, additional equipment and supplies, and providing for travel in times of urgent need.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

This program increase will enable OFO to appropriately staff and maintain standard operations at existing and new POEs. Without an overall increase in CBP officers, OFO will need to realign staffing from other high priority areas to support the new and expanded facilities while managing a complex mission in critical high profile areas such as the Arizona and other Southwest Border target areas, the

National Targeting Centers, the Immigration Advisory Program, etc. The realignment of staff may impact CBP's goal of achieving reasonable wait times for travelers at POEs.

With only 600 canine teams to cover 331 POEs, it is imperative that CBP address the need for additional OFO canine resources to secure vulnerable areas at and beyond our borders. The POE program increase supports the following Goals and Objectives:

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #5: Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)
PPA: Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions: 11 FTE: 6 Dollars: \$7,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20,737	20,737	2,496,923
Program Increase							11	6	7,500
Total Request	19,005	18,140	2,368,494	20,487	19,714	2,262,235	20,748	20,743	2,504,423

Description of Item

The CBP budget request includes an increase of \$7.5 million to hire 11 CBP officers and pay the associated relocation and administrative expenses in order to expand the IAP in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Amman.

Justification

The expansion of the IAP program will allow CBP officers to cover known individuals of interest (matches to the watchlist), and the unknown individuals identified through targeting and intelligence.

IAP is a part of CBP's layered risk-based approach to detect and prevent the entry of hazardous materials, goods, and instruments of terror into the United States. CBP launched the IAP in 2004 to enhance security by preventing potential terrorists and other high-risk passengers from boarding commercial aircraft destined for the United States. Today, the IAP significantly contributes to CBP's pre-departure screening efforts.

IAP is optimized in high volume or high target number locations where close coordination with the air carriers and host government is essential. Priority locations are airports where, due to the large number of security related targets TSDB hits, there is a strong need to have CBP officers on site. These locations are also most likely to be used by high risk passengers who are not watch-listed. Current IAP locations cover just over 32 percent of non-precleared passenger traffic and just over 31 percent of non-precleared passengers who are matches to TSDB records. Expansion to these additional four locations will increase IAP coverage by 2.6 percent to 35 percent of non-precleared passenger volume and will increase TSDB coverage by 26.2 percent to 57 percent of non-pre-cleared TSDB volume.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

IAP enhances security by preventing terrorists and other high-risk passengers from boarding aircraft destined for the United States. The goal of the IAP is to protect air travel and improve national security. With this added security layer, CBP can reduce suspected overseas threats prior to the flight's departure, thereby avoiding delays, cancellations, or the diversion of flights destined for the United States. To carry out IAP, small CBP officer teams are deployed to work with foreign law enforcement and air carriers at key airports in host countries. IAP teams work collaboratively to identify high-risk passengers based on either advance targeting information or an assessment of a passenger's documents to provide air carriers with boarding recommendations. IAP extends the zone of security beyond the physical borders. This extended border strategy is essential to protecting our borders and implementing CBP's multi-layered security strategy. IAP supports the following Goals and Objectives:

DHS Strategic Goal: Protect our Nation from Dangerous People and Goods.

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel

CBP Objective 1.2: Using a risk-based approach, deploy and employ the most effective inspection and scanning technology available at designated land border ports, airports, seaports, permanent Border Patrol traffic checkpoints, and international areas in which CBP operates to detect and prevent the entry of hazardous materials, goods, and instruments of terror into the United States.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase: #6 Maritime Security – Global Supply Chain Strategy
PPA: International Cargo Screening (CSI)
Program Increase: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$7,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							181	181	61,695
Program Increase							-	-	7,500
Total Request	189	182	145,477	181	185	162,000	181	181	\$69,195

Description of Item

The CBP requests an increase of \$7.5 million to conduct cargo screening pilot(s) to assess alternatives to the 100 percent maritime cargo containers originating outside the United States scanning mandate in the 9/11 Act and in the SAFE Act. The additional funding will enable CBP to better defend the country by implementing global supply chain security strategies to manage risks in the global supply chain system.

Justification

The national strategy for global supply chain security system hinges on three interrelated concepts – deterrence, protection, and resilience. The strategy addresses all modes of transportation; air, land and sea and builds upon the existing and ongoing supply chain security efforts of the U.S. government, our foreign partners, and the private sector.

The years since September 11, 2001, have witnessed numerous public and private sector approaches addressing these issues – such as the CSI, C-TPAT, the Megaports Initiative, and other U.S. efforts, as well as global initiatives such as the WCO’s SAFE Framework of Standards to secure and facilitate global trade (SAFE Framework), and the International Maritime Organization’s International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS).

The additional funding will be used to support activities to assess alternatives:

- Travel to conduct site assessments in foreign seaports of interest where there is currently not a U.S. Government (USG) presence to determine the security and infrastructure capabilities;

- Travel to engage foreign government officials, terminal operators and other private sector stakeholders on their willingness to partner with the U.S. Government on a pilot as an alternative to 100 percent scanning;
- Identifying weaknesses in the current movement of maritime cargo through the supply chain;
- Capacity building and training for willing partners;
- OIT enhancements to strengthen the current targeting systems and explore a regional hub concept to securing maritime cargo;
- Infrastructure enhancements/improvements and testing new scanning technology;
- Identifying specific opportunities for enhanced cooperation and collaboration with private sector stakeholders, foreign governments, and international organizations, to include international standard setting organizations; and
- Addressing the radiological and nuclear threat within the maritime cargo environment and consider linkages to similar supporting plans recommended for the air cargo environment.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

Without the additional funding, CBP will have limited travel funds to conduct site assessments and meet with government officials and/or private entities regarding cargo screening. This may reduce partnership opportunities with foreign governments and CBP's ability to enhance targeting screening efforts. Additionally, it may reduce CBP's ability to develop capacity building and training with global foreign partners. Furthermore without the funding increase, CBP's capacity to identify potential areas of weakness within the maritime environment will be limited due to a curtailment of IT and infrastructure improvements. This would negatively impact CBP's ability to identify potential corrective action measures in the cargo screening environment

The cargo screening pilot program supports the following Goals and Objectives:

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel

CBP Objective 1.2: Using a risk-based approach, deploy and employ the most effective inspection and scanning technology available at designated land border ports, airports, seaports, permanent Border Patrol traffic checkpoints, and international areas in which CBP operates to detect and prevent the entry of hazardous materials, goods, and instruments of terror into the United States.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase : Acquisition Workforce
PPA: Headquarters Management and Administration
Program Increase: Positions 26 FTE 13 Dollars \$3,452

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3,600	3,600	1,348,862
Program Increase							26	13	3,452
Total Request	3,854	3,689	1,043,827	3,818	3,818	1,016,000	3,626	3,613	1,352,314

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). DHS is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 Memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and Office of Federal Procurement Policy's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5 percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration’s emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, CBP requests \$3.452 million in FY 2012 to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested will be also be used to

- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the DHS’s centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

The requested resources will also be used to add 26 positions critical acquisition professionals to several of the agency’s major acquisition program offices. By adding these personnel, CBP will ensure that each major program maintains a core cadre of experienced and competent systems engineers, logisticians, business and financial managers, senior cost analysts, and contracting officer’s technical representatives for effective contractor oversight. Below are the recommended positions:

Position	Positions	Program Office Supported
Systems Engineering	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) • Tactical Communications (TACCOM) • TECS Modernization • Border Patrol Facilities • Tactical Infrastructure • Fleet Management Program • Non-Intrusive Inspection Systems Program • Land POEs Modernization
Logisticians	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated Commercial Environment • Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition (OTIA) • Strategic Air and Marine Program (StAMP) • Tactical Communications • TECS Modernization • Border Patrol Facilities • Tactical Infrastructure • Fleet Management Program • Land POEs Modernization
Business/Financial Managers	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated Commercial Environment • Tactical Communications • Border Patrol Facilities • Non-Intrusive Inspection Systems Program (NII) • Advance Passenger Information
Contracting Officer Technical Representative	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition • CBP Component Acquisition Executive (CAE)
IT/Systems Architects	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition supporting the Component Acquisition Executive
Cost Analysts	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition supporting the Component Acquisition Executive
Total	26	

Justification

CBP recently participated in a department-wide of major program offices and Component Acquisition Executive organizations. This assessment identified both systemic and program-specific competency and skills gaps. The department is now addressing these gaps through a deliberative recruitment and training initiative to establish and maintain a “core” program management team, comprising the primary program management competencies identified in the table above, for all major programs and oversight offices. Development of the acquisition workforce mitigates risks associated with the current acquisition workforce gaps found in both the actual number of FTEs as well as necessary skill sets required to effectively manage our investment portfolio. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-400) 41 U.S.C. 423. Additionally, this increase addresses many of the major deficiencies identified by both the GAO and OIG regarding our acquisition workforce.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow CBP the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease #1: Mission Support Costs
PPA: Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at POEs
Program Decrease: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: (\$20,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20,737	20,737	2,496,923
Program Decrease							-	-	(20,000)
Total Request	19,005	18,140	2,368,494	20,487	19,714	2,262,235	20,737	20,737	2,476,923

Description of Item

CBP requests \$20 million reduction OFO non-personnel mission support funds to ensure our highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve our core missions. The reduction is necessary to offset personnel costs increasing at a rate faster than general payroll inflation factors, for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and an increased cost in workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare.

Justification

The reduction will be made to non mission-critical expenses involving travel, training, contractual services and the acquisition of supplies which support areas such as the Southwest Border, outbound operations, and WHTI. These funding reductions will be targeted to selective operational areas in order to minimize the impact on critical border enforcement operations. Non mission-critical training and travel may be reduced and other cost reductions may include large-scale acquisitions of supplies in support of OFO’s mission.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The reduction in operating costs will enable OFO to support the highest priority of maintaining maximum agent at POEs. The sustainment of the officer workforce directly supports the DHS goals 2.1.1 for Securing and Managing Our Borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease Professional Services Initiative
PPA: All PPA's within Appropriation
Program Decrease: Positions: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: (\$10,107)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							51,356	51,356	8,615,069
Program Decrease							-	-	(10,107)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,356	51,356	8,604,962

Description of Item

CBP is actively participating in the aggressive government-wide initiative to curb non-essential Professional Service contract spending. In accordance with this effort, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation account includes a reduction of \$10.107 million. The proposed reduction supports the President's message on fiscal discipline and spending restraint.

Justification

Professional services contracts include a wide variety of services many of which are mission critical and deliver core capabilities of the CBP workforce. These types of contracts help CBP deliver products on time, within cost and achieve effective results. These contract vehicles provide necessary skills not widely resident in CBP. While there are areas where we are bringing these skills in house, it is not good business practice in select areas, due to costs, workload fluctuations, etc.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

In order to achieve the necessary savings, CBP will reduce usage of Professional Services contracts. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities. Specific service areas that may be impacted include Information Technology program management, performance of Reinvestigations, and finally diminished succession management and career development programs. To the greatest extent possible, CBP has avoided direct impacts to operations.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports; and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 8,000[4,500] (7,000 [4,000] for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; [\$8,207,986,000]\$8,725,555,000, of which [\$3,274,000]\$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not less than [\$298,152,000]\$287,901,000 shall be for Air and Marine Operations; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security [; and of which not more than \$800,000 shall be for procurement of portable solar charging rechargeable battery systems]: Provided, That for fiscal year [2,011]**2012**, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies. **Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$3,451,510 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.**

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

(Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010.)

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection			
Salaries and Expenses			
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change			
(Dollars in Thousands)			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	48,585	46,384	\$8,170,422
FY 2011 Annualized CR	50,228	49,408	8,064,713
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base.....	---	---	143,273
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfers in			
Transfer of attorneys from BSFIT.....	8	8	1,048
Transfers out			
Transfer of Facilities Management staff and resources to Facilities.....	(226)	(226)	(23,064)
Transfer of Funding Reliance for COBRA User Fee.....			(55,000)
Total Transfers.....	(218)	(218)	(77,016)
Increases			
Annualization of 2010 Border Security Supplemental.....	1,346	1,346	306,416
Adjustment for Journeyman and Pay Costs Increase.....	---	---	229,124
Adjustment for FY 2012 Rent Increase.....	---	---	75,493
Annualization of prior year part year funding.....	---	820	50,641
2012 non-pay inflation.....	---	---	32,748
Technical Adjustment - OAM salaries.....	---	---	829
Total Increases.....	1,346	2,166	695,251
Decreases			
Field Operations Efficiency to overtime.....	---	---	(20,000)
Termination of One-Time costs - FY 2011 Data Center Migration.....	---	---	(26,600)
FY 11 Pay Freeze Adjustment.....	---	---	(59,158)
Management Efficiency.....	---	---	(32,748)
Administrative Savings Initiative 1.....	---	---	(30,994)
Efficiency Review.....	---	---	(41,652)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(211,152)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,128	1,948	550,356
2012 Current Services	51,356	51,356	8,615,069

Program Changes			
Program Increases			
National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).....	65	33	19,700
Immigration Advisory Program.....	11	6	7,500
Expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine).....	312	182	43,117
Data Center Migration.....			33,385
Enhancement to Conduct and Integrity.....			25,939
Global Supply Chain Security Pilot.....			7,500
Enhancement to Acquisition Workforce.....	26	13	3,452
Total Program Increases	414	234	140,593
Program (Decreases)			
OFO Mission Support Reduction.....			(20,000)
Professional Services Contracts.....			(10,107)
Total Program (Decreases).....	---	---	(30,107)
Total Program Changes.....	414	234	110,486
2012 Request.....	51,770	51,590	8,725,555
2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	1,542	2,182	660,842
1. A total of \$30.994 million for Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services, travel of people and things, printing and reproduction, and supplies.			
2. Total FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted except for a Data Center Migration transfer of -\$23.95 million.			

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	48,585	46,384	8,170,422
2011 Annualized CR	50,228	49,408	8,064,713
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base	---	---	143,273
Transfers	(218)	(218)	(77,016)
Increases	1,346	2,166	695,251
Decreases	---	---	(211,152)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,128	1,948	550,356
2012 Current Services	51,356	51,356	8,615,069
Program Changes (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)	414	234	110,486
2012 Total Request	51,770	51,590	8,725,555
2010 to 2011 Total Change	1,542	2,182	660,842

Note: FY 2010 value above includes ARRA funding.

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011			2012			2012			2012			2011 to 2012		
	Annualized CR			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1. Headquarters Management and Administration	3,818	3,818	1,418,263	(218)	(218)	412,045	26	13	80,781	3,626	3,613	1,911,089	(192)	(205)	492,826
At the Ports	2,179	2,182	520,575	(109)	(109)	122,209	13	7	46,094	2,083	2,080	688,878	(96)	(102)	168,303
Between the Ports	1,639	1,636	495,425	(109)	(109)	210,653	13	6	32,384	1,543	1,533	738,462	(96)	(103)	243,037
Rent	---	---	402,263	---	---	79,183	---	---	2,303	---	---	483,749	---	---	81,486
2. Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE	21,202	20,433	2,749,784	250	1,019	127,472	388	221	29,705	21,840	21,673	2,906,961	638	1,240	157,177
Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs	20,487	19,714	2,262,235	250	1,023	234,688	323	188	10,312	21,060	20,925	2,507,235	573	1,211	245,000
Harbor maintenance Fee Collection	---	---	3,226	---	---	48	---	---	---	---	---	3,274	---	---	48
International Cargo Screening	181	185	162,000	---	(4)	(100,305)	---	---	7,062	181	181	68,757	---	(4)	(93,243)
Other International Programs	101	101	11,181	---	---	(483)	---	---	(14)	101	101	10,684	---	---	(497)
C-TPAT	207	207	62,612	---	---	(17,557)	---	---	(76)	207	207	44,979	---	---	(17,633)
Trusted Traveler Program (TTP)	---	---	11,274	---	---	(4,785)	---	---	(178)	---	---	6,311	---	---	(4,963)
Inspection and Detection	---	---	153,563	---	---	1,525	---	---	(5,551)	---	---	149,537	---	---	(4,026)
Systems for Targeting	8	8	32,560	---	---	(86)	---	---	(1,074)	8	8	31,400	---	---	(1,160)
National Targeting Center	218	218	26,355	---	---	4,345	65	33	16,250	283	251	46,950	65	33	20,595
Training at the Ports of Entry	---	---	24,778	---	---	10,082	---	---	2,974	---	---	37,834	---	---	13,056
3. Border Security and Control between the POEs	23,313	23,262	3,587,037	1,072	1,123	32,567	---	---	---	24,385	24,385	3,619,604	1,072	1,123	32,567
Border Security and Control between POEs	23,233	23,182	3,535,286	1,072	1,123	(4,292)	---	---	---	24,305	24,305	3,530,994	1,072	1,123	(4,292)
Training Between the Ports of Entry	80	80	51,751	---	---	36,859	---	---	---	80	80	88,610	---	---	36,859
4. Air and Marine Salaries	1,895	1,895	309,629	24	24	(21,728)	---	---	---	1,919	1,919	287,901	24	24	(21,728)
Total	50,228	49,408	8,064,713	1,128	1,948	550,356	414	234	110,486	51,770	51,590	8,725,555	1,542	2,182	660,842

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 EOY		FY 2011		FY 2012		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	Actuals		Annualized CR		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses												
Headquarters Management and Administration	---	59,244										
Inspection and Detection Technology	---	93,826										
Total	---	153,070										

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Annualized CR			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Agriculture	---	---	177			177			177	---	---	-
Department of Defense	---	---	3,436			3,436			3,436	---	---	-
Department of Homeland Security	---	---	44,749			44,749			44,749	---	---	-
DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	---	2,514			2,514			2,514	---	---	-
DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement	---	---	43,505			43,505			43,505	---	---	-
DHS - Transportation Security Administration	---	---	6,224			6,224			6,224	---	---	-
DHS - Coast Guard	---	---	9,668			9,668			9,668	---	---	-
DHS - Citizenship and Immigration Services	---	---	277			277			277	---	---	-
Department of Justice	---	---	48			48			48	---	---	-
Department of State	---	---	11,388			11,388			11,388	---	---	-
Environmental Protection Agency	---	---	66			66			66	---	---	-
Food and Drug Administration	---	---	350			350			350	---	---	-
Department of the Treasury	---	---	139			139			139	---	---	-
US VISIT	---	---	13,302			13,302			13,302	---	---	-
Proceeds of Sale			9,998			9,998			9,998			
Other	---	---	2,294			2,294			2,294	---	---	-
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	148,135	---	---	148,135	---	---	148,135	---	---	

Collections By Source	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Annualized CR + Carryover			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
COBRA	1,538	1,538	403,154	1,538	1,538	410,428	1,683	1,683	390,974	145	145	(2,026)
Land Fees	287	287	26,610	287	287	29,875	287	287	28,598	---	---	(1,402)
Immigration User Fee	4,777	4,777	532,492	4,921	4,921	586,370	4,311	4,311	525,443	(610)	(610)	(58,557)
Enforcement Fees	23	23	1,183	23	23	999	23	23	1,037	---	---	(3,963)
APHIS	2,332	2,332	\$331,364	2,332	2,332	323,363	2,332	2,332	\$344,011	---	---	\$24,011
Subtotal, Mandatory Fees	8,957	8,957	1,294,803	9,101	9,101	1,351,035	8,636	8,636	1,290,063	(465)	(465)	(41,937)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Annualized CR + Carryover			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Management and Administration	---	---	123,273	---	---	123,273	---	---	123,273	---	---	-
Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs	---	---	342	---	---	342	---	---	342	---	---	-
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	---	---	-	---	---	-	---	---	-	---	---	-
Other International Programs	---	---	11,977	---	---	11,977	---	---	11,977	---	---	-
National Targeting Center	---	---	267	---	---	267	---	---	267	---	---	-
Training at POEs	---	---	21	---	---	21	---	---	21	---	---	-
Border Security & Control	---	---	1,591	---	---	1,591	---	---	1,591	---	---	-
Air and Marine Salaries and Benefits	---	---	10,664	---	---	10,664	---	---	10,664	---	---	-
Total Direct Obligations	---	---	148,135	---	---	148,135	---	---	148,135	---	---	-
COBRA	1,538	1,538	403,154	1,538	1,538	410,428	1,683	1,683	390,974	145	145	(2,026)
Land Fees	287	287	26,610	287	287	29,875	287	287	28,598	---	---	(1,402)
Immigration User Fee	4,777	4,777	532,492	4,921	4,921	586,370	4,311	4,311	525,443	(610)	(610)	(58,557)
Enforcement Fees	23	23	1,183	23	23	999	23	23	1,037	---	---	(3,963)
APHIS	2,332	2,332	\$331,364	2,332	2,332	323,363	2,332	2,332	344,011	---	---	24,011
Subtotal, Mandatory Fees	8,957	8,957	1,294,803	9,101	9,101	1,351,035	8,636	8,636	1,290,063	(465)	(465)	(41,937)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security					
Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and Expenses					
Summary of Requirements by Object Class					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1	Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,192,130	3,245,218	3,915,350	670,132
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	16,710	14,232	28,619	14,387
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	249,771	251,517	308,891	57,374
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	470,735	521,466	423,750	
11.7	Awards	43,442	38,745	46,168	
11.8	Special Service Pay	---	28,463	190	(28,273)
12.1	Benefits	1,607,278	1,689,934	1,932,965	243,031
12.4	Allowances	21,814	19,434	5,877	(13,557)
12.6	Temp Quarters	41,343	38,046	35,541	(2,505)
13.0	Benefits - former	5,550	2,788	651	(2,137)
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	5,648,773	5,849,843	6,698,002	938,452
	Other Object Classes:				
21.0	Travel	156,493	248,061	183,001	(65,060)
22.0	Transportation of things	13,106	8,421	6,167	(2,254)
23.1	GSA rent	371,560	358,894	435,555	76,661
23.2	Other rent	32,033	30,982	28,641	(2,341)
23.3	Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	130,648	120,310	107,551	(12,759)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	8,200	7,549	8,583	1,034
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	23,260	7,657	4,867	(2,790)
25.2	Other services	854,270	909,248	628,143	(281,105)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	133,019	114,149	107,752	(6,397)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	116,038	36,500	35,723	(777)
25.5	Research and development contracts	4,320	9,441	1,682	(7,759)
25.6	Medical care	7,403	5,162	3,986	(1,176)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	129,842	90,890	14,456	(76,434)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3,463	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies and materials	163,955	196,547	156,586	(39,961)
31.0	Equipment	365,099	358,979	302,903	(56,076)
32.0	Land & structures	6,223	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	2,492	3,000	1,946	(1,054)
91.0	Unvouchered	225	---	11	11
	Total, Other Object Classes	2,521,649	2,505,790	2,027,553	(478,237)
	Total, Direct Obligations	8,170,422	8,355,633	8,725,555	460,215
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(86,597)	(290,920)	---	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	290,920	---	---	
	Recoveries of prior year obligations	179,092	---	---	
	Total requirements	\$8,553,837	\$8,064,713	\$8,725,555	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	105	105	104	(1)
Total, EX	1	1	1	---
GS-15	627	707	747	40
GS-14	2,415	2,612	2,651	39
GS-13	4,875	9,166	9,412	246
GS-12	7,492	25,880	26,679	799
GS-11	23,003	6,307	5,513	(794)
GS-10	354	530	530	---
GS-9	4,880	7,400	8,498	1,098
GS-8	64	104	101	(3)
GS-7	10,612	5,557	5,676	119
GS-6	207	181	180	(1)
GS-5	3,311	925	925	---
GS-4	161	25	25	---
GS-3	87	10	10	---
GS-2	54	1	1	---
Other Graded Positions	21	---	---	---
Fee Funded Positions	(9,684)	(9,283)	(9,283)	---
Total Permanent Positions	48,585	50,228	51,770	1,542
FTE	46,384	49,408	51,590	2,182
Headquarters	3,873	3,754	3,676	(78)
U.S. Field	44,044	45,737	47,340	1,603
Foreign Field	668	737	754	17
Total Permanent Positions	48,585	50,228	51,770	1,542
Average ES Salary	161,506	161,506	161,506	---
Average GS Salary	66,646	66,646	66,646	---
Average GS Grade	10	11	11	---

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security					
Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and Expenses					
Headquarters Management and Administration at the POEs					
Funding Schedule					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Headquarters Management and Administration at the POEs		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	167,464	165,995	254,715	88,720
11.3	Other than perm	2,505	1,806	3,417	1,611
11.5	Other per comp	584	431	1,386	955
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	5,351	4,764	10,532	5,768
11.7	Awards	6,687	6,774	6,035	(739)
12.1	Benefits	61,732	65,942	110,745	44,803
12.4	Allowances	86	---	24	24
12.6	Temp Quarters	2,392	2,938	2,881	(57)
13	Benefits-former	2,303	1,431	310	(1,121)
21	Travel	10,065	16,422	9,716	(6,706)
22	Transportation of things	743	288	297	9
23.1	GSA rent	2,349	1,546	183	(1,363)
23.2	Other rent	2,089	426	21	(405)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	20,477	9,577	19,821	10,244
24	Printing	2,133	2,291	3,921	1,630
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	8,257	1,293	1,595	302
25.2	Other Services	144,102	143,704	117,470	(26,234)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	18,938	26,375	37,419	11,044
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	21,759	770	---	(770)
25.5	Research & Development	208	47	49	2
25.6	Medical care	1,171	845	1,234	389
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	23,592	41,163	93	(41,070)
26	Supplies & materials	9,081	7,287	19,464	12,177
31	Equipment	16,449	52,158	86,589	34,431
32	Land & Structures	3,035	---	---	---
42	Indemnity	1,277	1,540	944	(596)
91	Unvouchered	3	---	5	5
Total, Headquarters Management and Administration at the POEs		534,832	555,813	688,878	133,065
Full Time Equivalents		2,100	2,182	2,080	(102)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(35,238)		35,238
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Total requirements		\$534,832	\$520,575	\$688,878	\$168,303
Headquarters Management and Administration at the POEs Mission Statement					
Headquarters Management and Administration provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. This program is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.					

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$249,104	\$250,081	\$390,057	\$139,976

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 2,080 FTEs. In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,581,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$144,963,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$430,000 is a transfer of attorneys to the Office of the Chief Counsel. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,870,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$315,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,461,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$188,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,059,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,692,000 is an enhancement to the Acquisition Workforce. In FY 2012, an increase of \$52,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,385,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$10,065	\$16,422	\$9,716	(\$6,706)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$304,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,022,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$694,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$117,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$182,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$142,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$20,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,750,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative /Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,163,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$743	\$288	\$297	\$9

In FY 2011, an increase of \$53,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$30,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$71,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$13,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2,349	\$1,546	\$183	(\$1,363)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,371,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$2,089	\$426	\$21	(\$405)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$78,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$327,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$20,477	\$9,577	\$19,821	\$10,244
In FY 2011, an increase of \$192,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$9,148,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$46,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$279,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$25,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$231,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$45,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$754,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$2,133	\$2,291	\$3,921	\$1,630
In FY 2011, an increase of \$24,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,909,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$338,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review In FY 2012, an increase of \$44,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$31,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,257	\$1,293	\$1,595	\$302
In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,242,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$51,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$137,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,508,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$224,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$144,102	\$143,704	\$117,470	(\$26,234)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$21,612,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,815,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$8,667,000 is for an enhancement to conduct and integrity. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,768,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$865,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$101,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,965,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,253,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$807,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,192,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$18,938	\$26,375	\$37,419	\$11,044
In FY 2011, an increase of \$14,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,692,000 is for DHS data center migration. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,300,000 is to non-recur the FY 2011 DHS data center migration initiative. In FY 2012, an increase of \$11,470,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$289,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$14,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,550,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$21,759	\$770	\$0	(\$770)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$770,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$208	\$47	\$49	\$2
In FY 2012, an increase of \$11,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1,171	\$845	\$1,234	\$389
In FY 2011, an increase of \$845,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$107,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$137,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,052,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$152,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$23,592	\$41,163	\$93	(\$41,070)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$111,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$41,301,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$153,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$9,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$147,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$29,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$9,081	\$7,287	\$19,464	\$12,177

In FY 2011, an increase of \$952,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$13,772,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$46,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,634,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$208,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$10,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$632,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$90,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$97,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$16,449	\$52,158	\$86,589	\$34,431

In FY 2011, an increase of \$6,859,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$24,895,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$166,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,968,000 is for an enhancement to conduct and integrity. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,990,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$422,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,705,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,198,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,278,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$3,035	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$1,277	\$1,540	\$944	(\$596)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$596,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Unvouchered	\$3	\$0	\$5	\$5

In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Management and Administration Between POEs

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Headquarters Management and Administration Between POEs		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	159,373	158,001	269,680	111,679
11.3	Other than perm	2,384	1,712	3,625	1,913
11.5	Other per comp	556	419	1,479	1,060
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	5,093	4,514	11,160	6,646
11.7	Awards	6,364	6,421	6,404	(17)
12.1	Benefits	58,750	63,009	118,195	55,186
12.4	Allowances	82	---	27	27
12.6	Temp Quarters	2,277	2,787	3,054	267
13	Benefits-former	2,192	1,357	330	(1,027)
21	Travel	9,578	16,289	10,761	(5,528)
22	Transportation of things	707	920	445	(475)
23.1	GSA rent	2,236	1,207	223	(984)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	19,488	9,401	21,609	12,208
24	Printing	2,030	2,212	4,251	2,039
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	7,858	5,018	---	(5,018)
25.2	Other Services	137,141	153,181	124,457	(28,724)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	18,023	25,234	41,336	16,102
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	20,708	730	---	(730)
25.5	Research & Development	198	46	54	8
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	22,452	39,610	435	(39,175)
26	Supplies & materials	8,642	6,323	20,799	14,476
31	Equipment	15,654	65,226	98,416	33,190
42	Indemnity	1,215	1,460	1,002	(458)
91	Unvouchered	3	---	5	5
Total, Headquarters Management and Administration Between POEs		508,995	569,921	738,462	168,541
Full Time Equivalents		1,589	1,636	1,533	(103)
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	(74,496)	---	74,496
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$508,995	\$495,425	\$738,462	\$243,037

Headquarters Management and Administration Between POEs Mission Statement

Headquarters Management and Administration provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. This program is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$237,071	\$238,220	\$413,954	\$175,734

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 1,533 FTEs. In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,760,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$184,795,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$618,000 is a transfer of attorneys to the Office of the Chief Counsel. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$12,764,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,428,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,523,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$62,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,307,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,760,000 is an enhancement to the Acquisition Workforce. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,379,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$9,578	\$16,289	\$10,761	(\$5,528)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$765,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,392,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$472,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,247,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$189,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$504,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,345,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$707	\$920	\$445	(\$475)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$692,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$24,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$242,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2,236	\$1,207	\$223	(\$984)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,041,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$66,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$1,988	\$527	\$30	(\$497)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$197,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$300,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges		\$19,488	\$9,401	\$21,609	\$12,208
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$513,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$10,829,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$65,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,199,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$26,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$8,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, an increase of \$724,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing		\$2,030	\$2,212	\$4,251	\$2,039
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$60,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,272,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$456,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$189,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services		\$7,858	\$5,018	\$0	(\$5,018)
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$4,969,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$49,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.</p>					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services		\$137,141	\$153,181	\$124,457	(\$28,724)
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$37,109,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,845,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,472,000 is for an enhancement to conduct and integrity. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,179,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,354,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$105,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$436,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,373,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,275,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>					

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$18,023	\$25,234	\$41,336	\$16,102
In FY 2011, an increase of \$54,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,693,000 is for DHS data center migration. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,300,000 is to non-recur the FY 2011 DHS data center migration initiative. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,558,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$308,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$58,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,551,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$20,708	\$730	\$0	(\$730)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$730,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$198	\$46	\$54	\$8
In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1,115	\$4,317	\$685	(\$3,632)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$4,317,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$59,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$687,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$57,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$22,452	\$39,610	\$435	(\$39,175)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$669,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$39,533,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$37,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,056,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$10,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials		\$8,642	\$6,323	\$20,799	\$14,476
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$309,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$15,318,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$67,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,742,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,056,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$11,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations. In FY 2012, an increase of \$124,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, an increase of \$85,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment		\$15,654	\$65,226	\$98,416	\$33,190
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$22,041,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$31,202,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$240,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,832,000 is for an enhancement to conduct and integrity. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,848,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$445,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations. In FY 2012, an increase of \$322,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,822,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures		\$2,888	\$0	\$0	\$0
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Indemnity		\$1,215	\$1,460	\$1,002	(\$458)
<p>In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$458,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.</p>					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Unvouchered		\$3	\$0	\$5	\$5
<p>In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.</p>					

Department of Homeland Security

Customs and Border Protection

Salaries and Expenses

Rent

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Rent		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
23.1	GSA rent	365,975	354,748	434,917	80,169
23.2	Other rent	13,595	12,515	13,832	1,317
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	191	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	148	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	27,347	35,000	35,000	---
31	Equipment	6	---	---	---
Total, Rent		407,262	402,263	483,749	81,486
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		\$407,262	\$402,263	\$483,749	\$81,486

Rent Mission Statement

CBP leases a substantial portion of its real property assets through GSA and also by direct lease delegation to non-federal sources. This PPA includes funds to support the rental of facilities, space, buildings, structures, and land along with rent-related building charges and services, including utilities and services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Rent PPA supports the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and the Mission Support

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent		\$365,975	\$354,748	\$434,917	\$80,169

In FY 2012, an increase of \$75,493,000 is for a technical adjustment required to meet current rent costs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$762,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,471,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$141,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations. In FY 2012, an increase of \$295,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,880,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$302,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,175,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$13,595	\$12,515	\$13,832	\$1,317

In FY 2012, an increase of \$59,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$624,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, an increase of \$103,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$18,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$485,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
charges	\$191	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$148	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$27,347	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	1,202,260	1,181,756	1,402,192	220,436
11.3	Other than perm	7,929	7,758	18,608	10,850
11.5	Other per comp	120,106	124,163	136,549	12,386
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	17,847	8,575	11,005	2,430
11.7	Awards	13,187	12,079	18,062	5,983
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	28,463	---	(28,463)
12.1	Benefits	570,522	569,712	698,602	128,890
12.4	Allowances	16,556	9,780	---	(9,780)
12.6	Temp Quarters	10,986	4,269	7,035	2,766
21	Travel	33,430	45,051	19,412	(25,639)
22	Transportation of things	4,714	1,585	2,203	618
23.1	GSA rent	655	369	230	(139)
23.2	Other rent	671	1,229	2,017	788
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	45,320	37,314	31,680	(5,634)
24	Printing	2,483	1,497	411	(1,086)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	3,346	---	3,270	3,270
25.2	Other Services	139,347	186,928	68,207	(118,721)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	20,515	17,776	25,235	7,459
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	40,383	---	671	671
25.5	Research & Development	1,558	3,059	473	(2,586)
25.6	Medical care	1,599	---	2,067	2,067
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	10,729	1,719	260	(1,459)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	686	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	23,519	36,777	17,986	(18,791)
31	Equipment	79,846	36,989	41,050	4,061
32	Land & Structures	300	---	---	---
Total, Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs		2,368,494	2,316,848	2,507,235	190,387
Full Time Equivalent		18,140	19,714	20,925	1,211
Unobligated balance, start of year			(54,613)		54,613
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		\$2,368,494	\$2,262,235	\$2,507,235	\$245,000

Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation at POEs Mission Statement

The purpose of Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry (POEs) is to facilitate the flow of legitimate travel and trade across U.S. borders, while ensuring that threats to the United States are not allowed entry, using technology, intelligence and risk information, targeting, and international cooperation in the screening of entering international cargo and travelers and departing export cargo. This program reduces the potential of terrorists, instruments of terror, and contraband from entering our country, while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade by deploying CBP officers, agricultural specialists, and imports specialists to the ports of entry. The goal of this program is to improve compliance with trade regulations and other mandatory import/export guidance while increasing the security of the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$1,959,393	\$1,946,555	\$2,292,063	\$345,508

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 20,925 FTEs. In FY 2011, an increase of \$49,686,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$20,000,000 is an efficiency to Field Operations overtime. In FY 2012, an increase of \$9,179,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$19,724,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$43,895,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,333,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$36,451,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$55000,000 is a transfer out because of an increased reliance on Cobra funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$8,170,000 is a annualization of the FY 2011 restoration of 318 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$24,290,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$39,810,000 is for the maintaining 270 CBP Officers funded through the FY 2012 Border Security supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,518,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$19,368,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$289,192,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$33,430	\$45,051	\$19,412	(\$25,639)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$114,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$514,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,117,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$156,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$21,354,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$827,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$217,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$369,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,717,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$4,714	\$1,585	\$2,203	\$618

In FY 2011, an increase of \$67,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$20,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$39,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$216,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$399,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$94,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$83,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$100,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$655	\$369	\$230	(\$139)
In FY 2012, an increase of \$53,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$177,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$369,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$671	\$1,229	\$2,017	\$788
In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,026,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$193,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$45,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$45,320	\$37,314	\$31,680	(\$5,634)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$207,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$370,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$221,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$387,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, an increase of \$351,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,865,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$404,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$299,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$406,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$2,483	\$1,497	\$411	(\$1,086)
In FY 2012, an increase of \$14,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$18,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,136,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$17,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$35,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,346	\$0	\$3,270	\$3,270
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$124,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,792,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$68,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,670,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$139,347	\$186,928	\$68,207	(\$118,721)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$649,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$550,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$478,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$125,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,384,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$45,201,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,072,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$668,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$818,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,786,000 is a reduction to Field Operations mission support. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$58,080,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$20,515	\$17,776	\$25,235	\$7,459

In FY 2012, an increase of \$215,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$627,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$17,991,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$26,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$24,634,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$40,383	\$0	\$671	\$671

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$29,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$700,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine).

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$1,558	\$3,059	\$473	(\$2,586)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$21,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$220,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$237,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$20,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,528,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1,599	\$0	\$2,067	\$2,067

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$75,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$19,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,027,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$40,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,136,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$10,729	\$1,719	\$260	(\$1,459)
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$850,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$41,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$243,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$40,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$11,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$21,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$869,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$686	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$23,519	\$36,777	\$17,986	(\$18,791)
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$236,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$142,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$39,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$70,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$18,353,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$766,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$270,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,601,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,152,000 is a reduction to Field Operations mission support. In FY 2012, an increase of \$594,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$79,846	\$36,989	\$41,050	\$4,061
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,783,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$596,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,140,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,021,000 is an enhancement for the Immigration Advisory Program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,808,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$454,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,404,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,062,000 is a reduction to Field Operations mission support. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,237,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	2,351	2,390	39
11.3	Other than perm	---	32	32	---
12.1	Benefits	---	594	603	9
21	Travel	---	30	30	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	5	5	---
25.2	Other Services	---	165	165	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	3,226	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	---	30	30	---
31	Equipment	---	19	19	---
Total, Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection		3,226	3,226	3,274	48
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		\$3,226	\$3,226	\$3,274	\$48

Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection Mission Statement

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for the COE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits		\$0	\$2,977	\$3,025	\$48

In FY 2012, an increase of \$32,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$32,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$48,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel			\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges			\$0	\$5	\$5	\$0
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services			\$0	\$165	\$165	\$0

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts			\$3,226	\$0	\$0	\$0

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials			\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$0	\$19	\$19	\$0

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
International Cargo Screening

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: International Cargo Screening		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	30,502	36,961	27,788	(9,173)
11.3	Other than perm	90	113	32	(81)
11.5	Other per comp	1,220	1,323	544	(779)
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	1,176	999	62	(937)
11.7	Awards	179	97	173	76
12.1	Benefits	11,663	10,304	10,912	608
12.4	Allowances	3,745	3,500	4,930	1,430
12.6	Temp Quarters	2,311	1,840	2,199	359
21	Travel	6,184	12,074	4,018	(8,056)
22	Transportation of things	1,991	503	143	(360)
23.1	GSA rent	56	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	4,329	1,200	---	(1,200)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	13,986	7,805	2,106	(5,699)
24	Printing	5	5	---	(5)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	735	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	25,804	44,340	15,224	(29,116)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	18,519	17,267	---	(17,267)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	139	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	633	120	27	(93)
25.6	Medical care	14	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	12,938	7,650	---	(7,650)
26	Supplies & materials	1,159	337	229	(108)
31	Equipment	8,099	16,557	369	(16,188)
91	Unvouchered	---	---	1	1
Total, International Cargo Screening		145,477	162,995	68,757	(94,238)
Full Time Equivalents		182	185	181	(4)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(995)		995
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		145,477	162,000	68,757	(93,243)

International Cargo Screening Mission Statement

International Cargo Screening (ICS), which includes CBP's Container Security Initiative (CSI) and Secure Freight Initiative (SFI), enhance the security of maritime containerized shipping from exploitation by terrorists. ICS's goal is three-fold: (1) to expand operations to new critical international seaports; (2) to secure and improve operations at existing ports; and (3) to encourage global efforts to enhance maritime container security through capacity building. Working with foreign administrations, CSI is designed to achieve a more secure maritime trade environment while ensuring the need for efficiency in global commerce. The three core elements of the program are: (1) establishing security criteria and identify high-risk containers; (2) scanning those containers identified as high-risk prior to arrival at U.S. ports; (3) using technology to quickly scan high-risk containers.

The SFI builds on the operational pillars of the DHS Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Department of Energy Mega ports initiative to maximize radiological and nuclear screening of U.S. bound maritime containers in foreign ports of departure. It merges data from a next generation risk assessment screening program and an overseas integrated detection network with existing and new information regarding maritime containers transiting through the supply chain in order to create detailed records for CBP's risk management process to target maritime containers that pose a threat.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$50,886	\$55,137	\$46,640	(\$8,497)

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 181 FTEs. In FY 2011, an increase of \$695,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,986,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$389,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$573,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$6,184	\$12,074	\$4,018	(\$8,056)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$104,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$922,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$171,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,500,000 is an enhancement for a Global Supply Chain Security Pilot. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$10,203,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$1,991	\$503	\$143	(\$360)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$354,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$6,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$56	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$4,329	\$1,200	\$0	(\$1,200)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,200,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$13,986	\$7,805	\$2,106	(\$5,699)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,303,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,000,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$5	\$5	\$0	(\$5)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$735	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$25,804	\$44,340	\$15,224	(\$29,116)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$160,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$10,013,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$210,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$438,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,000,000 is an enhancement for a Global Supply Chain Security Pilot. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$24,295,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$18,519	\$17,267	\$0	(\$17,267)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,463,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,804,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$139	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$633	\$120	\$27	(\$93)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$92,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.				

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care			\$14	\$0	\$0	\$0
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment			\$12,938	\$7,650	\$0	(\$7,650)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$80,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,570,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials			\$1,159	\$337	\$229	(\$108)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$98,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$10,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$8,099	\$16,557	\$369	(\$16,188)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$34,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$109,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$16,263,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Other International Programs

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: Other International Programs					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	7,360	7,078	6,877	(201)
11.3	Other than perm	103	109	106	(3)
11.5	Other per comp	11	9	19	10
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	42	25	25	---
11.7	Awards	38	81	37	(44)
12.1	Benefits	1,619	1,995	1,448	(547)
12.4	Allowances	3	---	78	78
12.6	Temp Quarters	105	---	70	70
21	Travel	848	961	786	(175)
22	Transportation of things	35	141	73	(68)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	397	372	161	(211)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	142	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	10,108	1,107	623	(484)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	941	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	13	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	3	---	12	12
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	1,182	95	71	(24)
31	Equipment	504	213	298	85
Total, Other International Programs		23,456	12,186	10,684	(1,502)
Full Time Equivalents		97	101	101	---
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,005)		1,005
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		23,456	11,181	10,684	(497)

Other International Programs Mission Statement

The goal of Other International Programs is to extend the U.S. zone of security beyond U.S. Borders by promoting international border security and global standards. In this arena, CBP implements programs and initiatives that support the U.S. Government's objectives in anti-terrorism, border security, non-proliferation, export controls, immigration and capacity building. This program's efforts foster and facilitate legitimate international trade, increase compliance, build alliances to combat trans-national crime, reduce corruption, strengthen border controls, promote the rule of law and enhance economic stability throughout the world. This is accomplished through the development and maintenance of collaborative relations with foreign governments, the development of international strategies, and representation of CBP positions in various international forums, international technical assistance and training, and the negotiation of international agreements.

In FY 2012, CBP will pursue international partnerships to share best practices, exchange information and promote the facilitation of secure travel and trade; actively support implementation of the World Customs Organization framework; and implement initiatives to support an international immigration strategy to identify and interdict high risk travelers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$9,281	\$9,297	\$8,660	(\$637)

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 101 FTEs. In FY 2011, an increase of \$285,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$393,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$86,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$127,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$848	\$961	\$786	(\$175)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$110,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$29,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$33,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$61,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$35	\$141	\$73	(\$68)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$103,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$38,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$397	\$372	\$161	(\$211)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$12,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$199,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$142	\$0	\$0	\$0

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services			\$10,108	\$1,107	\$623	(\$484)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$357,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$100,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$14,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts			\$941	\$0	\$0	\$0
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities			\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development			\$3	\$0	\$12	\$12
In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment			\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials			\$1,182	\$95	\$71	(\$24)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$25,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$504	\$213	\$298	\$85
In FY 2011, an increase of \$113,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$198,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.						

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
C-TPAT

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: C-TPAT					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	19,237	22,848	17,673	(5,175)
11.3	Other than perm	31	90	53	(37)
11.5	Other per comp	14	17	---	(17)
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	2,905	3,001	3,063	62
11.7	Awards	1	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	7,276	8,042	6,997	(1,045)
12.6	Temp Quarters	26	---	---	---
21	Travel	9,310	15,546	13,402	(2,144)
22	Transportation of things	35	---	158	158
23.1	GSA rent	2	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	668	478	720	242
25.2	Other Services	2,168	10,574	1,789	(8,785)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	556	1,100	---	(1,100)
25.5	Research & Development	11	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	3,024	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	460	516	521	5
31	Equipment	805	400	603	203
Total, C-TPAT		46,529	62,612	44,979	(17,633)
Full Time Equivalents		199	207	207	---
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		46,529	62,612	44,979	(17,633)

C-TPAT Mission Statement

The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a partnership between the Federal government and private industry. It is an effort that CBP has undertaken with the business community to secure the supply chain. The goal of C-TPAT is to develop and maintain a secure supply chain, from factory floor to port of entry, which enables CBP to facilitate trade and ensure safe and secure borders. C-TPAT is designed to use and enhance the security processes and procedures currently employed by the trade community and ensure that international shipments are not compromised or diverted by terrorists or their accomplices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits		\$29,490	\$33,998	\$27,786	(\$6,212)

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 207 FTEs. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$6,381,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$355,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$524,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$9,310	\$15,546	\$13,402	(\$2,144)
In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,972,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$570,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,546,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$35	\$0	\$158	\$158
In FY 2012, an increase of \$165,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$668	\$478	\$720	\$242
In FY 2012, an increase of \$242,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$2,168	\$10,574	\$1,789	(\$8,785)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$153,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$76,000 is an Professional Services Contracts reduction. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,556,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$556	\$1,100	\$0	(\$1,100)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,100,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$3,024	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$460	\$516	\$521	\$5
In FY 2012, an increase of \$27,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$22,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.				

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$805	\$400	\$603	\$203
In FY 2012, an increase of \$203,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.						

Department of Homeland Security

Customs and Border Protection

Salaries and Expenses

Trusted Traveler Program

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: Trusted Traveler Program					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	4,317	---	(4,317)
21	Travel	553	300	170	(130)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	9,574	3,257	4,191	934
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	460	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	33	50	36	(14)
31	Equipment	738	3,350	1,914	(1,436)
Total, Trusted Traveler Program		11,361	11,274	6,311	(4,963)
Full Time Equivalents					
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		11,361	11,274	6,311	(4,963)

Trusted Traveler Program

CBP's trusted traveler programs enhance the agency's ability to expedite the process and facilitate known, low risk "trusted travelers" arriving into the United States by allowing CBP officers additional time to focus on higher risk, unknown travelers; develop and implement national policies related to trusted traveler programs; provide guidance to the field locations on the operation of trusted traveler programs; strategize the growth of current programs and the development and implementation of new programs; and respond to congressional and industry inquiries of trusted traveler program related matters.

Currently, CBP TTP has four programs – NEXUS, Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), Free and Secure Trade (FAST), and Global Entry.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits		\$0	\$4,317	\$0	(\$4,317)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,317,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$553	\$300	\$170	(\$130)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$101,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$22,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$9,574	\$3,257	\$4,191	\$934

In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,499,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$178,000 is an Professional Services Contracts reduction. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$387,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$460	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$33	\$50	\$36	(\$14)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$12,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$738	\$3,350	\$1,914	(\$1,436)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,436,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspection Detection Technology

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Inspection Detection Technology		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	5,000	2,219	(2,781)
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	7	7
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	---	---	2	2
12.1	Benefits	33	---	650	650
21	Travel	726	991	218	(773)
23.1	GSA rent	53	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1,868	---	1,576	1,576
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	607	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	126,775	137,572	118,400	(19,172)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,470	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	768	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	3	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	2	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	364	---	12,000	12,000
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	3	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	661	---	70	70
31	Equipment	394	10,000	14,395	4,395
Total, Inspection Detection Technology		133,727	153,563	149,537	(4,026)
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		133,727	153,563	149,537	(4,026)

Inspection and Detection Technology

The CBP reliance on Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technology to secure the borders has become more and more critical. In conjunction with CBP's many other initiatives (24-Hour and Trade Act rules, Automated Targeting System (ATS), Container Security Initiative (CSI), Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) etc.), NII is part of a multi-layered approach which allows CBP to work smarter and faster in recognizing potential terrorist threats. These complementary layers enhance security and protect our nation.

CBP has long recognized that an adversary can defeat any single system or device. For this reason, CBP cannot rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood that a nuclear or radiological weapon, weapons grade material, illegal aliens or other contraband being smuggled across the United States borders will be detected. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBP officers to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo and travelers.

Since 9/11, NII technology has been the cornerstone of the CBP multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed to our nation's land, sea and airports of entry include large-scale X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems, as well as a variety of portable and handheld technologies, to include radiation detection technology.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$33	\$5,000	\$2,878	(\$2,122)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,122,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$726	\$991	\$218	(\$773)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$294,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$470,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$53	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$1,868	\$0	\$1,576	\$1,576

In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,576,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$607	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$126,775	\$137,572	\$118,400	(\$19,172)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,621,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,551,000 is a Professional Services Contracts reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,470	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$768	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$364	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000
In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,000,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$661	\$0	\$70	\$70
In FY 2012, an increase of \$73,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of - \$3,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$394	\$10,000	\$14,395	\$4,395
In FY 2012, an increase of \$14,395,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -				

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Systems for Targeting

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Systems for Targeting		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	773	4,127	791	(3,336)
11.3	Other than perm	186	140	139	(1)
11.5	Other per comp	2	---	---	---
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	106	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	342	329	454	125
21.0	Travel	639	833	100	(733)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	127	---	17	17
25.2	Other Services	8,957	27,131	25,228	(1,903)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	15,127	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	25	---	29	29
31.0	Equipment	6,269	---	4,642	4,642
Total, Systems for Targeting		32,553	32,560	31,400	(1,160)
Full Time Equivalents		8	8	8	---
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		32,553	32,560	31,400	(1,160)

Systems for Targeting

At the core of CBP's ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is CBP's ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing the vast majority of law abiding travelers and commerce to continue to their destination without unnecessary delay. Legislation and regulatory action, such as the Trade Act of 2002 and the Safe Port Act, respectively, have made it mandatory to provide advance information about passengers and goods arriving in the U.S. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based applications to analyze the data provided on passengers and shipments arriving in the U.S. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which passengers or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possibly inspection.

The main platform CBP uses to analyze arriving passenger and shipment data is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBPs targeting efforts. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. In this way, ATS allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a passenger, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subjected to a real-time risk evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$1,409	\$4,596	\$1,384	(\$3,212)
In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 8 FTEs. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,214,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$639	\$833	\$100	(\$733)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$646,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$83,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$127	\$0	\$17	\$17
In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$8,957	\$27,131	\$25,228	(\$1,903)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$829,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,074,000 is an Professional Services Contracts reduction.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$15,127	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$25	\$0	\$29	\$29
In FY 2012, an increase of \$30,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$6,269	\$0	\$4,642	\$4,642
In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,642,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				

Department of Homeland Security

Customs and Border Protection

Salaries and Expenses

National Targeting Center

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: National Targeting Center		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	17,789	12,733	19,957	7,224
11.3	Other than perm	224	106	34	(72)
11.5	Other per comp	1,788	1,679	4,361	2,682
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	1,811	655	488	(167)
12.1	Benefits	7,881	5,546	9,509	3,963
12.4	Allowances	31	45	---	(45)
12.6	Temp Quarters	862	---	2,900	2,900
13	Benefits-former	55	---	---	---
21	Travel	1,790	2,144	1,709	(435)
22	Transportation of things	162	8	492	484
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	85	15	314	299
24	Printing	9	7	---	(7)
25.2	Other Services	468	2,003	3,527	1,524
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	695	42	---	(42)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	826	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	83	347	227	(120)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	59	---	6	6
26	Supplies & materials	247	246	884	638
31	Equipment	414	779	2,542	1,763
Total, National Targeting Center		35,279	26,355	46,950	20,595
Full Time Equivalents		136	218	251	33
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		\$35,279	\$26,355	\$46,950	\$20,595

National Targeting Center

The priority mission of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's National Targeting Centers is to provide around-the-clock tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP anti-terrorism efforts. The NTC facilities are primarily staffed by CBP officers, border patrol agents and field analysis specialists who are experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments. The NTC staff develops tactical targets from raw intelligence in support of the CBP mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. NTC supports all CBP field elements, including CSI personnel stationed in countries throughout the world, with additional research assets for passenger and cargo examinations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change

Salaries & Benefits	\$30,441	\$20,764	\$37,249	\$16,485
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In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 251 FTEs. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,772,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$182,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$9,301,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$11,138,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change

Travel	\$1,790	\$2,144	\$1,709	(\$435)
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In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$472,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$73,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$303,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$193,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change

Transportation of Things	\$162	\$8	\$492	\$484
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In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$20,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$512,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change

Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$85	\$15	\$314	\$299
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In FY 2012, an increase of \$216,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$53,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, an increase of \$30,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change

Printing	\$9	\$7	\$0	(\$7)
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In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change

Other Services	\$468	\$2,003	\$3,527	\$1,524
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In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,131,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$150,000 is an Professional Services Contracts reduction. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,918,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$113,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$695	\$42	\$0	(\$42)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$42,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$826	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$83	\$347	\$227	(\$120)

In FY 2012, an increase of \$37,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$10,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$200,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$347,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$59	\$0	\$6	\$6

In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$247	\$246	\$884	\$638

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$47,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$38,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$754,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$31,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$414	\$779	\$2,542	\$1,763

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$126,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,353,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$464,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

Department of Homeland Security

Customs and Border Protection

Salaries and Expenses

Training at Ports of Entry

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: Training at Ports of Entry					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	680	712	1,102	390
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	3	3
11.7	Awards	---	---	4	4
12.1	Benefits	88	88	2,620	2,532
21	Travel	7,363	13,457	15,325	1,868
22	Transportation of things	14	41	13	(28)
23.1	GSA rent	1	---	2	2
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	325	295	520	225
25.2	Other Services	5,962	9,135	10,423	1,288
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	5,343	---	3,762	3,762
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	154	---	52	52
25.5	Research & Development	3	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	1	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	113	---	93	93
26	Supplies & materials	1,360	1,147	2,593	1,446
31	Equipment	1,642	1,813	1,320	(493)
Total, Training at Ports of Entry		23,049	26,688	37,834	11,146
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,910)		1,910
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		23,049	24,778	37,834	13,056

Training at Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to develop and deliver basic, mid, and advanced level training programs for all CBP employees, especially mission critical occupations (e.g., CBP Officers, Agricultural Specialists, Imports Specialists, and Entry Specialists) at the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of combating terrorism, improving border security, improving inspection and control, and facilitating trade.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits		\$768	\$800	\$3,729	\$2,929

In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,929,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel			\$7,363	\$13,457	\$15,325	\$1,868
In FY 2011, an increase of \$509,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$9,078,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$778,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$91,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,750,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative /Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,820,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things			\$14	\$41	\$13	(\$28)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$39,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$7,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent			\$1	\$0	\$2	\$2
In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge			\$325	\$295	\$520	\$225
In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$225,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine).						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services			\$5,962	\$9,135	\$10,423	\$1,288
In FY 2011, an increase of \$996,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$7,658,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,347,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$179,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,750,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative /Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,150,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts			\$5,343	\$0	\$3,762	\$3,762
In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,762,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.						

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$154	\$0	\$52	\$52
In FY 2012, an increase of \$52,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$113	\$0	\$93	\$93
In FY 2012, an increase of \$93,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,360	\$1,147	\$2,593	\$1,446
In FY 2011, an increase of \$145,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,385,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$180,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$26,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$1,642	\$1,813	\$1,320	(\$493)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$258,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$316,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$321,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$46,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P). In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$918,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Border Security & Control Between POEs
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Border Security & Control Between POEs		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	1,423,477	1,468,779	1,716,021	247,242
11.3	Other than perm	3,088	2,316	2,390	74
11.5	Other per comp	103,034	98,705	143,721	45,016
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	419,108	480,962	372,392	(108,570)
11.7	Awards	14,770	12,015	12,762	747
12.1	Benefits	807,641	887,379	881,763	(5,616)
12.4	Allowances	751	6,109	308	(5,801)
12.6	Temp Quarters	15,351	22,837	13,217	(9,620)
13	Benefits-former	1,000	---	1	1
21	Travel	62,592	97,820	86,246	(11,574)
22	Transportation of things	3,612	3,067	300	(2,767)
23.1	GSA rent	232	1,024	---	(1,024)
23.2	Other rent	9,355	15,085	12,741	(2,344)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	27,267	54,421	28,559	(25,862)
24	Printing	1,516	1,494	---	(1,494)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	390	30	---	(30)
25.2	Other Services	224,380	169,907	120,639	(49,268)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	42,153	21,735	---	(21,735)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	3,941	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	1,200	4,774	72	(4,702)
25.6	Medical care	3,374	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	40,418	748	1,565	817
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	2,774	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	113,442	139,120	90,519	(48,601)
31	Equipment	224,210	161,703	47,600	(114,103)
91	Unvouchered	219	---	---	---
Total, Border Security & Control Between POEs		3,549,295	3,650,030	3,530,994	(119,036)
Full Time Equivalent		21,941	23,182	24,305	1,123
Unobligated balance, start of year			(114,744)		114,744
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		3,549,295	3,535,286	3,530,994	(4,292)

Border Security & Control Between POEs Mission Statement

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) has been delegated with the authority and responsibility to deliver the Executive Branch Program for “Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry.” The primary purpose of this program is to prevent the entry of terrorists and their instruments of terror, illegal immigrants, and contraband, while facilitating the legitimate flow of people, goods, and services on which the economy depends. The program will be accomplished through the judicious use of resources including personnel, surveillance technology, communications, transportation, facilities, and mission support activities.

Border Patrol agents deter uncontrolled entry into the interior of the U.S. by: the rapid detection, interception, and apprehension of illegal entrants at or near the border; interdicting or deterring illegal aliens, drug smugglers, potential terrorists and criminals from attempting illegal entry between ports-of-entry; and causing persons seeking admission into the U.S. to present themselves at designated ports for inspection.

Strategic issues and challenges evolve around integrating unique and broader enforcement authorities working to uncover systemic vulnerabilities that pose a threat to the Nation and its economy and work to eliminate vulnerabilities as quickly as possible. Through an array of investigative processes in the areas of smuggling, finance and national security, Border Patrol's OI is challenged to identify the people, materials, & funding essential to sustaining terrorist threats and criminal enterprises, and to disrupt and dismantle their operations.

The requested amount will help address Border Patrol's strategic challenges of disrupting terrorist threats and preventing potential terrorists and immigration violators from entering the country. More effective immigration enforcement will contribute to enhanced national security as well as greater deterrence.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$2,788,220	\$2,979,102	\$3,142,753	\$163,651

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 24,305 FTEs. In FY 2011, an increase of \$70,214,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$904,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$10,000,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intelligence Analyst Staffing enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$176,964,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$152,574,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$47,570,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$139,197,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$31,490,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$138,434,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$62,592	\$97,820	\$86,246	(\$11,574)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$22,949,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,388,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intelligence Analyst Staffing enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$372,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$18,759,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,103,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,671,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$41,939,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$27,000,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$3,612	\$3,067	\$300	(\$2,767)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,283,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$48,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$163,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,265,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$91,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$232	\$1,024	\$0	(\$1,024)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$268,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$756,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$9,355	\$15,085	\$12,741	(\$2,344)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,259,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$85,000 is a transfer for anticipated CR funding to reflect CBP's FY 2011 funding requirements.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$27,267	\$54,421	\$28,559	(\$25,862)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$428,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$488,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$23,803,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,371,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,340,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$90,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$1,516	\$1,494	\$0	(\$1,494)
In FY 2012, an increase of \$37,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,497,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$37,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$390	\$30	\$0	(\$30)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$30,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$224,380	\$169,907	\$120,639	(\$49,268)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,147,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$206,000 is an annualization of the FY 2011 Intelligence Analyst Staffing enhancement. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,054,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$30,877,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$41,100,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$15,135,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$879,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$44,349,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$42,153	\$21,735	\$0	(\$21,735)
In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$11,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$21,503,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$14,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$232,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$3,941	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$1,200	\$4,774	\$72	(\$4,702)
In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$25,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,426,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,249,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$3,374	\$0	\$0	\$0
In FY 2012, an increase of \$142,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$142,000 is an object class realignment.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$40,418	\$748	\$1,565	\$817
In FY 2011, an increase of \$748,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$542,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$542,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$67,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,632,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,774	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$113,442	\$139,120	\$90,519	(\$48,601)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,628,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$927,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$19,428,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,844,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,853,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,285,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$26,064,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$224,210	\$161,703	\$47,600	(\$114,103)
<p>In FY 2011, an increase of \$15,347,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$14,000 is an annualization of the 2009 war supplemental for combating southbound. In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,132,000 is a technical increase required to meet Journeyman and pay costs increases. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$81,382,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$267,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,187,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$24,974,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Unvouchered			\$219	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training Between the Ports of Entry

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Training Between the Ports of Entry		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	13,073	14,214	31,024	16,810
11.3	Other than perm	145	31	59	28
11.5	Other per comp	57	21	2	(19)
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	3,039	3,171	294	(2,877)
11.7	Awards	140	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	8,144	5,315	13,078	7,763
12.6	Temp Quarters	888	375	1,242	867
21	Travel	11,697	22,032	20,324	(1,708)
22	Transportation of things	114	20	348	328
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	170	322	326	4
24	Printing	---	15	---	(15)
25.2	Other Services	10,396	10,159	16,798	6,639
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	4	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	88	---	101	101
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	390	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	1,910	1,973	2,126	153
31	Equipment	1,830	2,022	2,888	866
Total, Training Between the Ports of Entry		52,085	59,670	88,610	28,940
Full Time Equivalents		125	80	80	---
Unobligated balance, start of year			(7,919)		7,919
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		52,085	51,751	88,610	36,859

Training Between the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to provide core operational training for Border Patrol Agents whose primary responsibility lies between the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of safeguarding the borders of the United States. This training ensures that CBP is able to rapidly deploy a highly motivated, well-trained workforce, both on a temporary and permanent basis, who can quickly respond to potential terrorist threats, shifts in smuggling patterns and other national security threats.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$25,486	\$23,127	\$45,699	\$22,572

In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 80 FTEs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$24,927,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$262,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,093,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$11,697	\$22,032	\$20,324	(\$1,708)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,638,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$18,021,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,750,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative /Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$12,341,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$114	\$20	\$348	\$328

In FY 2012, an increase of \$328,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$170	\$322	\$326	\$4

In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$82,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$77,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$0	\$15	\$0	(\$15)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$15,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$10,396	\$10,159	\$16,798	\$6,639

In FY 2011, an increase of \$3,324,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$12,713,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,750,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative /Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$88	\$0	\$101	\$101
In FY 2012, an increase of \$101,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$390	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,910	\$1,973	\$2,126	\$153
In FY 2011, an increase of \$831,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,073,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$211,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$300,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$1,830	\$2,022	\$2,888	\$866
In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,125,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,423,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$229,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$661,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				

Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Air and Marine Operations - Salaries

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: Air and Marine Operations - Salaries					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	150,142	160,346	162,921	2,575
11.3	Other than perm	25	19	124	105
11.5	Other per comp	22,399	24,750	20,820	(3,930)
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	14,257	14,800	14,727	(73)
11.7	Awards	2,076	1,278	2,691	1,413
12.1	Benefits	71,587	71,679	77,389	5,710
12.4	Allowances	560	---	510	510
12.6	Temp Quarters	6,145	3,000	2,943	(57)
21	Travel	1,718	4,111	784	(3,327)
22	Transportation of things	979	1,848	1,695	(153)
23.1	GSA rent	1	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	6	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	277	305	137	(168)
24	Printing	24	28	---	(28)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	1,925	1,316	---	(1,316)
25.2	Other Services	8,940	10,085	1,002	(9,083)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	2,635	4,620	---	(4,620)
25.5	Research & Development	332	1,048	667	(381)
25.6	Medical care	127	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	174	---	4	4
26	Supplies & materials	2,234	2,646	1,229	(1,417)
31	Equipment	8,239	7,750	258	(7,492)
Total, Air and Marine Operations - Salaries		294,802	309,629	287,901	(21,728)
Full Time Equivalents		1,867	1,895	1,919	24
Unobligated balance, start of year			---		---
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations			---	---	---
Total requirements		294,802	309,629	287,901	(21,728)

Air and Marine Operations - Salaries Mission Statement

The purpose of Air and Marine Salaries is to apply the skills and expertise of CBP air and marine personnel to deter, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the United States. Having aircraft and vessels along the borders reduces the quantity of drugs entering the U.S. and minimizes threat levels. The goal of this program is to deny the use of air, land and coastal waters for conducting acts of terrorism and other illegal activities against the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$267,191	\$275,872	\$282,125	\$6,253
<p>In FY 2012, salaries and benefits includes funding for 1,919 FTEs. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,574,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,647,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,496,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,625,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$829,000 In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$520,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$1,718	\$4,111	\$784	(\$3,327)
<p>In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,200,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$330,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$33,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,764,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$979	\$1,848	\$1,695	(\$153)
<p>In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$46,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$72,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$35,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$277	\$305	\$137	(\$168)
<p>In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$77,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$238,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$24	\$28	\$0	(\$28)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$21,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,925	\$1,316	\$0	(\$1,316)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,316,000 is a transfer for anticipated CR funding to reflect CBP's FY 2011 funding requirements				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$8,940	\$10,085	\$1,002	(\$9,083)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,669,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,191,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$43,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$904,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$84,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$2,635	\$4,620	\$0	(\$4,620)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,635,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,985,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$332	\$1,048	\$667	(\$381)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$25,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$28,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$328,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$127	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$174	\$0	\$4	\$4
In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems.				

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials			\$2,234	\$2,646	\$1,229	(\$1,417)
<p>In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$291,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$108,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$52,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$124,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,090,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>						
			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$8,239	\$7,750	\$258	(\$7,492)
<p>In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,485,000 is due to a transfer and consolidation of business support funding. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$940,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$43,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,110,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 11 Base.</p>						

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security				
Customs and Border Protection				
Salaries and Expenses				
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents				
		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year		46,384	46,384	49,408
INCREASES				
Annualization of prior year FTE		2,311	784	820
Border Patrol Staffing		62	207	-
Conduct Integrity Oversight		2	-	
Air and Marine Staffing		72	-	
National Targeting Center		-	-	33
IAP		-		6
BSFIT Attorneys to Headquarters		-		8
Intellectual Property Rights		-	100	
Import Safety		52	-	
Combatting Southbound Firearms		26	-	
Analyze and Employ Information and Intelligence		11	-	
FY 2009 ARRA LPOE		10	-	
FY 2009 War Supplemental		75	-	
Technology Oversight		6	-	
OFO Staffing		-	195	-
OIOC Analysts		-	52	-
Backfill of attrited positions		-	1,892	
Expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine)		-		182
2010 Border Patrol Supplemental CBPOs		-		250
2010 Border Patrol Supplemental UAS pilot		-		24
2010 Border Patrol Supplemental BPA		-		1,072
Acquisition Workforce		-		13
Immigration Advisory Program		-		
Sub- Total Increases		2,627	3,230	2,408
DECREASES				
Training Staff			(50)	-
Administration Staff			(30)	-
HRM Staff			(6)	-
Reduction of FY 2010 Initiatives			(120)	-
Transfer to Facilities				(226)
FY10 Attrition		(2,627)		
Sub- Total Decreases		(2,627)	(206)	(226)
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs		46,384	49,408	51,590
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:		-	3,024	2,182

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals ¹	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
1. Headquarters Management & Administration	23,437	42,484	94,778	52,294
2. Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitations at POE	13,588	17,776	0	(17,776)
3. Border Security & Control	18,094	22,403	0	(22,403)
4. Air & Marine Operations	1,410	1,635	0	(1,635)
Total Working Capital Fund	56,529	84,298	94,778	10,480
1. FY 2010 Actuals reflects a transfer of Data Center Migration funding from CBP to DHS.				

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts are prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
IT Specialists (2210 Series)	256	179	0	0	0	0	656	536	800	656	800	656
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services (300-399 Series)	61	43	0	0	0	0	156	127	190	156	190	156
Other Series	3	2	0	0	0	0	8	7	10	8	10	8
Total	320	224	0	0	0	0	820	670	1,000	820	1,000	820

Note: CBP began OIT contractor conversions in FY 2011 and the additions of these new positions and FTE are reflected in the base.

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy:

- No additional funding is required to hire Federal employees. OIT funds insourcing through re-alignment of contractor dollars to salaries expenses to effect an overall budget reduction
- The following amounts reflect cumulative planned reductions across all contracts affected:
 - \$4.3 million in FY 2010
 - \$29.8 million in FY 2011
 - \$38.0 million in FY 2012
- OIT insourcing efforts were initiated in FY 2009 with plans to insource 1,000 contractor positions by the end of FY 2012. With the implementation of the Balanced Workforce Strategy, as contracts are reviewed these numbers are subject to change.
- To date the focus has been on insourcing, not eliminations. Analysis continues as OIT implements its insourcing plans and incorporates the Balanced Workforce Strategy which may alter this focus moving forward.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

OIT funds insourcing through the object class code re-alignment of contractor dollars to affect overall budget reduction.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

No budget adjustments necessary at this time.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT):

The DHS border security mission, as outlined in the 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, is to prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful trade and commerce. This appropriation provides continued funding for the following initiatives:

- Establishing and managing comprehensive Tactical Infrastructure (TI) maintenance and repair activities to support fielded pedestrian and vehicle fencing, roads, tower sites, canal crossovers, ongoing vegetation removal and other similar efforts;
- Delivering detection and surveillance technology systems to gain situational awareness of activity at the border, and to provide law enforcement personnel tactical assistance in identifying and resolving illegal activity;
- Modernizing Tactical Communications (TACCOM) systems on the southwest border for improved operations and agent safety; and,
- Evaluating emerging technologies and innovative applications of existing technology for broad border security needs.

Reducing the flow of illegal traffic between the ports of entry depends on the appropriate combination of personnel, tactical infrastructure, and technology. Personnel are the most robust and adaptable of these resources, as Border Patrol agents conduct surveillance and respond to incursions. Tactical infrastructure, primarily focused on physical fencing, enhances the ability of personnel to respond by creating delays or by making it easier for agents to reach a particular area.

The Border Patrol primarily uses technology for detection and surveillance between ports of entry, enabling CBP to maximize its effectiveness in responding to and disrupting illicit activity. In other words, technology enhances situational awareness of the amount and types of illegal activity at the border, enabling officers to spend more of their time responding to incursions and less of their time detecting them.

The FY 2012 BSFIT request will fund acquisition, delivery, and sustainment of prioritized border security capabilities and services for the operational users, while responding to changing threats and evolving operational needs. Prior BSFIT appropriations were centered largely on the Secure Border Initiative Net (SBI*net*) program which focused on delivering an integrated surveillance and command and control system across the Southwest Border. The Department is implementing a more cost-effective mix of technology suited to the various geographical border regions of the Southwest Border. Although selected elements of the SBI*net* program are proving cost-effective for remote border

regions, the former “one-size-fits-all” strategy for the entire southwest border is no longer practicable or affordable.

The initial phase of the revised technology investment plan is focused on Arizona only (the Tucson, Yuma, and Casa Grande Border Patrol sectors); the Department is conducting further detailed analyses of the other Southwest Border regions and will submit the future plans when completed. The Department’s revised plan for Arizona technology leverages both previously procured American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) investments for surveillance technologies, and FY 2011 continuing resolution funds. The FY 2012 appropriations request, therefore, is a continuation of the acquisition, delivery, and sustainment of the Arizona plan (projected to be completed in 3-4 years).

The following paragraphs amplify the Department’s FY 2012 BSFIT appropriations request for CBP’s major technology focus areas:

1. **Alternative (Southwest) Border Technologies.** This investment provides for border surveillance and related technologies prioritized for Southwest Border deployment, and implements initial DHS guidance for refocusing the *SBI_{net}* program. In January 2010, Secretary Napolitano ordered a quantitative, science-based assessment of CBP’s border security technology approach due to concerns over *SBI_{net}* Block 1 program delays and cost growth. Using the Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) conducted an operational assessment of border surveillance technology in order to identify the appropriate mix of technologies required to gain situational awareness and manage the Arizona border area. The resultant Arizona technology investment plan is to acquire, deploy, and maintain a mix of agent-related technologies (e.g., night vision binoculars, etc.), mobile surveillance capabilities, integrated fixed tower sensor systems, as well as upgraded Border Patrol command centers with enhanced communications and situational awareness displays. FY 2012 funds will be used to deploy the first three (of five total) Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) System deployments to Border Patrol stations’ areas of responsibility in Arizona.
2. **Other Technology Systems.** In addition to the Southwest Border technology investment, CBP will continue investment in Northern Border technologies to address prioritized security vulnerabilities, CBP will also continue to demonstrate and evaluate promising existing technology solutions to address operational requirements as they are identified.
 - **Northern Border Projects.** Requested FY 2012 funds will be invested in technology systems to address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. In FY 2012, CBP will complete deployment and transition to sustainment of the four Air & Maritime Domain Awareness project deployments: 1) maritime radar deployment; 2) Ku band satellite backhaul; 3) aircraft video downlinks; and 4) low flying aircraft detection sets. It is also anticipated that FY 2012 funds will be directed towards new investments on the Northern Border that will involve the detection and tracking of priority threats such as low flying aircraft and vessels on the Great Lakes. CBP will be investing in additional technology to provide agents and officers with enhanced situational awareness both at and between ports of entry, as well as technology to assist in the collection and exploitation of intelligence information. FY 2012 expenditures will include new investments in communications interoperability with Canadian law

enforcement officials as well as continued support of integration efforts such as the Operational Integration Center in Detroit.

- **Innovative Technology Applications.** In addition to addressing operational needs with proven technology capabilities, CBP will use FY 2012 funds to demonstrate and evaluate Department of Defense and commercial capabilities through the Innovative Technology Pilot Program. CBP also invests in open architecture development and modeling and simulation programs to assist requirements analysis.

3. **P-25 Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Deployments.** TACCOM is upgrading tactical communications radio systems employed by CBP Border Patrol agents, Customs and Border Patrol officers, and Air and Marine Interdiction agents nationwide to provide a robust, open architecture Project 25 (P25) based system. This system provides expanded coverage, capacity to serve a growing number of agents, Advanced Encryption System (AES) protection for secure voice communications, and interoperability with neighboring Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. These modernized communications tools provide improved operations and agent safety. In FY 2012, CBP will complete deployments to Houlton, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley, as well as complete design and initiate deployment in Laredo.

4. **Tactical Infrastructure.** Tactical Infrastructure (TI) consists of programs and projects that facilitate agent access and provide persistent impedance and deterrence of illicit cross-border activity. Key components of TI include pedestrian fencing, vehicle fencing, roads, lighting, low water crossings, bridges, drainage and grate systems, marine ramps, and vegetation/debris removal. BSFIT will continue to fund operations, maintenance, and repair of existing Tactical Infrastructure in FY 2012.

B. Budget Activities:

The BSFIT appropriation is comprised of three major investment accounts (or Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs): Development and Deployment, Operations and Maintenance, and Program Management.

- **Development and Deployment**

Development and Deployment funds provide engineering, development, testing, construction and fielding of surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras to improve the ability of CBP operational forces to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest (IOIs) across all border environments. These sensor systems are deployed on fixed towers, mobile platforms (wheeled vehicles and aircraft), and through agent portable systems.

Finally, Development and Deployment funds also provide for related activities, such as technical support, systems engineering services, prime contractor program management and systems engineering, advanced technology development, operational test and evaluation support, and environmental planning, assessment and mitigation activities associated with fielding technology and tactical infrastructure.

- **Operations and Maintenance (O&M)**

Operations and Maintenance funds provide logistics support – supply, maintenance, and training services – to operate and maintain all border surveillance technology deployments as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, inventory records management, field services, and training.

In addition, O&M provides maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of TI, both legacy and newly constructed, to include maintenance and repair of fences, gates, roads, bridges, drainage structures, grates, lighting, and electrical systems; vegetation management and control; and debris removal. O&M also includes the development and implementation of a tracking system to capture and store data so that future maintenance work can be better scoped and planned.

- **Program Management**

Program Management funds provide for the necessary government and support personnel; salaries, benefits, and associated expenses such as travel, leases and utilities.

To better inform future operational and budgetary decisions, the Border Patrol, which currently utilizes a variety of measurements (such as apprehensions and drug seizures), will continue to expand on those measures to provide additional information about effectiveness in securing the border. Additional quantitative data that include measures of violence along the U.S.-Mexico border, disrupted operations of transnational criminal organizations (particularly with regard to smuggling illegal drugs, weapons and currency), interdictions of unlawful entry and exit of people and goods, and estimates of the total flow of such entries will provide an even more robust picture of effectiveness and of the impact of additional enforcement activities. These new measures will be developed in FY 2011 and used to inform future budget decisions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests 192 full time positions and \$527.623 million for FY 2012. The total adjustments-to-base is a decrease of \$606.385 million. This includes non-recurring decrease of \$390.629 million which had been the Development and Deployment current services level for the *SBI*net program. The request includes a program increase of \$337.0 million in Development and Deployment for:

- Alternative Border Technology based on the results from the *SBI*net AoA and Operational Assessment to restructure *SBI*net: \$242.0 million.
- Other BSFIT technology investments: \$55.0 million.
- Tactical Communications: \$40.0 million.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)													
Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012						
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base		
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	
Program Management	200	\$77,473	200	\$92,000	192	\$57,375	(8)	(\$34,625)	---	(126)	(8)	(\$34,499)	
Operations and Maintenance	---	\$157,270	---	\$200,000	---	\$133,248	---	(\$66,752)	---	(2,866)	---	(\$63,886)	
Development and Deployment	---	\$504,068	---	\$508,000	---	\$337,000	---	(\$171,000)	---	\$337,000	---	(\$508,000)	
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	200	\$738,811	200	\$800,000	192	\$527,623	(8)	(\$272,377)	---	\$334,008	(8)	(\$606,385)	
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actuals		2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012						
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base		
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology													
Development and Deployment	---	\$86,543											
Total	---	\$86,543											

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Development and Deployment
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Development and Deployment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	504,068
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	508,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(508,000)
2012 Current Services	-	-	0
2012 Program Change	-	-	337,000
2012 Request	-	-	337,000

CBP requests \$337 million for Development and Deployment.

- Non-recurring of \$508 million which was the FY 2011 annualized CR funding level.

The request amount of \$337 million includes the following three program requests:

- Alternative Border Technology: \$242 million
- Other BSFIT Technology: \$55 million
- Tactical Communications: \$40 million

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Development and Deployment funds provide engineering, development, testing, construction and fielding of surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras to improve the ability of CBP operational forces to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest (IOIs) across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed towers, mobile platforms (wheeled vehicles and aircraft), and through agent portable systems.

Development and Deployment also provides for related activities, such as technical support, systems engineering services; prime contractor program management and systems engineering; advanced technology development, Operational Test & Evaluation support, and environmental planning, assessment and mitigation activities associated with fielding technology and tactical infrastructure.

Starting in FY 2012, all development and deployment funding will be requested as a program change.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Operations and Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	157,270
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	200,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(63,886)
2012 Current Services	-	-	136,114
2012 Program Change	-	-	(2,866)
2012 Request	-	-	133,248

CBP requests \$133.248 million for Operations and Maintenance.

- Increase of \$1.423 million for annualization for 2010 Supplemental.
- Decrease of \$60.309 million due to cancelled deployments of *SBI*net Block 1 in Arizona
- Decrease of \$5 million towards the Efficiency Review to reduce administrative costs.
- Decrease of \$2.866 million for the DHS-wide initiative to achieve efficiencies in professional services contracts and apply these savings towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

O&M funds are required to support border surveillance technologies and tactical infrastructure acquired with previous funding. The BSFIT O&M funding requirements include:

- Fixed and mobile surveillance and detection systems for improved detection and identification capabilities across all border environments, including radars, cameras, sensors, as well as P-25 tactical communications upgrades;
- Physical infrastructure that has been built, to include maintenance of tactical infrastructure roads, vehicle and pedestrian fences, port of entry barriers, lights, bridges, etc; the towers for technology and surveillance also require regular recurring maintenance, including the maintenance of access roads;
- Command, control, communications and IT systems, to include the Common Operating Picture (COP), case processing, intelligence systems and applications, wireless communications, Network/Security Operations Center; and
- System support analysis, call center operations, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, maintenance, overhaul, and training.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Program Management
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Program Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	200	200	77,473
2011 Annualized CR	200	200	92,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-8	-8	(34,499)
2012 Current Services	192	192	57,501
2012 Program Change	-	-	(126)
2012 Request	192	192	57,375

CBP requests \$57.375 million for Program Management. The request includes:

- Technical Adjustment of \$22.827 million to reflect realignment of FY 2011 annualized continuing resolution.
- Transfer of \$1.048 million and 8 positions to Salaries & Expenses appropriation to fund additional requirements for legal counsel on behalf of the BSFIT program.
- Decrease of \$355,000 in program management support, which reflects efficiencies that have been achieved through in-sourcing of Program Management personnel.
- Decrease of \$10 million towards the Efficiency Review to reduce administrative costs.
- Decrease of \$269,000 for FY 2011 Pay Freeze Adjustment.
- Decrease of \$126,000 towards the DHS-wide initiative to achieve efficiencies in professional services contracts and apply these savings towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The BSFIT Program Management funds provide for government personnel salaries, benefits, and associated expenses such as leases, utilities, and office operations. Specifically, the FY 2012 request provides for all government personnel in the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA)—including the program management offices for the Alternative (Southwest) Border Technology, the Northern Border technology, and other technical support capabilities—plus the Tactical Infrastructure program management office in CBP Facilities Management and Engineering (FM&E) division, and the procurement (contracting) office personnel assigned to service these programs. The OTIA office has successfully recruited additional government acquisition/program management professionals, and in so doing, has been able to reduce contracted professional support services. Overall, the net savings are reflected in the reduced program management budget request above.

Additionally, the Program Management account historically reserves funds—consistent with prior years of congressional action in the BSFIT appropriation—for environmental mitigation projects designed to address adverse effects to flora/fauna habitats and species resulting from CBP tactical infrastructure construction or technology deployments in border regions. FY 2011 is currently the last year for fence

construction, and accordingly, CBP believes that beginning in FY 2012 significantly less environmental funding will be required commensurate with decline in major construction. CBP is requesting \$3 million of environmental mitigation funds for FY 2012.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Alternative Border Technology

PPA: Development and Deployment

Program Increase: Positions ____ FTE ____ Dollars \$242,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	0
Program Increase							0	0	242,000
Total Request	0	0	508,000	0	0	508,000	0	0	242,000

Description of Item

The FY 2012 request for \$242 million is designed to support the Arizona deployment strategy for Alternative (Southwest) Border Technology resulting from the Department’s AoA.

Justification

Arizona Border Surveillance Technology Plan

In January 2010, Secretary Napolitano, ordered a quantitative, science-based assessment of CBP’s border security technology approach, due to concerns over SBI^{net} Block 1 program delays and cost growth. Using the AoA, OBP conducted an operational assessment of border surveillance technology in order to identify the appropriate mix of technologies required to gain situational awareness and manage the Arizona border area. The assessment involved a rigorous comparison of technologies and an analysis of operational judgments to consider both effectiveness and cost.

The initial phase of the assessment focused solely on the Arizona border environment. The AoA, which examined awareness of border activity through various surveillance and detection technology, concluded that there was no “one-size-fits-all” solution; the optimal solution depends on the specifics of a given area—such as terrain, population, concept of operations, and enforcement tactics. Therefore, mixing and matching technologies can increase overall cost effectiveness in any given area.

The operational assessment separated the Arizona border into four areas of focus, each with its own recommended mix of technology. For example, the AoA concluded that in areas of rolling/rugged terrain, dense vegetation and moderate egress, the effectiveness of integrated fixed towers is comparatively high. Conversely, in urban areas, lower cost technology provides adequate capability and is more cost-effective.

The operational assessment provides a comprehensive technology proposal that includes a mix of technologies tailored to the requirements of each focus area. The proposal includes the following technologies: integrated fixed towers, Mobile Surveillance Systems (MSS), Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS), Thermal Imaging Devices, Agent-Portable Surveillance Systems, Imaging Sensors, Unattended Ground Sensors, as well as a description of the air support required by the OAM. The system of integrated fixed towers will consist of surveillance, detection, identification, classification, tracking, and communications capabilities that are derived from radar, camera and sensor components on fixed towers, which will leverage lessons learned from the *SBInet* Block 1 system.

CBP has determined that this mix of mobile and stationary technology, tailored to the distinct terrain and population density of each border region, will provide the most efficient and cost-effective solution. FY 2011 funds are being used to purchase existing, proven, and mobile technologies, as discussed above, for deployment in Arizona. Building from the FY 2011 plan, the FY 2012 request will allow CBP to purchase integrated fixed towers and complete three deployments in Arizona at the Nogales, Douglas and Casa Grande border patrol stations' areas of responsibility).

New performance measures, being developed in FY 2011, will be used to measure the impact of the FY 2011 and 2012 investments in technology and be used to inform future operational and budgetary decisions regarding the mix of personnel, technology, and infrastructure along the border.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This request will be used to respond to the operational needs of OBP by delivering awareness of border activity through surveillance and detection to facilitate apprehension.

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Tactical Communications

PPA: Development and Deployment

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$40,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	40,000
Total Request	-	-	508,000	-	-	508,000	-	-	40,000

Description of Item

The submission includes funding of \$40 million for TACCOM. This includes sustaining capabilities that have been deployed and the design and development of Houlton, Laredo, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley Border Patrol sectors.

Justification

The currently approved program provides for deploying a P25-based system to Yuma, Tucson, El Paso, Rio Grande Valley, and Laredo Border Patrol sectors on the southwest border and to Houlton Border Patrol sector on the northern border. FY 2012 funds will be used to:

- Sustain deployed capabilities
- Complete the design and initiate development for Laredo Border Patrol sector
- Complete development and deployment for El Paso, Rio Grande Valley, and Houlton Border Patrol sectors
- Provide for Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPO) support, such as staff salaries, supplies, leases, travel and etc.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The TACCOM program is upgrading tactical communications radio systems employed by CBP Border Patrol agents, Air Interdiction agents, Marine Interdiction agents, and CBP officers nationwide to provide a robust, open architecture P25-based system. This system provides expanded coverage, capacity to serve the growing number of agents, AES protection for secure voice communications, and interoperability with Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. These modernized communications tools provide improved operations and agent safety.

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Other Technology Systems

PPA: Development and Deployment

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$55,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	55,000
Total Request	-	-	508,000	-	-	508,000	-	-	55,000

Description of Item

The submission includes the funding of \$55 million in Development and Deployment for Other Technology Systems, which includes investments in the Northern Border Projects and Innovative Technology Pilots.

Justification

Northern Border Projects

CBP continues to make progress in the development of a comprehensive DHS Northern Border Strategy. Current Northern Border Projects consists of three main ongoing elements: Increment 1 – Northern Border Surveillance Project; Increment 2 – Northern Border Integration Demonstration; and Increment 3 – Air and Maritime Domain Awareness projects.

For Increment 1, the Northern Border Surveillance Project, three MSS units, consisting of truck-mounted sensor suites of day and night cameras and a radar, were deployed to the Swanton, Detroit, and Buffalo Sectors in mid-2009. In addition, RVSSs – day and night cameras with remote control (pointing) from a Border Patrol station (command center) – were recently deployed to Buffalo and Detroit Border Patrol sectors. Five new RVSSs along the Niagara River in the Buffalo Border Patrol Sector were accepted by the government in February 2010 and are currently being utilized by the Border Patrol, augmenting four existing RVSSs in Buffalo to expand coverage. RVSS deployments in Detroit Border Patrol sector call for 11 systems to be deployed along the St. Clair River. The government accepted 10 of the 11 Detroit Border Patrol sector RVSSs in April 2010, and these units are currently operational. Land rights issues delayed construction and deployment of the 11th and final RVSS in Detroit Sector. Deployment and acceptance of this RVSS is scheduled for January-February 2011.

Increment 2, the Northern Border Integration Demonstration, supports and enhances border security in the Detroit Area of Operations. The threats of concern in the Detroit area are similar to those that CBP and their mission partners must contend with along the Southwest Border. The threats of interest include, but are not limited to, terrorist activity, drug smuggling, contraband smuggling, human smuggling, and mala fide travelers. These threats represent significant challenges to border security in the Northern Border areas where sightlines can be significantly shorter, urban and wilderness environments can limit access, and natural barriers are not as great a hindrance. Increment 2 will provide CBP and their mission partners improved means of meeting these challenges through enhancing operational integration between agencies, more effective resource deployment, and by providing new technical tools to support the planning and execution of operations.

Increment 2 implementation is underway and operations started in the first quarter of FY 2011. The goals of the project are to provide operational integration of border security efforts in the Detroit area, improve detection capabilities in the vicinity of the St. Clair River area, and enhance the situational awareness for the CBP and their mission partners in the region.

Operational integration will be improved by developing and sustaining an Operational Integration Center (OIC) at Selfridge Air National Guard (ANG) Base. This OIC will provide a collaborative work area and communications capabilities for representatives of all components of CBP, United States Coast Guard, and other DHS organizations, Federal law enforcement agencies, state and local law enforcement, and Canadian officials. The OIC will provide surge capabilities to support collaboration among more than 40 personnel from different agencies. This includes law enforcement intelligence coordination.

The detection capabilities will be improved, through the addition of sensors, consolidation, and display of video feeds from multiple sources, and by providing downlink of video from OAM assets. The situational awareness capabilities will be enhanced through the integration of multiple information feeds at the OIC. These information feeds include selectable radar, camera, and tunnel feeds, Federal Aviation Administration and Department of Defense radar information, blue force location, database query, enhanced communications, chat capabilities, remote sensors inputs, and many other information services. This system will provide customizable views at each of the OIC workstations, allowing partners to gather and consolidate the information required to plan and perform their mission in the operational environment.

CBP is also launching Increment 3, the Northern Border Air and Maritime Domain Awareness program, with FY 2010 enacted funding of \$40 million. The objective of Increment 3 is to make balanced investments in filling capability gaps against priority threats in high threat areas across the northern border. The planned use of FY 2010 funding for Increment 3 is to pursue improvements in Air and Maritime surveillance, such as:

- Planning and preparing for the development and deployment of an initial capability for providing Low Flying Aircraft Surveillance;
- Beginning technology investigations, improvements, and integration with Maritime Radar systems, a P-3 Airborne Early Warning Pilot Program, and an Aircraft Video Data Link;
- Continuing development and deployment of Law Enforcement Technical Collection (LETC) systems and technologies; and
- Continuing integrated sensor evaluation, integrated mission planning and operations through the Detroit (Selfridge ANG Base) Operational Integration Center.

Included within the FY 2012 request is \$20 million to be used to continue and enhance previous demonstrations and deployments throughout priority locations along the northern border. The Northern Border team determines requirements incrementally based upon mission needs, operator input and available funding.

Innovative Technology Pilot Program

In addition to addressing operational needs with proven technology capabilities, CBP continues to demonstrate and evaluate Department of Defense and commercial capabilities through the Innovative Technology Pilot Program. CBP also invests in open architecture development and modeling and simulation programs to assist requirements analysis.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Requested FY 2012 funds will be invested in technology systems to address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. These demonstrations and deployments explore how best to integrate various sensors, border security organizations, and mission operations in order to optimize border security in this challenging environment.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease Professional Services Initiative
PPA: Operations & Maintenance and Program Management
Program Decrease: Positions - FTE - Dollars -\$2,992

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							200	200	193,615
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,992)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	190,623

Description of Item

CBP is actively participating in this aggressive government-wide initiative to curb non-essential Professional Service contract spending. In accordance with this effort, the BSFIT appropriation account includes a reduction of \$2.992 million. The proposed reduction supports the President’s initiative on fiscal discipline and spending restraint.

Justification

Professional services contracts include a wide variety of services, many of which are mission critical and deliver core capabilities of the CBP workforce, such as major acquisitions in border security technology and services. These types of contracts help CBP deliver products on-time, within cost and achieve effective results. These contract vehicles provide necessary skills not widely resident in CBP or to supplement existing capabilities. While there are areas where we are bringing these skills in house, it is not efficient in select areas due to costs, workload fluctuations, etc.

In order to achieve the necessary savings, CBP will reduce usage of Professional Services contracts. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities, although specific efficiencies were identified. CBP is also currently looking to broaden their acquisition workforce competencies and critical skills. As part of this of initiative, CBP will reduce reliance on support contractors.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

To the greatest extent possible, CBP has avoided direct impacts to operations.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Appropriation Language**

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, [\$800,000,000] **\$527,623,000** to remain available until expended (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012.).

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology			
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change			
(Dollars in Thousands)			
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	200	200	\$738,811
FY 2011 Annualized CR	200	200	\$800,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 11 Base	---	---	(140,198)
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfers out			
Transfer of Attorneys to Chief Counsel's Office.....	(8)	(8)	(\$1,048)
Total Transfers	(8)	(8)	(\$1,048)
Increases			
2012 non-pay inflation	---	---	3,730
Annualization FY10 Border Security Supplemental.....	---	---	\$1,423
Total Increases	---	---	\$5,153
Decreases			
Termination of One Time Costs	---	---	(\$390,629)
Technical adjustment for delayed Deployment Schedule.....	---	---	(\$60,309)
FY 11 Pay Freeze Adjustment.....	---	---	(\$269)
Efficiency Review.....	---	---	(\$15,000)
Management Efficiency.....	---	---	(\$3,730)
Efficiency for federalizing management personnel.....	---	---	(\$355)
Total Decreases	---	---	(\$470,292)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	(8)	(\$606,385)
2012 Current Services	192	192	\$193,615
Program Changes			
Program Increase			
Alternative Border Technology.....	---	---	\$242,000
Other BSFIT Technology	---	---	\$55,000
Tactical Communications.....	---	---	\$40,000
Program Decreases			
Professional Services Contracts			(2,992)
Total Program Changes	---	---	\$334,008
2012 Request	192	192	\$527,623
2011 to 2012 Total Change	(8)	(8)	(\$272,377)

1. FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology					
Summary of Requirements by Object Class					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1	Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,144	22,516	19,988	(2,528)
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	4	---	---	---
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	374	32	---	---
11.7	Awards	159	---	---	---
11.8	Special Service Pay	1,484	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	3,578	5,276	6,662	1,386
12.6	Temp Quarters		29		(29)
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$19,743	\$27,853	\$26,650	(\$1,171)
	Other Object Classes:				
21.0	Travel	2,231	1,556	---	(1,556)
22.0	Transportation of things	---	22	---	(22)
23.2	Other rent	640	305	---	(305)
23.3	Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	580	16,550	---	(16,550)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	---	26	---	(26)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	5,002	3	---	(3)
25.2	Other services	134,542	460,219	185,178	(275,041)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	13,423	11,037	---	(11,037)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	112,456	256,334	48,000	(208,334)
25.5	Research and development contracts	260	---	---	---
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,820	3,469	---	(3,469)
26.0	Supplies and materials	9,877	4,510	---	(4,510)
31.0	Equipment	270,594	242,705	267,795	25,090
32.0	Land & structures	167,643	85,480	---	(85,480)
	Total, Other Object Classes	\$719,068	\$1,082,216	\$500,973	(\$581,243)
	Total, Direct Obligations	\$738,811	\$1,110,069	\$527,623	(\$582,414)
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(307,490)	(310,069)	---	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	310,069	---	---	
	Recoveries of prior year obligations	28,471	---	---	
	Total requirements	\$769,861	\$800,000	\$527,623	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology					
Permanent Positions by Grade					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Grades and Salary Ranges		Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES		4	4	4	---
GS-15		34	34	34	---
GS-14		66	66	60	(6)
GS-13		49	49	47	(2)
GS-12		23	23	23	---
GS-11		18	18	18	---
GS-9		3	3	3	---
GS-8		3	3	3	---
Total Permanent Positions		200	200	192	(8)
	Unfilled Positions EOY				---
	Total Perm. Employment EOY				---
FTE		200	200	192	(8)
Headquarters		159	159	151	(8)
U.S. Field		41	41	41	---
Total Permanent Positions		200	200	192	(8)
Average ES Salary		\$ 160,898	\$ 160,898	\$ 160,898	\$ ---
Average GS Salary		\$ 112,055	\$ 112,055	\$ 112,055	\$ ---
Average GS Grade		13	13	13	^

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology					
Program Management					
Funding Schedule					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		2010	2011	2012	
PPA: Program Management		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	
Object Classes:				2011 to 2012	
				Change	
11.1	Perm Positions	\$14,144	22,497	19,988	(\$2,509)
11.5	Other per comp	\$4	---	---	---
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	\$194	---	---	---
11.7	Awards	\$159	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	\$1,484	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	\$3,562	5,257	6,662	\$1,405
21.0	Travel	\$688	883	---	(\$883)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$148	4,593	---	(\$4,593)
24.0	Printing	---	26	---	(\$26)
25.2	Other Services	\$2,797	100,902	2,959	(\$97,943)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$6,928	3,701	---	(\$3,701)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$11,142	11,347	---	(\$11,347)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$33	11	---	(\$11)
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$146	325	---	(\$325)
31.0	Equipment	\$36,044	1,864	27,766	\$25,902
Total, Program Management		\$77,473	\$151,406	\$57,375	(\$94,031)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$59,406)		59,406
Total requirements		\$77,473	\$92,000	\$57,375	(\$34,625)
Full Time Equivalents		200	200	192	(8)
PPA Mission Statement					
Program Management funds provide for the necessary government and support personnel, tools, planning, processes, procedures, and resource matrices in an integrated and effective manner to enable all other program objectives to be successfully implemented, while ensuring alignment across the program.					
Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits		\$19,547	\$27,754	\$26,650	(\$1,104)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,175,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,991,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,048,000 is a transfer of attorneys to the Office of the Chief Counsel. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$269,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$397,000 is a transfer for anticipated CR funding to reflect CBP's FY 2011 funding requirements. In FY 2012, Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 192 FTEs.					

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$688	\$883	\$0	(\$883)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$520,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$236,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$127,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$148	\$4,593	\$0	(\$4,593)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$509,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,656,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,428,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$0	\$26	\$0	(\$26)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$26,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$2,797	\$100,902	\$2,959	(\$97,943)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$54,188,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$16,941,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$10,000,000 is for the Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$355,000 is an efficiency for in-sourcing management personnel. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$126,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$16,333,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,928	\$3,701	\$0	(\$3,701)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,407,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,294,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$11,142	\$11,347	\$0	(\$11,347)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,380,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,967,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$33	\$11	\$0	(\$11)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials			\$146	\$325	\$0	(\$325)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$325,000 is FY 2010 carryover.

			2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
			Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment			\$36,044	\$1,864	\$27,766	\$25,902

In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,663,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$27,636,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$71,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Operations and Maintenance

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: Operations and Maintenance					
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	\$157	188	---	(\$188)
23.2	Other rent	\$570	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$286	11,167	---	(\$11,167)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$1	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	\$81,034	216,536	97,969	(\$118,567)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$64,656	8,579	---	(\$8,579)
25.5	Research & Development	\$260	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$229	632	---	(\$632)
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$9,377	3,890	---	(\$3,890)
31.0	Equipment	\$700	32,106	35,279	\$3,173
32.0	Land & Structures	---	20	---	(\$20)
Total, Operations and Maintenance		\$157,270	\$273,118	\$133,248	(\$139,870)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$73,118)		73,118
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Total requirements		\$157,270	\$200,000	\$133,248	(\$66,752)

PPA Mission Statement

Operations and Maintenance funds provide logistics support – supply, maintenance, and training services – to operate and maintain all SBInet deployments and legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training.

In addition, O&M provides maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of TI, both legacy and newly constructed, to include maintenance and repair of fences, gates, roads, bridges, drainage structures, grates, lighting, and electrical systems; vegetation management and control; and debris removal. It also includes the development and implementation of a tracking system to capture and store O&M data so that future maintenance work can be better scoped and planned.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel		\$157	\$188	\$0	(\$188)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$140,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$48,000 is an object class realignment.

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent		\$570	\$0	\$0	\$0

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges		\$286	\$11,167	\$0	(\$11,167)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$151,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,936,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,080,000 is a technical adjustment due to a delayed deployment schedule.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$81,034	\$216,536	\$97,969	(\$118,567)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$60,513,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$382,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,000,000 is for the Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,423,000 is an annualization of FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for Tactical Communications. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,866,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$51,229,000 is a technical adjustment due to a delayed deployment schedule.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$64,656	\$8,579	\$0	(\$8,579)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,579,000 is an object class realignment.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$229	\$632	\$0	(\$632)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$632,000 is an object class realignment.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$9,377	\$3,890	\$0	(\$3,890)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$139,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,751,000 is an object class realignment.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$700	\$32,106	\$35,279	\$3,173
In FY 2011, an increase of \$12,175,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$15,348,000 is an object class realignment.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$0	\$20	\$0	(\$20)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$20,000 is an object class realignment.				

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Development and Deployment

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Development and Deployment	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	---	19	---	(19)
11.6 Overtime (FEPA)	\$180	32	---	---
12.1 Benefits	\$16	19	---	(19)
12.6 Temp Quarters	---	29	---	(29)
21.0 Travel	\$1,386	485	---	(\$485)
22.0 Transportation of things	---	22	---	(22)
23.2 Other rent	\$70	305	---	(\$305)
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$146	790	---	(\$790)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$5,001	3	---	(\$3)
25.2 Other Services	\$50,711	142,781	84,250	(\$58,531)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$6,495	7,336	---	(\$7,336)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$36,658	236,408	48,000	(\$188,408)
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$1,558	2,826	---	(\$2,826)
26.0 Supplies & materials	\$354	295	---	(295)
31.0 Equipment	\$233,850	208,735	204,750	(\$3,985)
32.0 Land & Structures	\$167,643	85,460	---	(\$85,460)
Total, Development and Deployment	\$504,068	\$685,545	\$337,000	(\$348,545)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(\$177,545)		177,545
Unobligated balance, end of year				---
Recoveries of prior year obligations				---
Total requirements	\$504,068	\$508,000	\$337,000	(\$171,000)

PPA Mission Statement

Development and Deployment provides for surveillance and detection which consist of sensor systems, such as Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS), radars, and day/night cameras to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest (IOIs) across all border environments. These sensor systems are deployed on fixed and relocatable towers, mobile platforms (wheeled vehicles and aircraft), and on the ground. Examples include newly developed systems, such as SBInet Block 1, and existing systems, such as the Remote Video Surveillance System and Mobile Surveillance System.

Development and Deployment also provides for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I) which includes sensor control and data processing, tracking, identification and classification, friendly (blue) force tracking, enhanced intelligence collection and analysis/dissemination tools, and shared situational awareness, i.e., Common Operating Picture (COP). This integrated network relies on upgraded and interoperable digital field communications, improved Command and Control (C2) facilities, an enhanced wireless communications network such as P-25 Tactical Communications, and network and security operations.

Development and Deployment funds Tactical Infrastructure (TI), built to create persistent impedance against illicit cross-border activity. TI includes pedestrian and vehicle fencing, roads, bridges, brush removal, and lighting installed in relevant areas to support border enforcement activities.

Finally, Development and Deployment provides for related activities, such as technical support, systems engineering services, prime contractor program management and systems engineering, advanced technology development, Operational Test & Evaluation support, and environmental planning, assessment and mitigation activities associated with fielding technology and tactical infrastructure.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$196	\$99	\$0	(\$67)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$99,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$1,386	\$485	\$0	(\$485)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$203,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$240,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$163,000 is to non-recur Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$240,000 is for Tactical Communications. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$119,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$22	\$0	(\$22)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$22,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$70	\$305	\$0	(\$305)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$40,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$176,000 is to non-recur Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$40,000 is for Tactical Communications. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$129,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$146	\$790	\$0	(\$790)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$417,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$216,000 is to non-recur Development and Deployment current services and a decrease of -\$157,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,001	\$3	\$0	(\$3)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,000 is to non-recur Development and Deployment current services, and a decrease of -\$1,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$50,711	\$142,781	\$84,250	(\$58,531)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$63,647,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$11,398,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$79,134,000 is to non-recur Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$30,000,000 is for Tactical Communications. In FY 2012, an increase of \$60,500,000 is for alternative border technology. In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,148,000 is for northern border technology.				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,495	\$7,336	\$0	(\$7,336)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,245,000 is to non-recurrent Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,091,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$36,658	\$236,408	\$48,000	(\$188,408)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$212,437,000 is to non-recurrent Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$48,000,000 is for alternative border technology. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$23,971,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1,558	\$2,826	\$0	(\$2,826)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,635,000 is to non-recurrent Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,191,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$354	\$295	\$0	(\$295)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$295,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$233,850	\$208,735	\$204,750	(\$3,985)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$98,298,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,238,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$51,597,000 is to non-recurrent Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$5,160,000 is for Tactical Communications. In FY 2012, an increase of \$133,500,000 is for alternative border technology. In FY 2012, an increase of \$49,852,000 is for northern border technology. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$58,840,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$167,643	\$85,460	\$0	(\$85,460)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$14,564,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,560,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$41,024,000 is to non-recurrent Development and Deployment current services. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,560,000 is for Tactical Communications. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$29,872,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 2011 base.				

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	200	200	200
INCREASES	-	-	-
DECREASES			
Transfer of Attorney's to Chief Counsel's Office	-	-	(8)
Sub-Total Decreases	-	-	(8)
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	200	200	192
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	(8)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

The continued modernization of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) automated systems is critical to achieving CBP's mission of securing our nation's borders, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade. CBP's automation regime comprises two large information technology structures: the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) and the Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS).

ACE represents the most ambitious automation effort CBP has undertaken. It has been developed and deployed in phases that have already yielded tangible benefits to CBP, other government agencies and the trade community. As ACE functionality is introduced, the associated segments of ACS will be replaced. Given the wide-ranging functions that ACE will automate, future phases will be designed to provide a useful segment of capability. As each segment is completed, users will have more robust, easy-to-use and accessible tools to aid in securing U.S. borders and targeting illicit goods.

CBP is also managing the operational availability of its infrastructure via COPPS, which provides nearly all the CBP information technology (IT) infrastructure necessary to operate and maintain mission-critical IT systems required to secure the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. As part of COPPS, the Traveler Enforcement Compliance System (TECS) provides critical border enforcement and Port of Entry (POE) processing capabilities. These capabilities will be modernized through a multi-year project, TECS Modernization. TECS modernization will enhance CBP's passenger screening mission capabilities by developing and deploying a more effective TECS. Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE) focuses on enhancing our system infrastructure and the supporting enterprise services that enhance our continuity of operations.

B. Budget Activities:

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/ International Trade Data System (ITDS)

ACE is an initiative designed to reengineer trade business processes and modernize the IT systems that support them. Initially, ACE was created in response to the Title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, (commonly referred to as the Modernization Act (Mod Act) of December 1993), to focus on import processing. Later, this would be followed by the inclusion of other elements of customs modernization, such as enforcement. An overarching goal of the Mod Act was to place a greater responsibility upon the trade community to comply with import requirements.

The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, changed ACE's focus from a multi-year modernization effort, to an initiative that would enhance national border security and expedite lawful trade by

allowing for unprecedented integration of information and communication between CBP, other participating government agencies (PGAs), and the trade community. This change in direction incorporated ITDS into the ACE initiative. ITDS assists PGAs in making use of ACE to support their border security, national safety, and international trade missions. Specifically, ITDS is the program that assists the PGAs as they prepare for, integrate their business requirements into, deploy, and sustain ACE. Additionally, ITDS provides guidance on the legal implications of PGA integration into ACE and serves as a forum for agency issues. Through ITDS, ACE will provide a “single window” for filing and facilitating the exchange of trade and transportation information to improve business operations and facilitate lawful trade. A total of 46 government agencies are currently participating in the ACE/ITDS initiative.

CBP has also aligned ACE with the DHS 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders. ACE will help reduce our Nation’s vulnerability to changing threats without diminishing economic security, by providing threat awareness, prevention, and protection for the homeland. Specifically, ACE will provide DHS personnel with more automated up-to-date tools and information to decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo should be targeted because it poses a potential risk and what cargo should be expedited because it complies with U.S. laws.

Critical Operations Protection & Processing Support

The COPPS PPA provides funds for COPPS IT infrastructure, TECS modernization, and Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancements (TPSE). COPPS provides nearly all the CBP IT infrastructure to operate and maintain mission-critical IT systems requisite to securing the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. The infrastructure provides the support necessary for maintaining a reliable trade management system that maximizes compliance with the law, moves legitimate cargo efficiently, targets high risk shipments, helps secure our borders, facilitates movement of international travel and protects the public from contraband.

TECS Modernization is a multi-year project that will enhance CBP’s mission capabilities by developing and deploying a modernized TECS. TECS provides critical border enforcement and POE processing capabilities and is a key tool for the sharing of data information on inadmissible individuals. TPSE focuses on enhancing our system infrastructure and the supporting enterprise services that enhance our continuity of operations. TPSE will enable 24x7x365 systems operational availability to meet the future processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening while enhancing the existing systems.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$364,030,000 , 63 positions and 63 FTE for the FY 2012 Automation Modernization account. The request includes a \$20 million program increase to support the design and development of Cargo Release functionality in ACE. This funding, combined with \$15 million from carryover funds, will allow a useful segment to be completed providing ACE users with a new operational capability. This funding will facilitate faster cargo processing by providing CBP officers with security screening results and streamlining the process of separating high-risk cargo from low-risk cargo. It will also provide new cargo status querying capabilities, giving trade partners visibility into cargo screening

results and other government agency data requirements.

Both the PGAs and trade community have emphasized the importance of delivering Cargo Release.

Cargo Release functionality will incorporate the informational and operational requirements of more than 40 federal agencies into ACE via the ITDS initiative. It facilitates faster cargo processing by providing CBP officers with security screening results in ACE, streamlining the process of separating high-risk cargo from low-risk cargo. It will also provide new cargo status querying capabilities, giving trade partners visibility into cargo screening results, hold status and other government agency data requirements. It will also provide new electronic messages for other government agency data requirements, allowing the elimination of paper forms.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
ACE/ITDS	62	\$201,811	62	\$227,960	62	\$169,755	---	-\$58,205	---	16,764	---	-\$74,969
COPPS	1	\$213,363	1	\$194,485	1	\$194,275	---	-\$210	---	(3,165)	---	\$2,955
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	63	\$415,174	63	\$422,445	63	\$364,030	---	(\$58,415)	---	13,599	---	(\$72,014)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	63	\$415,174	63	\$422,445	63	\$364,030	---	(\$58,415)	---	13,599	---	(\$72,014)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: ACE/ITDS

	<u>Perm Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	62	62	201,811
2011 Annualized CR	62	62	227,960
2012 Adjustment to Base	---	---	(74,969)
2012 Current Services	62	62	152,991
2012 Program Change	---	---	16,764
2012 Request	62	62	169,755

CBP requests \$169.755 million for ACE/ITDS. The request includes:

- Increase of \$20 million for design and development of cargo release functionality that will modernize import processing, including facilitating faster cargo processing and providing new cargo status querying capabilities.
- Increase of \$130 thousand as a transfer to reflect anticipated realignment of FY 2011 annualized CR funding.
- Decrease of \$3.236 million towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.
- Decrease of \$89 thousand for the annualization of the President's initiative to freeze federal pay at the FY 2010 levels.
- Decrease of \$10 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Accountable Government Initiative.
- Decrease of \$75 million due to planned move to Operations and Management only phase.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACE is a CBP program designed to reengineer agency business processes and modernize the IT systems to support them. The goal of ACE is to allow and assist importers to institute reasonable care in fulfilling requirements as outlined in the Customs Modernization Act (MOD Act) of 1993, and to facilitate efficiencies in processing for both Federal agencies and the trade community.

ACE benefits include:

- Enhanced cargo control business processes for imports and exports

- Reduction of costly labor and paper intensive activities
- Trade data reporting to multiple agencies via a single, secure, Internet based portal
- Enhanced revenue collection capability
- Ability to view and manage trade activity from a national account perspective
- Through ITDS, ACE will provide a “single window” for the collection and dissemination of trade data

In addition to CBP, ACE allows other Government agencies to better fulfill the mandate set forth under the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006, which requires agencies with licensing and admissibility requirements to participate in the ITDS. ITDS is the mechanism for coordinating intergovernmental involvement with ACE. A total of 46 government agencies are currently participating in the ACE/ITDS initiative. Once fully utilized, ITDS will provide unprecedented interagency coordination and information sharing, ultimately making ACE the “single window” for the collection and dissemination of trade data. This capability reduces Government and private sector costs through the elimination of unnecessary paperwork while enabling electronic processing of trade documentation.

Capabilities Delivered:

To date, ACE has deployed 11 drops of functionality, which are strengthening national security, facilitating the flow of legitimate trade, and providing industry with new tools that save them money and help them comply with U.S. laws.

Delivered Capabilities – 11 Successful Releases	
ACE Foundation, Account Creation, Periodic Payment, e-Manifest: Trucks, Screening Foundation, Targeting Framework, Advanced Targeting, Enhanced Accounts, Reference Data, Initial Entry Summary Types, Remaining Entry Summary Types (Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD))	
Anti-Terrorism/Import Safety	Trade Facilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets new information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables quicker processing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links information on all entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fosters efficiency in the primary booth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sends enforcement alerts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides trade partner savings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses business rules-based engine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands Participating Government Agency (PGA) involvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows end users to define and maintain rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides trade community access to import data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides access to external intelligence data sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases communication between CBP and trade partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases efficiency between CBP and PGAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminates filing of routine paper forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides enhanced targeting of all entry summaries via the Automated Targeting System (ATS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables approximately 99 percent of entry summaries to be filed via ACE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused targeting increases referrals to secondary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides new ACE portal and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) capabilities specific to AD/CVD entries and AD/CVD case management

ACE Secure Data Portal gives CBP and the trade community an account-based view of data, enabling companies to proactively monitor compliance issues and gives CBP a broader, national view of trade activities. Overall, there are more than 18,300 unique ACE portal accounts.

The Periodic Monthly Statement allows importers and brokers with ACE accounts to centralize payment processing and to utilize Periodic Monthly Statement and payment capabilities through

Automated Clearinghouse Credit and Debit. It also provides an initial customer account-based subsidiary ledger to interface with the CBP general ledger, for financial transaction processing and an expanded account view into account activity logs and exam findings. Other benefits include cash flow benefits through payment of duties and fees on a monthly basis, online tracking of trade activities through customized account views, and access to more than 100 customizable reports that can be used to track compliance and monitor daily operations. On average, 55 percent of duties and fees are paid via Periodic Monthly Statement, representing approximately \$1.6 billion dollars per month.

The e-Manifest: Trucks includes an automated truck manifest system that expedites information processing and brings the ACE portal interface to CBP officers. This enhanced security facilitates the clearance of trucks entering the country by providing CBP officers with access to shipment, crew, and conveyance data before the truck reaches the border. E-Manifest: Trucks enables targeting of illicit goods that require scrutiny and allows the free flow of legitimate trade. This capability is now operational at all land border POEs. ACE has reduced truck processing times by 24 percent, enabling CBP officers to dedicate more time to border security activities.

The Screening and Targeting is comprised of Targeting Framework and Advanced Targeting. The Screening and Targeting performs automated screening and targeting of inbound and outbound cargo across the borders of the United States and also provides the framework for all U.S. Government agencies involved in security, economic, and safety missions to leverage advanced risk assessment information and automated targeting systems. This framework provides a modernized system with National Targeting Center analyst workflow, case management, and single sign-on capability. Through the Targeting Framework, the National Targeting Center has the ability to initiate activities, foster collaboration among analysts, and access past activity logs and external data sources for additional intelligence.

The Advanced Targeting capability extends the risk-management life cycle with increasing analysis and feedback into targeting effectiveness. This functionality combines Screening Foundation and Automated Targeting System (ATS) targeting capabilities into a single platform that leverages new methods for developing targets while incorporating existing ATS targeting concepts, and has allowed a seamless integration of functionality without an interruption of services to the users. Advanced Targeting uses targeting performance metrics defined by recorded results and rule-based risk assessments to evaluate targeting approaches and provide recommendations for adjustments. The Advanced Targeting capability provides an improved view of the risk assessment results and provides the user with a better prioritization of risk. Advanced Targeting facilitates users' evaluations of ATS rules and applies targeting action to the cargo control systems (ACS and ACE).

Entry Summary, Accounts, and Revenue (ESAR): Master Data and Enhanced Accounts (A1) capabilities provide ACE access to virtually every entity doing business with CBP, and enhanced ACE Secure Data Portal account management features which have helped lay the foundation for a future integrated, account-based financial and entry summary processing system in ACE.

Initial Entry Summary Processing functionality allows the trade community and CBP to file and process the most common entry summary types via ACE. These entry summaries represent nearly 99 percent of all entries eligible to be filed each year. The new ACE entry summary processing capabilities allow ACE Secure Data Portal account holders the option to receive and respond to CBP

forms electronically through the ACE portal. Electronic responses are stored with associated entry summaries, enabling them to be shared within CBP nationwide. Modernizing the entry summary process enhances uniformity and facilitates compliance for those filing for entry. Entry summary processing for remaining entry types will be added throughout the next few years.

In addition to the primary benefits of the capabilities above, actual benefits realized by stakeholders such as PGAs, CBP, and the trade community through ACE include:

- The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) can act faster to detect, detain and remove from commerce potentially dangerous agricultural products. Between FY05 and FY06, the amount of ineligible product detected, detained and removed from commerce increased from 97,000 pounds to 2.87 million pounds. Seizures continued in FY 2007 with 2.04 million pounds; in FY 2008 with 3.69 million pounds; and in FY 2009 with 1.87 million pounds of ineligible product.
- Recently, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) used ACE data to research a company importing all-terrain vehicles with known consumer safety hazards. CPSC created an “Import Alert” which provided information to a specific port. Upon arrival of the suspect shipment, CPSC was notified to investigate and recommend a course of action (e.g., denial of entry).
- Agencies can now administer and maintain real-time screening and targeting systems that help CBP officers and analysts secure the supply chain and support CBP’s layered defense strategy for inbound and outbound cargo.
- ACE facilitates the collection and analysis of information, integrating that information into larger analytic efforts, as well as developing and evaluating targeting rules that are intelligence-based and constantly refreshed.
- The system offers periodic payment capabilities whereby the trade community can wait until the 15th working day of the next month to pay for shipments released during the previous month, which can result in significant cash flow benefits. CBP currently collects approximately \$1.6 billion per month via the ACE system.
- ACE deployed the first automation of the truck manifest, e-Manifest, Truck (Release 4), that has reduced border processing time of truck cargo by more than 24 percent compared to paper-based manifests (based on a national average of select land border POEs).
- ACE offers targeted reports to support in-house audits, discrepancy reports to identify systemic errors and entry summary reports to provide insight into cargo entries under review by CBP.
- The ACE Secure Data Portal provides trade users with near real-time access to their CBP transactional data.
- ACE portal users can access over 150 standard and customizable reports on company-specific compliance, transaction, and financial data from both ACE and the ACS.
- ACE portal functionality provides carriers the ability to control the use of their custodial bond (in-bond movement of cargo).
- ACE provides the collection of additional trade information to segregate high risk cargo while facilitating lawful entry of trade that is considered low risk.

Future benefits to PGAs, CBP, and the trade community include:

- Enhanced and coordinated release process and notification stream that will provide for PGA cargo hold and status notifications to the filer.
- Automated notice of port arrivals, cargo clearance and enforcement actions to CBP, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and U.S. Coast Guard which will replace phone, fax, and manual input.
- Integration of PGA admissibility decisions up-front, systematically targeting for PGA requirements to support their missions.
- Automation of vessel boarding documentation and communication currently done through paper forms.
- Consolidated entry process – having an import entry and cargo release process in one system thus reducing our collective reliance on legacy systems.
- Standardized cargo processing for all modes of transportation, programs, and entry types.
- Integrated manifest capabilities for the truck, rail, and sea environments.
- More modern and agile technology platform that will reduce operations and maintenance costs and allow for more rapid delivery of capabilities to CBP/PGA and Trade users.
- Integration of cargo processing and risk assessments systems i.e., cargo targeting and enforcement capabilities.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- On February 14, 2010, CBP successfully deployed ESAR: AD/CVD and Additional Functionality capabilities. These capabilities will provide new ACE portal and EDI capabilities specific to the filing and processing of AD/CVD entries (also known as type 03 entries) as well as AD/CVD case management.
- EDI Image Capture Phase 1 was completed in October 2010. Initial participation by 10 PGAs including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) within the Department of Commerce. This initial EDI capability was delivered in 45 days and introduced competition into the ACE acquisition strategy.
- On October 31, 2010, CBP partially deployed ESAR: Post-Summary Corrections (PSC) to internal CBP users. It provided functionality for the initial deployment of post-summary corrections for entry summaries and the ability for mass updates to entry summaries.

FY 2011 goals include:

- E-Manifest: Rail and Sea will provide cargo manifest processing for rail and sea modes of transportation and the creation of a unified, multi-modal environment that will support all modes of transportation. CBP expects full operational capability.

- ESAR: PSC will implement the final deployment of functionality for post-summary corrections for entry summaries. CBP expects full operating capability for internal CBP users and the trade community.
- ITDS Measures will advance the ITDS program including adding data elements required by other agencies to the major import reporting messages, developing the capability to accept the transmission of imaged forms, and develop an implementation schedule for delivery of the first web service.
- Cargo Release will provide for collection of additional data elements to support PGAs as well as CBP. CBP's improved business requirements definition, design, and acquisition process is being utilized for this development. In accordance with this new process, work is now underway with the PGAs and trade community to revalidate the previously gathered requirements, map the requirements against the concept of operations (CONOPs) and identify any gaps that need to be addressed. Once the requirements are revalidated, the design and acquisition phase will begin.
- Air Manifest will bring air cargo into the full Multi-Modal Manifest (MMM) processing environment shared by the rail and sea modes of transportation. CBP plans to begin the business requirements definition process.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Continue the design, development, and implementation of the cargo release functionality. The Cargo Release functionality of ACE will modernize import processing to include the electronic processing of cargo and border selectivity transactions, the bill of lading correction process, the entry-status query capability, the override functions, and the cargo release status notifications that are returned to the entry filer and the transportation partner. Recommend changing title to Cargo Release to help identify it as a discrete software delivery.
- The Air Manifest business needs a statement of work, development of the CONOPs. A review of both by all stakeholders is targeted for mid-2012. The design and acquisition phase would then begin after stakeholder approval.

PPA: COPPS

	<u>Perm Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	1	1	213,363
2011 Annualized CR	1	1	194,485
2012 Adjustment to Base	---	---	2,955
2012 Current Services	1	1	197,440
2012 Program Change	---	---	(3,165)
2012 Request	1	1	194,275

CBP requests \$194.275 million for COPPS. The request includes:

- Increase of \$2.961 million for infrastructure maintenance.
- Decrease of \$3.165 million towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.
- Decrease of \$6 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Administrative Savings Initiative.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The COPPS PPA provides funds for COPPS IT infrastructure, TECS modernization, and TPSE. COPPS provides nearly all the CBP IT infrastructure the ability to operate and maintain mission-critical IT systems requisite to securing the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. TECS Modernization is a multi-year project that will end in FY 2015. TECS will enhance CBP's mission capabilities by developing and deploying a modernized TECS. TPSE will enable 24x7x365 systems operational availability to meet the future processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening while enhancing the existing systems.

Infrastructure:

The IT infrastructure is the backbone that supports all of CBP's systems. The systems supported by CBP's IT infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provides for more efficient and effective sharing of information amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. CBP's IT infrastructure serves a variety of Federal, state, local, and international government agencies. These agencies have varying missions and strategic goals, but collectively their purpose is to minimize threats to the American people and their freedom. The IT systems are vital tools that CBP and other federal agencies use to defend our borders and support our POEs. The IT infrastructure systems assist CBP officers to identify potential catastrophic threats, including terrorists, weapons of mass destruction and bioterrorism. The systems provide the means by which U.S. criminal and trade laws are enforced and provide the capability to collect tariffs and taxes associated with international trade and commerce.

CBP facilitates trade growth, economic development, and the efficient processing of international travelers through the use of comprehensive, integrated surveillance, detection, scientific, forensic, and information systems technology. The technology utilized within CBP's IT infrastructure enables CBP to continually improve the selectivity of low-risk cargo, vehicles, and people, while expediting the

clearance process. The infrastructure provides the support for maintaining a reliable trade management system that maximizes compliance with the law, moves legitimate cargo efficiently; targets high-risk shipments, secures our borders, facilitates movement of international travel, and protects the public from contraband.

CBP's IT infrastructure must be secure, available, and reliable for CBP officers to make timely decisions and to take appropriate action in protecting our Nation's borders. CBP's infrastructure requirements continue to grow, both in response to greater DHS requirements and in response to the growth of international trade and immigration. In a typical day, CBP systems process data from over 1.1 million inbound passengers, 330,000 passenger vehicles, 69,000 truck, rail, and sea containers, 2,500 aircraft, 550 vessels, and 79,000 merchandise entries, collecting over \$70 million in revenue.

Updated technology will allow CBP to keep up with demand and maintain acceptable response times.

TECS Modernization:

Funded within the COPPS PPA is TECS Modernization. TECS is a key border enforcement system for CBP and DHS, and plays an essential role in the screening of travelers entering the U.S. and in supporting the screening requirements of other federal agencies. Maintaining TECS functionality is critical to CBP's border enforcement mission. The current TECS system is over 20 years old and uses technology that will be increasingly difficult to support in the future. The multi-year TECS Modernization project will be modernized using an incremental approach with the following work streams:

- Secondary Inspection is consolidating and replacing the functionality of three legacy applications.
- High Performance Primary Query (HPPQ) will improve the backend processing capabilities to perform person searches to better integrate available data within TECS and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of primary inspections.
- Travel Document and Encounter Data (TDED) will provide improved functionality for querying and/or validating travel documents and encounter data for passengers and conveyances.
- Lookout Record Data and Services will migrate mainframe-based lookout records to target infrastructure. Provide CBP and external agencies access to lookout records and vetting via services.
- Primary Inspection Processes will complete modernization for existing primary applications (Air, Sea, and Land). Business operations will be modernized to support random referral and operational messaging to primary officers.

TECS provides critical border enforcement and POE processing capabilities. TECS is 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. CBP is collaborating with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in the development of TECS Modernization. TECS is the primary lookout record database for all of DHS. TECS currently:

- Provides subject record "watch list" processing for DHS and other agencies. This includes maintenance of lookout records and vetting services against these records.
- Supports primary and secondary inspections for persons and conveyances at the POEs.
- Tracks crossing history for persons and conveyances.

- Receives and processes passenger manifests from carriers.
- Provides screening services for trusted traveler programs, Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), and to support targeting analysis.
- Supports more than 70,000 users from over 20 Federal agencies responsible for screening to determine benefits, traveler processing, investigations, case management, and intelligence.
- Provides entry/exit data to other systems/agencies.
- Provides a real time interface with Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) and Integrated Automated Fingerprint Information System (IAFIS) for on line-queries of wants/warrants and criminal history records.
- Provides a real time interface to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (Nlets) for on-line-queries of driver's licenses, vehicle registration and state wants/warrants from all 50 states and Canada.
- Provides a real time interface with U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) IDENT system for collection and verification of fingerprints of non-U.S. citizens.
- Provides a real-time interface to travel document issuing authorities. The travel document photos and biographic data are displayed at primary and secondary inspection, and made available for data share with other federal stakeholders as provisioned in the memoranda of understanding. These issuing authorities include the Department of State, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, CBP's Trusted Traveler Programs, departments of motor vehicles of states and Canadian provinces with enhanced driver's licenses, and Indian Tribes.
- Processes over two million transactions daily.
- Supports the case management solution for ICE investigations including functions such as Investigative Case Management, Money Laundering Tracking and Reporting, Casino and Bank Secrecy Act data, Telephone Analysis and other functionalities unique to ICE's mission. Included within ICE's budget is funding to modify the portion of TECS that is unique to its mission.

Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancements (TPSE):

Also funded within the COPPS PPA is TPSE. TPSE initiated in FY 2008 to enhance critical infrastructure, monitoring capabilities, networking and computing capabilities to support our worldwide passenger responsibilities such as facilitating electronic travel authorization, pre-clearance of passengers coming into all POEs and analyzing passenger data for terrorist and threat analysis. CBP's current infrastructure contains many single points of failure and outdated components that have caused repeat problems at POEs. TPSE is intended to ensure 24x7 systems availability, network redundancy, and monitoring in the Passenger and Targeting areas. The TPSE infrastructure enhancements will be implemented at the CBP National Data Center (NDC), the DHS Stennis Data Center, and targeted POEs. TPSE will enable 24x7x365 systems operational availability to meet the future processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening while enhancing the existing systems.

Strategic investments such as TPSE will ensure that the critical infrastructure services that enable continuous passenger systems operations are improved to meet the mission demand. These services include enhancing our monitoring capabilities, improving our current data center infrastructure, and enhancing our capability to maintain exact copies from our production facility to our continuity facility.

COPPS FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Supported additional CBP users including the increase in Border Patrol agents
- Maintained a minimum of 20 percent reserve capacity on the local area network, open systems (Unix, Windows), and storage environments.
- Windows 7 Alpha build was deployed to the pilot 150 workstation set, and Windows 7 Beta Builds are in process now to 350 workstations. The Beta image provides for United States Government Configuration Baseline (newer Federal Desktop Core Configurations (FDCC) requirements) applicability on the workstation via Group Policy Objects.
- Completed a transition from legacy model to CBP modernized Help Desk
- Performed a System Test and Evaluations to evaluate the security posture of the CBP systems within the TPSE environment.
- Migrated legacy systems to an advanced replicated storage environment.
- Expanded the current Web Services capabilities and establish duplication of critical system components, with the intention of increasing reliability at the Stennis Data Center.
- Created a duplicate virtual environment for legacy systems to allow continuous uninterrupted service between Stennis Data Center and NDC.
- Established technologies to provide for remote management and automatic failover of systems to enhance continuity capability.
- Increased the network bandwidth duplication to account for newly implemented technologies and ensure mission success between Stennis Data Center and NDC.

COPPS PPA FY 2011 goals include:

- Reduce response time to critical field application fileserver outages by 5 percent
- Roll out a larger deployment for Windows 7
- Provide a fully functional and approved Desktop Management Team
- Reduce by 17 percent planned outages due to technology refresh and advancements
- Maintain the processor capacity usage rate of less than an 80 percent
- Ensure that TECS will be available to end users 98.9 percent of the time and the network will be available 99.6 percent of the time
- Sustain 100 percent of hardware maintenance renewals completed in a timely manner prior to the cessation of vendor support
- Sustain 100 percent of E-mail system patches applied by the mandatory deployment date as defined by DHS
- Sustain 100 percent of software maintenance renewals completed in a timely manner prior to the cessation of vendor support

COPPS PPA FY 2012 goals include:

- Complete 25 percent of server consolidation in an effort to deliver new mission capabilities through service platforms
- Establish TECS Modernization services with active and stand by capabilities between the NDC and the Stennis Data Center
- Adopting desktop virtualization within the CBP enterprise
- Sustain 100 percent of hardware maintenance renewals completed in a timely manner prior to the cessation of vendor support
- Sustain 100 percent of E-mail system patches applied by the mandatory deployment date as defined by DHS

- Sustain 100 percent of software maintenance renewals completed in a timely manner prior to the cessation of vendor support

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase: Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/
International Trade Data System (ITDS)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): The ACE/ITDS program directly supports both of CBP’s strategic goals:

- Strategic Goal 1: Secure the Nation’s borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel; and
- Strategic Goal 2: Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders.

CBP strategic objectives supported by ACE/ITDS include:

- Objective 1.1: Establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders through the use of the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel.
- Objective 1.5: Identify and target critical points in the import life cycle at which product safety risks are greatest to protect consumers from health and safety concerns.
- Objective 2.1: Through the use of accurate advance information and modern systems for cargo processing, expedite the processing of people, products, and conveyances at land border ports, airports, and seaports.
- Objective 2.2: Fully employ the use of risk management and targeting to detect and deter trade noncompliance and apply consistent enforcement actions.
- Objective 2.3: Conduct compliance reviews of trade activities to ensure collection of all lawfully owed revenue and to identify delinquencies in the most efficient manner possible, thereby facilitating the release of compliant cargo.

PPA: ACE/ITDS - HQ01

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$20,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							62	62	152,991
Program Increase							0	0	20,000
Total Request	62	62	201,811	62	62	227,960	62	62	172,991

Description of Item:

CBP requests \$20 million (in addition to \$15 million in carryover funds for a total of \$35 million to fund the new useful segment) to support ACE and ITDS. More specifically, this funding will be used to implement the Cargo Release functionality within ACE. Cargo Release functionality will incorporate the informational and operational requirements of more than 40 federal agencies into ACE via the ITDS initiative. It facilitates faster cargo processing by providing CBP officers with security screening results in ACE, streamlining the process of separating high-risk cargo from low-risk cargo. It will also provide new cargo status querying capabilities, giving trade partners visibility into cargo screening results, hold status and other government agency data requirements. It will also provide new electronic messages for other government agency data requirements, allowing the elimination of paper forms.

The Cargo Release process has been referred to as the heart of the cargo system. ACS currently processes as many as 28 million entries a year. Each entry can contain up to 999 lines of data. Entry processing interfaces with all modes of transportation, including imported goods that do not require the use of a carrier (*i.e.* pipeline entries). It is a complex system with a straightforward mission. Cargo Release focuses on the admissibility of imported articles and their release into the commerce of the United States.

As CBP modernizes the Cargo Release processes, the agency stands to revolutionize the cargo process. It will reduce paper processes and automate operational bottlenecks that have plagued CBP POEs and CBP officers for many years. At the same time it will integrate the needs of PGAs and the trade community.

Justification:

Modernization of Cargo Release business processes will include changes such as:

- **The “Single Window Concept”** - Allow the trade community to submit electronic data to CBP and all PGAs through a single interface. This functionality is the flagship of the modernization effort. Over forty agencies are being considered as viable participants in ACE. The reduction of paper processing and increased processing times will be a significant improvement.
- **Facilitating Trade** - The opportunity to advance a new expedited entry program will allow benefits to span across all modes of transportation and for those who participate in trade partnership programs such as the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and Importer Self Assessment (ISA). It will also provide for improved messaging between the trade community and government to communicate cargo status.
- **Security** – A modernized Cargo Release process will allow CBP to establish requirements for data to be fully integrated with targeting models. Data, necessary for accurate and timely screening will be collected, stored and processed in a manner consistent with the needs of the agency and allow the interception of cargo that poses a threat to the country. This process can enhance CBP’s ability to provide an effective and flexible response to all manner of cargo borne threats both identified and those that are yet to emerge.
- **Diversion Process** – An opportunity for the government to take a proactive stance in times of emergency. Modernized cargo release processes will provide CBP with the flexibility to divert

freight to other ports in the event of an emergency. This process will enhance CBP's responsiveness to safeguarding the economy, U.S. resources, and keeping people safe while maintaining the movement of legitimate trade through our borders for situations such as natural disaster or in response to a terrorism event.

- **Integration** – Cargo Release processing will promulgate an increased level of integration between Entry Summary and manifest processing systems. It will also leverage enhanced screening and targeting tools. An integrated approach to statistical sampling and risk management will increase targeting effectiveness while facilitating legitimate trade.

The enhancements noted above in addition to added functionality that ACE will provide will establish a solid foundation for the modernization effort in order to carry out mission critical objectives that CBP, the PGAs and the trade diligently seek. Modernization of the Cargo Release processes will bring CBP to the forefront of electronic cargo processing and will pave the way for future system integration and ACE enhancements.

Impact on Performance:

Benefits to PGAs, CBP, and the trade community include:

- Introduction of the Single Window concept which will reduce paper processing and facilitate shipments through all government agency requirements.
- Enhanced notifications system will allow trade to follow and complete the shipment lifecycle for each government agency that has interest in a shipment.
- Greater integration of data for targeting purposes due to inclusion of PGA data.
- Enhanced automation for CBP/PGA field users allowing personnel to be utilized more efficiently.
- Integration of PGA admissibility decisions up front, systematically targeting for PGA requirements to support their missions.
- Consolidates import entry and cargo release processes in one system thus reducing reliance on separate, legacy systems.
- Standardized cargo processing for all modes of transportation, programs, and entry types.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease Professional Services Initiative
PPA: ACE & COPPs
Program Decrease: Positions - FTE - Dollars -\$6,401

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							63	63	350,447
Program Decrease									(6,401)
Total Request							63	63	344,046

Description of Item

CBP is actively participating in this government-wide initiative to reduce Professional Service contract spending. In accordance with this effort, the Automation Modernization appropriation account includes a reduction of \$6.401 million. The proposed reduction supports the President’s initiative on fiscal discipline and spending restraint.

Justification

Professional services contracts include a wide variety of services many of which are mission critical and deliver core capabilities of the CBP workforce including engineering services, and IT operations and maintenance. CBP’s ability to effectively facilitate and enforce trade will be impacted. These types of contracts help CBP deliver products on time, within cost and achieve effective results. These contract vehicles provide necessary skills not widely available in CBP. While there are areas where these skills are being developed within CBP, there are difficulties in select areas, due to costs, workload fluctuations, etc. These contracts provide critical support to CBP missions.

In order to achieve the necessary savings, CBP will reduce usage of professional services contracts. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities, although specific efficiencies were identified.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

In order to achieve the proposed reduction for COPPS, CBP will defer modernization efforts and reduce support used to sustain the field data network, data center, and IT customer support.

The proposed reduction to ACE will result in delayed technical refresh cycles. Further analysis will need to be conducted by OIT in conjunction with creating the FY12 Expenditure Plan for ACE.

However, these efforts will be focused with the intent of minimal amount of adverse operational activities.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Justification of Proposed Changes in Automation Modernization
Appropriation Language**

For expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection automated systems, **\$364,030,000**, to remain available until expended, of which not less than **\$169,755,000** shall be for the Automated Commercial Environment.

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget

**Department of Homeland Security
 Customs and Border Protection
 Automation Modernization
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	63	63	\$415,174
FY 2011 Annualized CR ¹	63	63	\$422,445
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base.....			130
Increases			
2012 non-pay inflation.....	---	---	\$5,796
Improvement for Infrastructure Support.....	---	---	\$2,961
Total Increases	---	---	<u>\$8,757</u>
Decreases			
Efficiency to ACE/ITDS.....	---	---	(75,000)
Management Efficiency.....	---	---	(5,796)
FY 11 Pay Freeze Adjustment.....	---	---	(89)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(16)
Total Decreases	---	---	<u>(80,901)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	<u>(\$72,014)</u>
2012 Current Services	63	63	\$350,431
Program Changes			
Program Increases			
ACE Cargo Release.....	---	---	20,000
Total Increases	---	---	<u>20,000</u>
Program Decreases			
ASI: Professional Services Contracts.....	---	---	(6,401)
Total Decreases	---	---	<u>(\$67,302)</u>
Total Program Changes	---	---	<u>\$13,599</u>
2012 Request	63	63	\$364,030
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(\$58,415)

1. Total FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted

2. A total of \$16 thousand for Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following type of activities: advisory and assistances services, travel of people and things, printing and reproduction, and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	63	63	\$415,174
2011 Annualized CR	63	63	\$422,445
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base	---	---	130
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	\$8,757
Decreases	---	---	(80,901)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(\$72,014)
2012 Current Services	63	63	\$350,431
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	13,599
2012 Total Request	63	63	\$364,030
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(\$58,415)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized Cr			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 ACE/TIDS	62	62	\$227,960	---	---	(\$74,969)	---	---	16,764	62	62	\$169,755	---	---	(\$58,205)
2 COPPS	1	1	\$194,485	---	---	\$2,955	---	---	(3,165)	1	1	\$194,275	---	---	(\$210)
Total	63	63	\$422,445	---	---	(\$72,014)	---	---	13,599	63	63	\$364,030	---	---	(\$58,415)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$5,450	\$6,739	\$6,067	(\$672)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	\$60	---	(\$60)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	---	---	---	---
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	\$550	\$1,634	\$2,619	\$985
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$6,000	\$8,433	\$8,686	\$253
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	\$446	\$470	\$127	(\$343)
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	---	\$0	\$200	\$200
23.2 Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	\$17,772	\$17,172	\$16,118	(\$1,054)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	---	---	---	---
25.2 Other services	\$258,816	\$307,666	\$211,665	(\$96,001)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	---	---	---	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$22,413	\$50,859	50,838	(\$21)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$79	\$195	\$190	(\$5)
31.0 Equipment	\$109,648	\$145,763	\$76,206	(\$69,557)
32.0 Land & structures	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$409,174	\$522,125	\$355,344	(\$166,781)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$415,174	\$530,558	\$364,030	(\$166,528)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(\$84,805)	(\$108,113)	\$0	
Unobligated balance, end of year	\$108,113			
Recoveries of prior year obligations	\$16,036	---	---	
Total requirements	\$454,518	\$422,445	\$364,030	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	---
Total, EX				---
GS-15	11	10	10	---
GS-14	27	22	22	---
GS-13	20	29	29	---
GS-12	1	1	1	---
GS-11	2	---	---	---
GS-10				---
GS-9	1	---	---	---
GS-8				---
GS-7				---
GS-6				---
GS-5				---
GS-4				---
GS-3				---
GS-2				---
Other Graded Positions				---
Ungraded Positions				---
Total Permanent Positions	63	63	63	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	63	63	63	---
FTE				---
Headquarters	63	63	63	---
U.S. Field				---
Foreign Field				---
Total Permanent Positions	63	63	63	---
Average ES Salary	\$ 139,992	\$ 165,991	\$ 165,991	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 101,446	\$ 117,044	\$ 117,044	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	13.65	13.66	13.66	---

H. PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization

ACE/ITDS

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: ACE/ITDS		2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$5,450	6,687	5,976	(\$711)
11.3	Other than perm	---	60	---	(\$60)
12.1	Benefits	\$550	1,583	2,588	\$1,005
21	Travel	\$353	363	42	(\$321)
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	200	\$200
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$59	927	---	(\$927)
25.2	Other Services	\$138,835	183,471	102,486	(\$80,985)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$19,892	48,544	48,544	\$0
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$79	163	190	\$27
31.0	Equipment	\$36,593	72,797	9,729	(\$63,068)
Total, ACE/ITDS		\$201,811	\$314,595	\$169,755	(\$144,840)
Full Time Equivalents		62	62	62	---
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$86,635)		86,635
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations					---
Total requirements		\$201,811	\$227,960	\$169,755	(\$58,205)

PPA Mission Statement

ACE will provide tools and enhance the business processes that are essential to securing the U.S. borders from terrorists by providing intelligence required to target illicit goods, while ensuring the efficient processing of legitimate goods. ACE capabilities have been designed to identify potential risks, analyze information prior to arrival of people and cargo, and provide intelligence in easy-to-use formats. As a web-based system, ACE will provide users from government and the trade community with new, more efficient ways of accessing, processing, and sharing trade-related information.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$6,000	\$8,330	\$8,564	\$234

In FY 2012, an increase of \$193,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$89,000 is an adjustment to compensate for the FY 2011 pay freeze. In FY 2012, an increase of \$130,000 is a transfer for anticipated CR funding to reflect CBP's FY 2011 funding requirements. In FY 2012, Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 62 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$353	\$363	\$42	(\$321)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$319,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative [administrative services].

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$200

In FY 2012, an increase of \$200,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$59	\$927	\$0	(\$927)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$52,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$875,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$138,835	\$183,471	\$102,486	(\$80,985)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$83,254,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$20,000,000 is for Automation ACE/ITDS Cargo Release Program. In FY 2012, an increase of \$60,505,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$75,000,000 is an efficiency to ACE/ITDS. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,236,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$19,892	\$48,544	\$48,544	\$0

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$79	\$163	\$190	\$27

In FY 2011, an increase of \$50,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$85,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative [administrative services].

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$36,593	\$72,797	\$9,729	(\$63,068)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$3,279,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$59,789,000 is an object class realignment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection**

Automation

COPPS

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: COPPS		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	52	91	\$39
12.1	Benefits	---	51	31	(\$20)
21	Travel	\$93	107	85	(\$22)
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	\$0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$17,713	16,245	16,118	(\$127)
25.2	Other Services	\$119,981	124,195	109,179	(\$15,016)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$2,521	2,315	2,294	(\$21)
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	32	---	(\$32)
31.0	Equipment	\$73,055	72,966	66,477	(\$6,489)
Total, COPPS		\$213,363	\$215,963	\$194,275	(\$21,688)
Full Time Equivalents		1	1	1	---
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$21,478)		21,478
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Recoveries of prior year obligations					---
Total requirements		\$213,363	\$194,485	\$194,275	(\$210)

PPA Mission Statement

The Critical Operations Protection & Processing Support (COPPS) mission is to consolidate all U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Information Technology (IT) infrastructure requirements together.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$0	\$103	\$122	\$19

In FY 2012, an increase of \$19,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 1 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$93	\$107	\$85	(\$22)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$22,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$6,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative [administrative services].

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$17,713	\$16,245	\$16,118	(\$127)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$108,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$19,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$119,981	\$124,195	\$109,179	(\$15,016)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$14,888,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,037,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,165,000 is an ASI: Professional Services Contracts reduction.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$2,521	\$2,315	\$2,294	(\$21)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$18,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$32	\$0	(\$32)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$32,000 is FY 2010 carryover.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$73,055	\$72,966	\$66,477	(\$6,489)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$6,410,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,040,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,961,000 is a technical adjustment for infrastructure maintenance costs.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Construction and Facilities Management



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

I. Appropriation Overview

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) consistently strives to improve the planning, acquisition, execution, and management of its real property program and facilities portfolio. The Construction and Facilities Management account is a consolidated account structured to provide maximum flexibility to consistently plan, acquire, finance, manage, and sustain CBP's dynamic, multifaceted real property program and facilities portfolio. All resources supporting facilities acquisition, construction, and sustainment, along with facilities management, program and personnel resource requirements are consolidated in this account. This allows for maximum flexibility in managing CBP's portfolio of facilities across the acquisition lifecycle and determining the most appropriate facilities solution and strategy required to meet CBP's mission needs and fulfill operational priorities required to secure the Nation's borders. CBP occupies over 3,600 facilities and 3,200 acres of land in the United States and internationally, which includes CBP owned and leased facilities, General Services Administration (GSA) owned and leased facilities, and other facilities acquired through interagency or free space agreements.

A. Mission Statement:

CBP is the frontline border security agency within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) charged with securing our Nation's borders, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. More than 61,000 CBP employees manage, control, and protect the Nation's borders at and between the official ports of entry (POEs). CBP is responsible for protecting more than 3,987 miles of border with Canada, 1,993 miles of border with Mexico, and 2,627 miles of shoreline.

The CBP Construction and Facilities Management account provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border, and to ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across the border. This account addresses the requirements for new, modernized, expanded, and sustained facilities to fulfill immediate mission driven operational needs; accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot and asset deployments; provides resources to modify and/or correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures; and allows CBP to proactively manage the real property inventory and facilities portfolio and support facilities program-wide efforts.

The success of CBP's mission depends heavily on the health and effectiveness of its physical infrastructure, specifically the facilities and infrastructure that support its operations and administrative support requirements. Adequate facilities and a robust real property program are critical in that they provide logistical and mission critical operational support to CBP's agents, officers, pilots and other personnel; protect and house critical assets; supply strategically-located operational bases improving mobility and expediency of response; and maximize operational efficiencies on mission-related activities.

CBP's diverse real property portfolio includes, but is not limited to: ports of entry (POEs), Border Patrol stations, Border Patrol sector headquarters, Border Patrol checkpoints, forward operating bases (FOBs) or camps, laboratories, aviation hangars, marine piers/docks, administrative office space, classrooms and other training facilities, maintenance and repair facilities, parking facilities, vaults, firing ranges, intelligence and operations coordination centers, residential housing units, and parcels of land.

CBP facilities efforts are planned, executed, and managed by the Office of Administration, Facilities Management and Engineering (FM&E) Directorate, operating in conjunction with its business partners, service providers, and internal/external stakeholders. FM&E delivers facilities solutions through four integrated Program Management Offices, each supporting a single business partner. This model provides maximum flexibility to plan, acquire, execute, and manage CBP's facilities portfolio to best fulfill the driving mission needs.

B. Budget Activities:

The Construction and Facilities Management program must be responsive to the needs and requirements of the mission elements responsible for the Nation's borders, which include the Office of Border Patrol (OBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO), Office of Air and Marine (OAM), and the Mission Support offices. The CBP Construction and Facilities Management program provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to effectively meet CBP's dual mission of securing the nation's border while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. It addresses requirements on the Northern and Southwest borders for new and enhanced facilities and related initiatives to fulfill immediate operational needs; accommodate increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot, and asset deployments; provide resources to modify and/or correct facilities and real property program deficiencies; and allows CBP to proactively maintain the real property inventory and facilities portfolio.

The Construction & Facilities Management account consists of two major Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs) which support the entire program. These include the Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA and the Program Management and Oversight PPA. Construction and facilities management resources are consolidated to provide CBP maximum flexibility to determine the most appropriate facilities solution required to meet CBP's driving mission needs and employ the most appropriate strategy.

Facilities Construction and Sustainment

The Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA provides resources for all activities supporting the construction, acquisition, leasing, sustainment, and management of CBP's real property program and facilities portfolio. This includes, but is not limited to: program, facilities, and portfolio planning activities and operational requirements associated with project management activities; environmental program support requirements; real estate acquisition and disposal including leasing, right of entry, and fee-simple purchases; construction and demolition of real property assets, such as buildings and structures; property improvements including modernization, enhancements, expansion, and alterations of facilities and land improvements; design, architecture, and engineering services; construction and project management support; infrastructure connectivity; sustainment activities, such as maintenance, repairs, and operational requirements and services; portfolio and operational management support; and all related activities and operational support required to provide turnkey facilities solutions. Resources

for rent and rent-related costs, such as security services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS), are included in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

This PPA also includes funding to support CBP tunnel remediation. Tunnel remediation is the process whereby cross-border tunnels are physically secured and rendered unusable after discovery. The remediation process includes initial analyses, environmental services, project oversight and support, obtaining rights of entry, engineering/surveying, filling/plugging, inspection/acceptance, and reporting of associated status.

Program Oversight and Management

The Program Oversight and Management PPA provides for the necessary government and support personnel, tools, planning, processes, procedures, and resource requirements in an integrated and effective manner to enable the Facilities Management and Engineering objectives to be successfully implemented. It provides resources for program management and support activities at the enterprise level to maximize operational efficiencies and guide strategic initiatives of the CBP Facilities Management and Engineering Directorate.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$283.822 million and 226 FTE full-time positions for the FY 2012 Construction and Facilities Management appropriation. This includes a total adjustments-to-base decrease of \$10.313 million, which includes a transfer for personnel support resources along with facilities requirements to support critical assets, and program change reductions of \$25.435 million for the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation.

The adjustment-to-base includes a transfer of existing resources – CBP requests a transfer of \$23.064 million from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation into the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation for the salaries and resources associated with the government and support personnel required to administer the Facilities Management and Engineering program.

Increase for the annualization of facilities requirements – Also the adjustment-to-base includes an increase of \$18.441 million for the annualization costs associated with the facilities related items such as facilities solutions for the unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and sustainment activities for the Border Patrol FOBs, that were funded in the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act (P.L. 111-230). This increase will allow for the necessary expenses to support the acquisition of two new hangars, which are essential to accommodate the deployment of the UAS. Resources for the sustainment activities for the FOBs will ensure the FOBs remain in good operating condition, thereby permitting Border Patrol agents to carry out their critical duties unhindered. This includes necessary maintenance, repairs, and operations activities for the FOBs along with project management support personnel required for the delivery of sustainment activities. Adequate facilities resources for the UAS and FOBs will advance CBP's efforts to secure our nation's borders as intended in the Border Security Supplemental.

Reduction to Construction and Facilities Management – CBP requests a funding reduction of \$25.435 million for the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation. This reduction in funding for FY 2012 impacts the Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA, which includes facilities management, and sustainment activities of CBP's facilities portfolio and real property inventory.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Construction and Facilities Management Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)												
Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Facilities Construction and Sustainment	---	\$525,869	---	\$282,557	---	\$226,726	---	(\$55,831)	---	(\$23,096)	---	(\$32,735)
Program Oversight and Management	---	\$13,234	---	\$37,013	226	\$57,096	226	\$20,083	---	(\$2,339)	226	\$22,422
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$539,103	---	\$319,570	226	\$283,822	226	(\$35,748)	---	(\$25,435)	226	(\$10,313)
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Facilities Management												
Construction	---	\$143,965										
Program Oversight and Management	---	\$42,308	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	\$186,273										

* As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5), CBP received a total of \$420 million for Land Port of Entry Modernization.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction & Facilities Management
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SUSTAINMENT

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	525,869
2011 Annualized CR	282,557
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(32,735)
2012 Current Services	249,822
2012 Program Change	(23,096)
2012 Request	226,726

CBP requests \$226.726 million for Facilities Construction and Sustainment. The request includes:

- Increase of \$18.411 million for the annualization of facilities requirements in the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act, including the acquisition of two hangars to house unmanned aircraft systems, sustainment activities for Border Patrol Forward Operating Bases (FOBs), and project management support required for the delivery of facilities solutions.
- Increase of \$1.173 million for the increases in facilities requirements for the additional staffing at new POEs, the expansion of the canine teams, and the expansion of the National Targeting Center-Passenger program.
- Decrease of \$43.2 million for the non-recursals of the Advanced Training Center at Harpers Ferry and El Paso Airport Hanger.
- Decrease of \$32.215 million to facilities management and sustainment. This reduction, while necessary to maintain staffing levels for officers and agents will require CBP to defer some activities such as preventative maintenance, repairs, operations, and alterations.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP depends heavily on the health and effectiveness of its physical infrastructure, specifically the facilities, buildings, structures, and land that support its operations and administrative support requirements. The Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA provides the facilities and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border. Specific CBP facility types include, but are not limited to: POEs, Border Patrol stations, Border Patrol sector headquarters, traffic checkpoints, FOBs, laboratories, aviation hangars, marine piers/docks, classrooms and other training facilities, maintenance and repair facilities, parking facilities, vaults, firing ranges, intelligence

and operations coordination centers, administrative office space, residential housing units, and parcels of land.

Resources in the Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA in FY 2012 will focus on providing facilities solutions to meet operational mission requirements including tunnel remediation; leasing management; sustainment activities associated with the CBP facilities portfolio and real property inventory; and required program and portfolio management support. Resources will also address the facilities requirements associated with the unmanned aircraft systems and Border Patrol FOBs provided in the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act. Consolidated resources in this PPA will allow CBP to manage its construction and facilities management program more efficiently by funding the highest priorities within CBP's facilities portfolio and program requirements. Rent management and related costs are addressed separately in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Significant completed accomplishments in FY 2010 include the delivery of the facilities and real property program requirements listed below. These projects/requirements were funded with resources from the FY 2010 Construction and Facilities Management appropriation, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5; ARRA), and prior years Construction appropriations:

- **Office of Border Patrol:**
 - o **Border Patrol Stations:** Grand Forks and International Falls, Minnesota; Erie, Pennsylvania; Fort Hancock, Texas
 - o **Border Patrol Checkpoints:** Interim I-19 Checkpoint in Arizona
 - o **Tunnels:** Remediated 11 cross-border tunnels along the Southwest Border
- **Office of Air and Marine:**
 - o **Marine Unit Facilities:** Galveston, Texas; Port Angeles, Washington
 - o **Other Accomplishments:** Completed Air & Marine Design Standards
- **Office of Field Operations:**
 - o Partnered closely with GSA to construct and sustain the majority of land POE (LPOE) inspection facilities, many of which were funded by the ARRA. GSA's Public Buildings Service supported LPOE construction projects through a range of services, which included building maintenance, preparation of business cases for each project, planning, design and construction of new facilities. CBP and GSA collaborated diligently on the modernization efforts of LPOEs.
 - o Commenced operations at the following capital projects completed by GSA: Calais-International Avenue, Maine; McAllen-Anzalduas, Texas; and San Luis II, Arizona.
 - o Capital improvement projects completed by GSA include Massena, New York; Warroad, Minnesota; and Jackman, Maine
 - o **ARRA Land Port of Entry Modernization:**
 - Awarded design/build contracts for: Bridgewater, Easton, Forest City, and Hamlin, Maine; Pinecreek, Minnesota; Del Bonita and Whitlash, Montana; Cannon Corners, New York; Hannah, Maida, and Sarles, North Dakota; Los Ebanos and Amistad Dam, Texas; Boundary and Nighthawk, Washington
 - Awarded repair and alteration contracts, including: Emergent repairs for eight LPOEs: Monticello, Maine; Lancaster and Roseau, Minnesota; Ophiem and Willow Creek, Montana; Fortuna and Northgate, North Dakota; and Falcon Dam, Texas

- Installation of the Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP) at seven LPOEs: Lancaster and Roseau, Minnesota; Ophiem and Willow Creek, Montana; Fortuna and Northgate, North Dakota; and Falcon Dam, Texas
 - Installation of emergency generators at four LPOEs: Forest City, Maine; Whitlash, Montana; Hannah, North Dakota; and Nighthawk, Washington
 - Mission enhancements at three LPOEs: Lancaster, Minnesota; Willow Creek Montana; and Falcon Dam, Texas
- **Mission Support Offices:**
 - **Advanced Training Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia:** Warehouse (Phase III)
 - IOCC Facility in Tucson, Arizona; Internal Affairs in Washington, DC
 - **Remote and Rural Housing:** Completion of innovative housing design prototypes for Northern and Southwest borders; and installation of 44 mobile homes in Presidio, Texas
- **Program Accomplishments:**
 - Conducted environmental compliance assessments at 300 CBP facilities to evaluate compliance with all applicable environmental regulations;
 - Conducted Facility Condition Assessments of 20 percent of the CBP-owned real property portfolio. Information gained through these efforts is used to develop repair and deficiency planning and preventative maintenance schedules;
 - Successfully procured Program Management and Report System (PMRS) using ARRA resources to provide full facilities lifecycle support, including project management, operations and maintenance management, energy and environmental management and reporting capability;
 - Developed a Policy & Quality Management Framework to standardize approved processes across FM&E programs, measure compliance and implement improvements;
 - Prepared and delivered to Congress the FY 2010 Construction and Facilities Management Expenditure Plan, providing a comprehensive update on the use of facilities resources and investment of appropriated resources to CBP from FY 2004 to FY 2010; and
 - Launched the Facilities Management Council to bring together representatives across CBP to enhance strategic decision making in the facilities management planning process by coordinating and prioritizing facilities investment opportunities across the CBP facilities portfolio.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the sustainment of CBP's real property inventory along with the delivery of the facilities and real property program requirements listed below. While sustainment activities in FY 2011 are funded with the FY 2011 Construction and Facilities Management appropriations, the projects/requirements listed below are funded with resources from the FY 2010 Construction and Facilities Management appropriation, FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act, ARRA, and prior years Construction appropriations.

- **Office of Border Patrol:**
 - **Border Patrol Stations:** Wellton, Arizona; Interim facility in Calexico, California; Expansion in San Clemente, California; Renovations in Nogales, Arizona
 - **Forward Operating Base:** Animas Valley, Arizona; Antelope Wells, New Mexico

- **Office of Air and Marine:**
 - o **Marine Unit Facilities – Permanent:** San Diego, California; Key Largo, Marathon, and Panama City, Florida; Erie, Pennsylvania; Corpus Christi, Texas; and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. **Interim:** Trenton, Michigan
 - o **Air Branches:** Yuma, Arizona; National Capital Region
- **Office of Field Operations:**
 - o Strengthen continued cooperation with GSA to complete capital construction projects, large-scale modernization projects, substantial design activities, and commence construction activities at existing LPOEs
 - o Completion of new LPOE in Donna, Texas, as well as capital projects at Blaine – Peace Arch, Washington; and Windsor Tunnel, Michigan
 - o Design for Madawaska, Maine; Otay Mesa, California; and Columbus, New Mexico
 - o **ARRA Land Ports of Entry Modernization:** Complete the construction of 18 CBP-owned ARRA funded LPOE projects, including: Morgan, Scobey, and Wild Horse, Montana; Pittsburg, New Hampshire; Antelope Wells, New Mexico; Frontier, Washington; Antler, Carbury, Hansboro, Maida, Neche, Noonan, Sherwood, Walhalla, and Westhope, North Dakota; Pinnacle Road, Vermont
- **Mission Support Offices:**
 - o **Advanced Training Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia:** Leadership Academy
 - o **Remote and Rural Housing:** Acquisition of sites in Ajo, Arizona, and Presidio, Texas, for construction of new housing units; procurement and installation of 20 mobile homes in Ajo, Arizona, and 12 replacement mobile home units in Presidio, Texas
 - o Completion of the Land Mobile Radio (LMR) Modernization project for Office of Information and Technology Tactical Communications (TACCOM)
- **Program Accomplishments:**
 - o Continue Facility Condition Assessments and inventory efforts at a minimum of 20 percent of the CBP-owned real property portfolio.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the sustainment of CBP's real property inventory, along with the delivery of the facilities and real property program requirements listed below. While sustainment activities in FY 2012 are funded with the FY 2012 Construction and Facilities Management appropriations, the projects/requirements listed below are funded with resources from the FY 2010 Construction and Facilities Management appropriation, FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act, ARRA, and prior years Construction appropriations.

- **Office of Border Patrol:**
 - o **Border Patrol Stations:** Ajo and Naco, Arizona; Boulevard, California; Bonners Ferry, Idaho; Lordsburg, New Mexico; Swanton, New York; Sandusky/Port Clinton, Ohio; Corpus Christi, Texas; Beecher Falls, Vermont; Bellingham, Colville, Oroville, and Port Angeles, Washington
 - o **Forward Operating Bases:** Complete the construction of forward operating bases funded by the Border Security Supplemental, in Tucson Sector, Arizona
- **Office of Air and Marine:**
 - o **Marine Unit Facilities** – Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan; Rochester, New York
 - o **Air Branches:** El Paso, Texas

- **Unmanned Aircraft System Hangars:** Cape Canaveral, Florida; Corpus Christi, Texas – These facilities will house the unmanned aircraft systems provided in the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act
- **Office of Field Operations:**
 - Partner with GSA to advance on-going, long-term LPOE construction projects; and bolster collaboration in the areas of increasing resources, streamlining project delivery schedules and providing a sustainable end product that is adaptive to CBP’s evolving operational mission
 - Outfit Madawaska, Maine; Tornillo-Guadalupe, Texas; Phase 1B San Ysidro, California; Phase I Calexico West, California
 - **ARRA Land Port of Entry Modernization:** Complete the construction of 14 CBP-owned ARRA funded LPOE projects, including: Bridgewater, Easton, Forest City, and Hamlin, Maine; Pinecreek, Minnesota; Del Bonita and Whitlash, Montana; Cannon Corners, New York; Hannah and Sarles, North Dakota; Amistad Dam and Los Ebanos, Texas; Boundary and Nighthawk, Washington
- **Mission Support Offices:**
 - **Advanced Training Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia:** Dining Facility, Welcome Security Command Center, Dormitories and Conference Center, and Infrastructure Improvements
 - **Office of Information and Technology:** Lab in Los Angeles, California
 - **Remote and Rural Housing:** Completion of 58 housing units along the Southwest border

PPA: PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount (In Thousands)
2010 Actual	...	...	13,234
2011 Annualized CR	...	...	37,013
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	226	226	22,422
2012 Current Services	226	226	59,435
2012 Program Change	...	...	(2,339)
2012 Request	226	226	57,096

CBP requests \$57.096 million for Program Oversight and Management. The request includes:

- Decrease of \$630 thousand as a Technical Adjustment from the FY 2011 base.
- Increase of \$23.064 million for the transfer of resources associated with government personnel and operational program requirements from the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation.
- Increase of \$30 thousand for the annualization of facilities program management requirements in the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act.
- Increase of \$3 thousand to support additional staffing at new POEs.
- Decrease of \$42 thousand towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Accountable Government Initiative.
- Decrease of \$1 million for a reduction to facilities program oversight and management.
- Decrease of \$1.342 million towards the DHS-wide reduction in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Program Oversight and Management PPA provides for the necessary government and support personnel, tools, planning, processes, procedures, and resource matrices in an integrated and effective manner to enable all other program objectives to be successfully implemented while ensuring alignment across the program. The FY 2012 request provides funding for 226 government employees for Facilities Management and Engineering, program and contract support requirements as necessary, and other operational requirements of the program necessary to conduct program management and office operations including, but not limited to, office supplies and equipment.

CBP's FY 2012 budget submission includes the agency's request to transfer salaries and operational program resources to the Program Oversight and Management PPA. The transfer of \$23.064 million will allow greater flexibility to allocate resources to the highest priority requirements of CBP's real property program and facilities management portfolio. This is a necessary consolidation of all CBP facilities-related program management and support resources into a single appropriation account so CBP can consistently plan, finance, acquire, manage, oversee, and administer the Facilities

Management and Engineering program along with its facilities portfolio to best fulfill the mission needs.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase #1: Increase to Facilities Construction and Sustainment
 PPA: Facilities Construction and Sustainment
 Program Increase: Positions -0 FTE -0 Dollars - \$876

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level								-	-
Program Increase								-	\$876
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$876

Description of Item

The increase of \$876 thousand is associated with facilities requirements for the additional staffing at new POEs and the expansion of the canine teams.

Justification

Please refer to the “Program Justification of Changes” section of the CBP Salaries and Expenses budget submission for details of the program justification.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

Please refer to the “Program Justification of Changes” section of the CBP Salaries and Expenses budget submission for details of the program justification.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #2: Increase to Facilities Construction and Sustainment
PPA: Facilities Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions -0 FTE -0 Dollars - \$300

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300

Description of Item

The increase of \$300 thousand is associated with the National Targeting Center passenger initiative in the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation within the President’s Budget.

Justification

This is the utilities and sustainment costs associated with the efforts to hire 45 U.S. CBP officers and 20 support personnel, to support associated relocation and administrative expenses, and to make logistical and application enhancements to targeting efforts at the National Targeting Center - Passenger. The new NTC-P vetting initiatives include refinements to the General Aviation Hot List which targets high-risk travelers on private aircraft and increased support for the AMOC.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

Please refer to the “Program Justification of Changes” section of the CBP Salaries and Expenses budget submission for details of the program justification.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease #1: Reduction to Facilities Construction and Sustainment

PPA: Facilities Construction and Sustainment
Program Oversight and Management (PMO)

Program Decrease: Positions - 0 FTE - 0 Dollars (\$25,187)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$309,257
Program Decrease							-	-	(\$25,187)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$284,070

Description of Item

The reduction of \$25.187 million is associated with activities in facilities maintenance, repairs, operations, leasing management activities, and alterations. This reduction includes a \$24.187 million to facilities management, repairs and operations sustainment activities, and \$1 million for facilities program oversight and management activities.

Justification

The reduction will be taken in planned facilities management and sustainment activities, including maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, and one time costs associated with lease renewals, which will be delayed, deferred, or foregone, as needed, to stay within the reduced budget. This reduction will require CBP to delay some activities such as preventative maintenance, repairs, operations, and alterations.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The reduction will be taken in planned facilities management and sustainment activities, including one time costs associated with lease renewals such as; maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, which will be delayed, deferred, or foregone as needed

The reduction will also delay, defer, or forego planned facilities management and sustainment activities. Key activities that could be impacted include maintenance, repairs, operational services such as utilities, required alterations and configuration of leased facilities, and minor construction for border

patrol stations and sector headquarters throughout the nation, ports of entry, air hangars and marine units, and mission support offices.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease #2: Professional Services Initiative
PPA: Facilities Construction and Sustainment
Program Oversight and Management
Program Decrease: Positions - 0 FTE - 0 Dollars (\$1,424)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							226	226	309,257
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,424)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	226	307,833

Description of Item

CBP is actively participating in a government-wide initiative to curb Professional Services contract spending. In accordance with this effort, the Facilities Management appropriation account includes a reduction of \$1.424 million. The proposed reduction supports the President’s initiative on fiscal discipline and spending restraint.

Justification

Professional services contracts include a wide variety of services, many of which are mission critical and deliver core capabilities such as architectural/engineering services and planning activities. These types of contracts help CBP deliver products on time, within cost and achieve effective results. These contract vehicles provide necessary skills to supplement those skills already resident within CBP. This includes contract management services, programmatic contract support, strategic resource assessments, data and information management solutions, space models, costing, depreciation methodologies and tools, reconciliation of assets and other program management activities associated with the acquisition, management, and sustainment of real property assets and facilities portfolio.

The funding reduction would require that CBP reduce program management support and planning activities associated with the delivery of facilities solutions for Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and CBP’s Mission Support offices.

To achieve the necessary savings, CBP will reduce usage of Professional Services contracts. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities, or in-sourcing.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

To the greatest extent possible, CBP has avoided direct impacts to operations.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Justification of Proposed Changes in Construction and Facilities Management
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, oversee, administer and maintain buildings and facilities and to provide facilities solutions and related infrastructure along with program management support necessary for the administration and enforcement of laws related to customs, immigration, and border security, [319,570,000], \$283,822,000 to remain available until expended.

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 11 to FY 12 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$539,103
FY 2011 Annualized CR	---	---	\$319,570
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 11 Base	---	---	(\$630)
Transfers to and from other accounts			
Transfer of FM&E salaries and operational program resources.....	226	226	\$23,064
Total Transfers.....	226	226	\$23,064
Increases			
Non-Pay Inflation.....	---	---	\$4,474
Annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental.....	---	---	\$18,441
Total Increases.....	---	---	\$22,915
Decreases			
Efficiency Review			(7,826)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(\$162)
Management Efficiencies.....			(\$4,474)
Non-recrual for El Paso Airport Hangar.....	---	---	(\$3,500)
Non-recrual for Harpers Ferry.....	---	---	(\$39,700)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(\$55,662)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	226	226	(\$10,313)
2012 Current Services	226	226	\$309,257
Program Changes			
Program Increases			
Expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine).....	---	---	\$876
National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).....	---	---	\$300
Program Decreases			
Professional Services Contracts.....	---	---	(\$1,424)
Reduction to Facilities Maintenance, Repairs and Operations.....	---	---	(\$24,187)
Reduction to Facilities Program Oversight and Management.....	---	---	(\$1,000)
Total Program Changes.....		---	(\$25,435)
2012 Request	226	226	\$283,822
2011 to 2012 Total Change	226	226	(\$35,748)

1. Total FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted

2. A total of \$7.826 million for Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following type of activities: advisory and assistances services, travel of people and things, printing and reproduction, and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$539,103
2011 Annualized CR	---	---	\$319,570
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical adjustment: FY 2011 Base	---	---	(630)
Transfers	226	226	\$23,064
Increases	---	---	\$22,915
Decreases	---	---	(55,662)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	226	226	(10,313)
2012 Current Services	226	226	\$309,257
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	---	---	(\$25,435)
2012 Request	226	226	\$283,822
2011 to 2012 Total Change	226	226	(\$35,748)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
2 Facilities Construction and Sustainment	---	---	\$282,557	---	---	(\$32,735)	---	---	(\$23,096)	---	---	\$226,726	---	---	(\$55,831)
3 Program Oversight and Management	---	---	\$37,013	---	226	\$22,422	---	---	(\$2,339)	---	226	\$57,096	---	226	\$20,083
Total	---	---	\$319,570	---	226	(\$10,313)	---	---	(\$25,435)	---	226	\$283,822	---	226	(\$35,748)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012									
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base							
							AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT					
Facilities Management																
Construction	---	\$143,965														
Program Oversight and Management	---	\$42,308														
Total	---	\$186,273														

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	---	---	\$18,270	\$18,270
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	---	\$25	\$25
11.6 Overtime (FEPA)	---	---	\$75	\$75
11.7 Awards	---	---	\$208	\$208
12.1 Benefits	---	---	\$5,555	\$5,555
12.4 Allowances	---	---	\$20	\$20
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	---	---	\$24,153	\$24,153
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	\$449	321	\$2,717	\$2,396
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,134	\$593	\$341	(\$252)
23.1 GSA rent	\$148	---	---	---
23.2 Other rent	\$136	---	---	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	\$4,484	\$12,295	\$6,633	(\$5,662)
25.2 Other services	\$76,958	\$182,614	\$33,440	(\$149,174)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	\$6,213	\$190,653	---	(\$190,653)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$182,006	---	183,864	183,864
25.5 Research and development contracts	\$240	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$418	\$8,668	---	(\$8,668)
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,236	\$668	\$729	\$61
31.0 Equipment	\$22,377	\$70,760	\$16,945	(\$53,815)
32.0 Land & structures	\$243,304	36,348	\$15,000	(\$21,348)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$539,103	\$502,920	\$259,669	(\$243,251)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$539,103	\$502,920	\$283,822	(\$219,098)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(\$249,241)	(\$183,350)	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year*	\$134,955	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	\$135,818	---	---	
Total requirements	\$560,635	\$319,570	\$283,822	

* Both FY 2009 Actual and FY 2009 Unobligated balances include funding from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) for CBP facilities.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES			1	1
GS-15			17	17
GS-14			54	54
GS-13			88	88
GS-12			53	53
GS-11			6	6
GS-9			2	2
GS-8			3	3
GS-7			1	1
GS-6			1	1
Total Permanent Positions			226	226
Unfilled Positions EOY			20	20
Total Perm. Employment EOY			226	226
FTE			226	226
Headquarters			78	78
U.S. Field			148	148
Total Permanent Positions			226	226
Average ES Salary			\$ 206,640	\$ 206,640
Average GS Salary			\$ 106,430	\$ 106,430
Average GS Grade			13	13

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation

- \$283.822 million
- CBP Construction and Facilities Management includes:
 - Facilities Construction and Sustainment
 - Program Oversight and Management

PROGRAM	FY 2012 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Program, Project Activity (PPA)	Appropriation
Facilities Construction & Sustainment	\$249,822	(\$23,096)	\$226,726	Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Construction and Facilities Management
Program Oversight & Management	\$59,435	(\$2,339)	\$57,096	Program Oversight & Management	Construction and Facilities Management
Total Investments	\$309.257	(\$25,435)	\$283,822		

NAME OF CONSTRUCTION INITIATIVES

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The CBP Construction and Facilities Management account provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border. It addresses the requirements for new, modernized, expanded, and sustained facilities to fulfill immediate mission driving operational needs; accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot and asset deployments; provides resources to modify and/or correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures; and allows CBP to proactively manage the real property inventory and facilities portfolio and support facilities program-wide efforts. The FY 2012 Budget request focuses on sustainment activities of CBP's real property program and facilities portfolio and associated infrastructure requirements, and program management support.

2. Significant Changes

The FY 2012 Budget submission includes the transfer of salaries and operational program management support resources from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation into the Program Management and Oversight PPA. These resources are associated with government and support personnel, along with the operational requirements of the government personnel supporting the Construction and Facilities Management account.

3. Project Schedule

Not applicable.

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Facilities Construction and Sustainment				
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Appropriation	\$282,557	\$282,557	\$226,726	\$791,840
Obligation (planned)	\$234,357	\$215,437	\$204,053	\$653,847
Expenditure (planned)	\$117,178	\$135,107	\$102,027	\$354,312

Program Oversight and Management				
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Appropriation	\$37,013	\$37,013	\$57,096	\$131,122
Obligation (planned)	\$37,013	\$36,383	\$57,029	\$130,425
Expenditure (planned)	\$32,013	\$22,074	\$42,771	\$96,858

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Not applicable.

6. Method of Performance

CBP Construction and Facilities Management requirements are executed through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), GSA, and the CBP Office of Procurement.

Through a memorandum of agreement, the USACE provides CBP with consolidated program management services for real estate planning and acquisition, planning and programming, environmental planning and compliance, design and cost engineering, construction and warranty enforcement and integrated occupancy services.

Project schedules and cost estimates are developed by the FM&E program management offices and are tracked through Program Management Reviews. Project completion schedules and funding allocated to specific projects are tracked within the current CBP accounting system. This system includes modules that store specific information on each asset. That information is automatically linked to key information systems and includes modules that cover all aspects of the assets. The real property profile performance data can be used to produce financial, procurement, and real property indices for measuring the performance of the assets. Projects in Progress are tracked and reported on a monthly basis by project managers in the field. The tracking consists of monitoring the project delivery for construction and leasing through industry standards, including tracking each specific project's schedule, scope, and budget.

Across CBP's owned facilities, the general performance indices include:

1. Facility Condition - Condition surveys are performed on a periodic basis to ascertain the true condition of the asset. A Strategic Resource Assessment will be the primary means by which this information will be generated in the future.
2. Facility Utilization - These indices track the square footage of space and the number of FTEs assigned.
3. Operating Costs - These indices track the cleaning / janitorial, maintenance, and utility costs at the asset level.

Mission Dependency - The primary categories include: Mission Critical, Mission Dependent Not Critical, and Non Mission Dependent.

4. Energy Consumption - As part of the Operating Costs Indices, energy consumption and conservation measures are tracked separately.
5. National Historical Preservation Assets - Real Property Assets that could be eligible for the National Historical Preservation List are tracked.

Within the LPOEs, CBP applies an additional set of performance indices including:

1. Mission and Operations - Factors for the mission and operations criterion measure the facility's compatibility with specific inspection responsibilities. Individual factors address the type of activities performed within the facility and features of the facility necessary for successful inspection services. This criterion contains factors that cause the most significant disruptions to inspection activities and conditions that reflect the significance of the facility's operations.

2. Life Safety and Security - The factors for security and life safety measure a facility's ability to protect occupants and visitors and allow law enforcement functions to maintain safe and secure control of the public and detained individuals. The individual factors address compliance with security and life safety standards (features incorporated in the facility to resist assault and allow staff to maintain operations during emergencies) and deficiencies that represent hazards to the occupants. Safety standards include building life safety codes, as well as federal standards developed in response to terrorist attacks or other threats faced by the occupants.
3. Space and Site Deficiencies - Space and site deficiencies are related to the functional work environment and the overall facility site. Space deficiencies are determined by applying utilization rates, based on space standards, to existing personnel and functions to calculate the amount of usable space that should be available in an existing facility. In addition, the major facility systems and site and building layouts are evaluated for functionality and expansion potential.
4. Personnel and Workload Growth - The personnel and workload growth criterion contains factors related to both current and future personnel, along with current and projected workload categories that generate the need for additional personnel and space at each facility. The points for many of the factors are determined through a national ranking system.

**7. Related Annual Funding Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Construction & Facilities Management Appropriation	FY 2012
	Current Estimate
Facilities Construction and Sustainment	\$226,726
Program Oversight and Management	\$57,096
Total	\$283,822

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2011	FY 2012
Facilities Construction & Sustainment	\$239,357	\$226,726
Program Oversight & Management	\$36,383	\$57,096
Total	\$275,740	\$283,822

*FY 2012 budget request includes a transfer of resources for the program management support associated with government personnel.

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

The Construction and Facilities Management program complies with the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 82-414, INA), Section 235 Inspection by Immigration Officers, Expedited Removal of Inadmissible Arriving Aliens, Referral For Hearing; Section 287 Powers of Immigration Officers and Employees; the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, IIRIRA), Section 102 Improvement of Barriers at Border; and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296).

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Facilities Construction and Sustainment
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Fac. Construction & Sustainment		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	\$436	288	1,918	\$1,630
22.0	Transportation of things	\$1,134	368	341	(\$27)
23.1	GSA rent	\$148	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	\$136	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$4,338	8,237	6,483	(\$1,754)
25.2	Other Services	\$64,212	62,412	1,918	(\$60,494)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$6,207	190,653	---	(\$190,653)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$182,006	---	183,864	183,864
25.5	Research & Development	\$240	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$405	8,668	---	(\$8,668)
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$1,034	9	532	\$523
31.0	Equipment	\$22,269	63,291	16,670	(\$46,621)
32	Land & Structures	\$243,304	21,112	15,000	(\$6,112)
Total, Fac. Construction & Sustainment		\$525,869	\$355,038	\$226,726	(\$128,312)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$72,481)		72,481
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Total requirements		\$525,869	\$282,557	\$226,726	(\$55,831)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

Facilities Construction and Sustainment - provides facilities management, acquisition, construction, leasing, and sustainment of CBP occupied facilities, and associated infrastructure and services, that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection needs to perform its enforcement and trade facilitation mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$436	\$288	\$1,918	\$1,630

In FY 2011, an increase of \$288,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,000,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$82,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/ Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$1,134	\$368	\$341	(\$27)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$12,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$15,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/ Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA Rent	\$148	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$136	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous char	\$4,338	\$8,237	\$6,483	(\$1,754)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,886,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$132,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$64,212	\$62,412	\$1,918	(\$60,494)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$43,250,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$17,162,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$82,000 is an Professional Services Contracts reduction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,207	\$190,653	\$0	(\$190,653)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$190,653,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$182,006	\$0	\$183,864	\$183,864

In FY 2012, an increase of \$197,963,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$7,826,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/ Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$914,000 is an annualization of FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for two forward operating bases. In FY 2012, an increase of \$17,000,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$24,187,000 is a reduction to Facilities Maintenance, Repairs and Operations.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$240	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$405	\$8,668	\$0	(\$8,668)

In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,668,000 is an object class realignment.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,034	\$9	\$532	\$523

In FY 2011, an increase of \$9,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$555,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$23,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/ Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$22,269	\$63,291	\$16,670	(\$46,621)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$5,924,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$833,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,500,000 is to fully non-recur the FY 2010 Congressional add-on for an El Paso Airport Hangar. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$39,700,000 is to fully non-recur the FY 2010 Congressional add-on for Harpers Ferry. In FY 2012, an increase of \$407,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$72,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$18,000 is an annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental for integrity and background investigations. In FY 2012, an increase of \$873,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine). In FY 2012, an increase of \$300,000 is an enhancement for the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$243,304	\$21,112	\$15,000	(\$6,112)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$21,112,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$15,000,000 is an object class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
Program Oversight and Management**

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Program Oversight & Mgmt		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	---	18,270	18,270
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	25	25
11.6	Overtime (FEPA)	---	---	75	75
11.7	Awards	---	---	208	208
12.1	Benefits	---	---	5,555	5,555
12.4	Allowances	---	---	20	20
21	Travel	13	33	799	766
22	Transportation of things	---	225	---	(225)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	146	4,058	150	(3,908)
25.2	Other Services	12,746	120,202	31,522	(88,680)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	6	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	13	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	202	659	197	(462)
31	Equipment	108	7,469	275	(7,194)
32	Land & Structures	---	15,236	---	(15,236)
Total, Program Oversight & Mgmt		13,234	147,882	57,096	(90,786)
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	(110,869)	---	110,869
Total requirements		13,234	37,013	57,096	20,083
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	226	226

PPA Mission Statement

Program Oversight and Management - provides for the programmatic studies, services, initiatives, as well as contract support and services required to support the administration and management of facilities and construction programs, program management oversight, and project management oversight.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries & Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$24,153	\$24,153

In FY 2012, an increase of \$2,519,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$21,634,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 226 FTEs.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$13	\$33	\$799	\$766

In FY 2011, an increase of \$33,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$800,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$34,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative/ Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$24,000 is for the annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental. In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for 250 CBPOs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,000 is for an expansion to staff new POE and enhance POE operations (Canine).

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$225	\$0	(\$225)

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$146	\$4,058	\$150	(\$3,908)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$897,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,122,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$111,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$12,746	\$120,202	\$31,522	(\$88,680)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$87,209,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$1,501,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,342,000 is an Professional Services Contracts reduction. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,000,000 is a reduction to Facilities Program Oversight and Management. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$630,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$202	\$659	\$197	(\$462)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$104,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$463,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$113,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,000 is for the Accountable Government Initiative/ Efficiency Review.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$108	\$7,469	\$275	(\$7,194)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$7,165,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$435,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$406,000 is a transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff to the Facilities program.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$0	\$15,236	\$0	(\$15,236)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$15,236,000 is FY 2010 carryover.

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security				
U.S. Customs and Border Protection				
Construction and Facilities Management				
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents				
		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year		---	---	---
INCREASES				
Transfer of Facilities Management & Engineering staff				226
Sub-Total Increases		---	---	226
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs		---	---	226
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:				226

**Department of
Homeland Security**
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Air and Marine Interdiction:

CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The CBP Office of Air and Marine's (OAM's) core competencies include air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air and national border domain security.

OAM has a staff of 1,851 personnel, including pilots and aircrew, air and marine law enforcement officers, operations specialists, logistics and maintenance support personnel, and administrative personnel. In FY 2012, mission critical assets will consist of 274 aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems), approximately 250 marine vessels, a national air and marine operations center (AMOC), fixed and mobile surveillance equipment, ground vehicles, training facilities, maintenance facilities, aircraft hangars, and marine facilities located along all of the Nation's borders and at key interior support locations.

B. Budget Activities:

CBP's Air Strategic Plan was updated in FY 2010 to include marine strategic plans, an expanded plan for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs), a facilities enhancement approach, and updates to the ten-year investment model provided in the baseline plan submission to Congress. CBP's approach to executing the plan can be divided along the three major border security areas of responsibility (AOR) – northern border, southwest border, and southeast/coastal borders. Since FY 2004, five primary air branches and supporting units were established along the northern border. Consideration will be given to establishing secondary or satellite sites to support the concentration of assets needed to meet specific threats as they are identified. Based on the results of operational demonstrations conducted from the joint CBP/Air National Guard (ANG) located in North Dakota in FY 2008, CBP's UAS capabilities to obtain increased intelligence and gain better situational awareness were expanded to North Dakota.

In FY 2011, OAM provided air support to the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) in the Arizona surge by providing resources to the Tucson and Yuma Air Branches. Both air and marine operations will expand along the Great Lakes, the northwestern, and northeastern maritime approaches to the Nation's borders, as additional aircraft, marine vessels, and personnel are deployed. The delivery of new aircraft and additional pilots/air crew will provide increased tactical support to the Border Patrol along the southwest, northern, and southeast coastal borders as the number of agents on the ground increases. The UAS Branch will expand its operations as additional systems are delivered and deployed. Within

the southeast/coastal AOR, P-3 aircraft wing operations will increase as assets are delivered from extensive depot-level rework.

Maritime demonstrations of UAS capabilities in the southeast coastal approaches to the U.S. have been conducted and CBP has plans for a permanent UAS Branch along the gulf coast or eastern shore of Florida in FY 2011 or FY 2012. Marine operations in the Gulf of Mexico will be enhanced as new interceptor vessels replace the aging Black Night Interceptors and additional sea-borne radar platforms are acquired. The investments needed to achieve CBP's end state and to support the operational objectives discussed above can be described in four broad categories discussed below.

Aircraft Safety and Service Life Extension

The highest priority remains the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) since it rectifies serious flight safety concerns and provides an unmatched capability to interdict bulk drug shipments to Mexico through the source and transit zones. The average age of 49 percent of CBP's aircraft is 33 years, and the average age of the aircraft in the P-3 fleet is over 40 years old. The P-3 SLEP began in FY 2006 with the repair of fleet-wide wing stress cracks and the development of the requirements for extending the lives of the 16 P-3 aircraft by 20 years. Two P-3 aircraft were inducted in the re-wing phase of SLEP in FY 2010, followed by one in FY 2011. This brings the total wing kits procured from FY 2008 through FY 2010 to nine with two more planned for FY 2011. In total, CBP plans to send 14 of its 16 P-3s through SLEP. The remaining two platforms will likely be retired without undergoing a SLEP, as CBP plans to introduce a new replacement capability for the P-3, which will be consistent with the results of an assessment of alternatives that should be completed sometime in FY 2011.

Establishment of a Strategic Intelligence, Surveillance, and Interdiction Capability

The UAS program is an equally high priority. This program will support CBP's efforts to maintain priority coverage along the southwest and northern borders and increase effectiveness at the southeast/coastal borders. In FY 2006, CBP established a UAS program that will be the key element of the agency's strategic intelligence, surveillance, and interdiction capability. The total capability will include the P-3 Maritime Patrol Aircraft and the DHC-8/Q200 and Q300 Multi-Role Patrol Aircraft (MPA). The strategic plan currently calls for up to three squadrons of UASs to be deployed along the southwest border, northern border, and southeast/coastal operating area. The end-state objectives for the MPA changed in FY 2007 when the manufacturer closed the DHC-8/Q300 production line in favor of a larger, more commercially viable DHC-8/Q400. OAM concluded that the larger Q400 was not suitable for its missions, and in early FY 2009, focused on the acquisition of a smaller, twin-engine, Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA) capable of operating effectively over land and water. Additionally, UAS supports Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) investigative efforts, extends cross-border operations into the source and transit zones, as well as augments and enhances the crewed air and marine assets. In addition to enhancements gained through the UAS program, CBP will continue to work on the software and systems of AMOC, using funds provided by Congress in FY 2010.

Air Recapitalization and Modernization

The present air fleet consists of 19 different aircraft types. Currently, seven of ten aircraft types have exceeded their normal service life expectancy, some by nearly two times the industry average. The impact has been an unavoidable loss of operational readiness, as a result of additional maintenance down time due to increased inspections and a shrinking pool of spare parts. To accomplish its border

security, anti-drug, and customs and immigration enforcement missions, CBP requires a more flexible and supportable air fleet. To this end, the air fleet is being standardized, and will emphasize the use of multi-mission assets that can be deployed to multiple locations as the threat changes over time. The strategic objective is to reduce the types of aircraft used to eight or nine, and to increase the total number of aircraft to a level consistent with operational demands. The total will likely change over time, as the nature of the threat changes; therefore, the CBP strategic plan and end-state model will be updated accordingly.

Aged Aircraft Risk Management

CBP must maintain its aging aircraft to keep pace with mission demands. The slow pace of aged aircraft replacement and the prospect for a constrained resource environment require CBP to take additional action to ensure its aged assets can be operated safely. To accomplish this, an aged aircraft investigation was conducted in FY 2010 to determine how long selected assets, such as the OH-6 helicopters and C-12/C-12M aircraft, will remain operational. The aged aircraft investigation will help determine the operating life limitations of the aircraft types most at risk. Based on the results, a sustainment regimen will be established for each aircraft type that employs additional inspections, shortened maintenance intervals, and additional repairs. Along with the additional inspections and repairs, CBP will revise its maintenance reporting requirements to capture the data needed to identify key indicators of aged aircraft condition that would drive CBP to retire the aircraft from service. In accordance with House Report 111-157, as modified in the joint Conference Report 111-298, CBP provided the Committees on Appropriations in the House and the Senate with a briefing on its plans to manage its aging aircraft, details of which are contained in the FY 2010 update to the Strategic Air and Marine Implementation Plan submitted to the Committees on Appropriations in the House and the Senate.

Marine Recapitalization and Modernization

In FY 2008 and FY 2009, Congress provided funding for 11 new marine units consisting of 197 new marine agents and 54 new marine vessels, including 26 new Safeboat Interceptors and 7 Interim Coastal Interceptors. A portion of the funding was used to acquire an Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) vessel for a new class of fast coastal interceptors that completed a year of test and evaluation in November 2009. The results of the ACTD effort have enabled CBP to define its requirements for a highly capable replacement for the currently employed slower, aging Midnight Express Interceptors.

The largest change to CBP's investment plan was driven by the transfer of used vessels from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to CBP over the past two years. As of this report, the USCG has transferred custody of 55 21-27 foot Safeboat-type vessels that are being refurbished and returned to service with CBP. In general, the vessels were transferred in good-to-excellent condition, some provided with the requisite outboard engines. The transfer of these vessels has enabled CBP to avoid future riverine vessel investments, saving nearly \$9 million (including the amount needed to repair and upgrade the vessels and to provide engines).

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$470.566 million for the FY 2012 request. The total adjustments-to-base is a decrease of \$13.966 million. The program changes include a total program decrease of \$35.294 million to:

- Increase for two Blackhawk A-L Conversion (\$22.0 million).
- Decrease to Procurement for Strategic Air and Marine Plan (StAMP) Level 1 Program (\$48.218 million).
- Decrease of \$9.076 million towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 President's budget	
	Quantity	\$ in Millions	Quantity	\$ in Millions	Quantity	\$ in Millions
P-3 SLEP		65.00		47.70		42.00
New AS-350 Helicopters	6	28.00	8	38.40	8	36.80
MQ-9 Predator/Guardian UAS	1	22.10	1	18.00		4.00
UH-60 A-L Black Hawk Recap.		None	2	25.00	2	22.00
New UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters		None		None		None
KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft		None		None		None
UH-1 to Huey II Helicopter Recap.		None		None		None
C-550 Jet Interceptor Sensor Upgrades		10.00		None		None
Sensor Upgrades (SeaVue Radars/EOIR)		None	3	10.00		None
Marine Vessels (various)		14.50	6	6.50		4.70
AMOC Phase B		6.00				
Total		\$145.60		\$145.60		\$109.50

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security												
Customs and Border Protection												
Air and Marine Interdiction												
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity												
(Dollars in Thousands)												
Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Operations and Maintenance	---	\$438,432	---	\$374,217	---	\$361,087	---	(\$13,130)	---	(9,076)	---	(\$4,054)
Procurement	---	\$161,941	---	\$145,609	---	\$109,479	---	(\$36,130)	---	(\$26,218)	---	(\$9,912)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$600,373	---	\$519,826	---	\$470,566	---	(\$49,260)	---	(\$35,294)	---	(\$13,966)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Operations and Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	-	-	438,432
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	374,217
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,054)
2012 Current Services	-	-	370,163
2012 Program Change	-	-	(9,076)
2012 Total Request	-	-	361,087

CBP requests \$361.087 million for Operations and Maintenance. The request includes:

- Decrease of \$2.575 million Technical Adjustment for the FY 2011 Base.
- Increase of \$3.454 million for 2010 supplemental annualization.
- Increase of \$804,000 related to the on-going support of CBP's use of air and marine forces to detect and prevent acts of terrorism.
- Decrease of \$5.737 million towards the government-wide initiative to reduce administrative costs known as the Accountable Government Initiative as well as reductions from the Efficiency Review.
- Decrease of \$9.076 million towards the DHS-wide decrease in professional services contracts to achieve efficiencies and apply savings towards the highest priority requirements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP secures the borders against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling and other illegal activity by operating air and marine branches at strategic locations along the borders. Multi-mission aircraft with advanced sensors and communications equipment provide powerful interdiction and mobility capabilities directly in support of detecting, identifying, and interdicting suspect conveyances, and apprehending suspect terrorists and smugglers. OAM maximizes the capabilities of air and marine assets through a cohesive joint air operations model for centralized command and control and a responsive, integrated control system for decentralized execution.

CBP partners with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders; source, transit,

and arrival zone operations; interior law enforcement support; and support to other agencies. Crosscutting within the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal government as a whole, the unique capabilities of OAM serve as both a stand-alone entity and as a force multiplier. In fulfilling the mission of CBP to protect the borders, CBP OAM's three main geographical mission areas of responsibilities (AOR) are: the southwest, northern, and southeast/coastal borders (to include Caribbean corridors). CBP continually protects the American people and critical infrastructure by using an integrated and coordinated air and marine force of 274 aircraft, 250 marine vessels and 1,851 personnel, including pilots and air crew, fixed wing aircraft, rotary helicopters, unmanned aircraft systems, marine vessels, a national air and marine operations center, and surveillance equipment, to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the United States.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- CBP funded over 100,000 flight hours for its mixed fleet of long range patrol and tactical air assets providing support for both border security and the interdiction of bulk drug traffic passing through the source and transit zones of the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific.
- In November 2009, a new national aviation maintenance contract was awarded that, for the first time, brings all CBP tactical assets, including southwest border air branches and units, under a uniform system of maintenance, logistic support, and configuration control. It is expected that this will improve safety and overall fleet effectiveness.
- OAM initiated an aged aircraft investigation to determine the remaining service lives for selected tactical aircraft types such as the OH-6 light observation helicopter; the PA-42 twin-engine patrol aircraft; the C-12/C-12M patrol aircraft; and the UH-60A Black Hawk medium lift helicopter. This investigation is an ongoing process and is expected to continue in FY 2011.
- Provided support to OBP in Arizona by providing air interdiction assistance, which resulted in over 3,500 apprehensions and 1,400 assists, and contributed to the seizure of over 38,000 pounds of narcotics.

FY 2011 goals include:

- In FY 2011, CBP plans to replenish resources/assets deployed from the Southeast/Coastal area to the Northern Border in FYs 2008 and 2009 to support the establishment of the final two primary air branches in North Dakota and the Great Lakes region of Detroit. CBP will continue to address needs on the Northern Border. This approach represents CBP OAM's deployment end-state that considers the entirety of our Nation's borders and will best address threats, increased efficiencies and operational effectiveness.
- CBP will continue to take into inventory aircraft it has been acquiring since FY 2006. To continue providing a reasonable level of aviation support along all borders, CBP will also continue to maintain older, less supportable aircraft as long as the aircraft are safe to fly.
- With the initiation of the aged aircraft investigation effort in FY 2010, there will be an engineering assessment of the remaining service lives of selected aircraft types, such as the OH-6 light helicopter, the C-12/C-12M twin engine aircraft and the PA-42 twin engine aircraft. Based on the results of the investigation, CBP will initiate an enhanced inspection and repair regimen aimed at keeping the aged aircraft in service as long as the aircraft are safe to fly. As required in House Report 111-157, CBP will provide to the Committees on Appropriations of

the House and Senate the results of the aged investigations, to include estimates of the costs to sustain the aged aircraft, as well as assessments of the impacts of additional maintenance and aircraft retirements on mission availability.

- CBP expects to begin the retirement of aged aircraft, consistent with the results of the aged aircraft investigation, and the delivery of new assets. CBP has already taken delivery of 50 new helicopters to replace the aging helicopters and single-engine observation aircraft, and will deliver two of five KA-350CER twin-engine multi-role enforcement aircraft to replace 2 PA-42s in March 2011.

FY 2012 goals include:

- As in FY 2011, CBP will continue to take into inventory aircraft it has been acquiring since FY 2006. To continue providing a reasonable level of aviation support along all borders, CBP will also continue to maintain older, less supportable aircraft as long as they are safe to fly.
- CBP expects that aged aircraft investigations will continue, to include an assessment of the UH-1 “Huey” utility helicopter and the UH-60A Black Hawks that may not be inducted for service life extension overhauls.
- CBP expects to support nearly 90,000 flight hours across the Nation’s borders and into the source and transit zones of the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Procurement
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Procurement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	161,941
2011 Annualized CR	-	-	145,609
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(9,912)
2012 Current Services	-	-	135,697
2012 Program Change	-	-	(26,218)
2012 Total Request	-	-	109,479

CBP requests \$109.479 million for Procurement.

- Increase of \$4.088 million for 2010 supplemental annualization.
- Increase of \$22 million for two Blackhawk A-L.
- Decrease of \$14 million for the non-recur for marine vessels and AMOC.
- Decrease of \$48.218 million to the StAMP Level 1 Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OAM has published a multi-year strategic plan that seeks to economically extend the life of existing assets, and to recapitalize capability when the service life is exhausted. The investments are made in conformance with the DHS-approved StAMP, a Level 1 investment program.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- CBP received an additional \$9.0 million to be used for the P-3 SLEP, for a total funding level of \$65.0 million. These funds continued the procurement of the three new wing/tail assemblies, the wing/tail refurbishment kits for aircraft that do not need new wings/tails, the continued work to complete the last special structural inspections (SSI) and extended special structural inspections (ESSI), and the induction of an additional P-3 platform into the SLEP program.
- CBP ensured adequate radar coverage along the borders by utilizing the joint Department of Defense (DOD)-DHS Long Range Radar assessments office to monitor FAA progress on maintaining nation-wide primary air search radar capabilities to detect and track non-cooperative targets, by continuing to add Canadian radar feeds to the AMOC capabilities, and by utilizing C-550 Interceptor and the Multi Role Enforcement Aircraft to track and/or intercept both conventional and non-conventional aircraft.

- CBP continued the acquisition of five to six AS-350s (Light Enforcement Helicopters), UAS spare parts and components, and one C550 Sensor Upgrade. A contract for the new class of coastal interceptor vessel should be awarded before the end of the year.
- CBP tested the first Maritime configured Predator B aircraft equipped with Raytheon's SeaVue marine radar and enhanced EO/IR optical sensor. Working closely with DoD, CBP also leveraged extensive U.S. Navy developments in ocean surveillance and tracking technology to greatly enhance maritime target detection, identification and tracking of surface and semi-submersible targets. To exercise command and control of the new Maritime Predator B aircraft, CBP also evaluated and procured a specifically configured maritime ground control station which exploits all of the new maritime surveillance hardware and software.

FY 2011 goals include:

- The FY 2011 budget request includes \$47.7 million for P-3 SLEP. These funds will continue the procurement of the new wing/tail assembly, the wing/tail refurbishment kits for aircraft that do not need new wings/tails, continue the special structural inspections (SSI) and extended special structural inspections (ESSI), and induct an additional P-3 platform into the SLEP program.
- Continue the acquisition of up to eight AS-350s (Light Enforcement Helicopters). By the end of FY 2011, OAM will have acquired 39 of the 50 AS-350's in the strategic plan.
- Funding is provided for one MQ-9 Maritime Variant (Guardian) Unmanned Aircraft System.
- Funding is provided to convert one UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter from an A (alpha) to L (lima) model.
- Funding is provided to convert one UH-1 to an UH-2 Utility Helicopter.
- Funding is provided for P-3 and other sensor upgrades, specifically three additional SeaVue maritime radars and one or more back-up MTS-B electro-optical/infrared sensors for the Predator B UAS.
- Funding is also provided for various marine vessels, to include up to six additional coastal interceptors and additional extreme shallow water riverine vessels.

FY 2012 goals include:

- Continuing the P-3 SLEP, purchasing two new wing sets and completing the total SLEP effort on two P-3 aircraft;
- The purchase of six or seven new AS-350 Light Enforcement Helicopters;
- The purchase and outfitting of up to five new marine coastal interceptor vessels;
- The refurbishment and conversion of two Blackhawk Helicopters from A models to L models;
- The expansion of the aged aircraft investigation effort started in FY 2010, to include service life determinations for the UH-1 "Huey" utility helicopters and UH-60A Black Hawk Medium Lift Helicopters not already inducted into the planned conversion program, along with the remaining MD-500 Light Observation Helicopters; and
- Continued retirement of aged aircraft that have exceeded their service lives in accordance with the StAMP and the aged aircraft investigation efforts that will be completed in FY 2011.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Procurement
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease #1: Reduction to StAMP Replacement
PPA: Procurement
Program Decrease: Positions -0 FTE -0 Dollars (\$26,218)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	135,697
Program Decrease							-	-	(26,218)
Total Request	-	-	161,941	-	-	145,609	-	-	109,479

Description of Item

The total funding reduction of \$26.218 million will decrease the FY 2012 funding request for Air & Marine Operations Procurement to \$109.479 million.

Justification

Strategic Air and Marine Plan

The table on the following page depicts the asset acquisitions in FY 2010-2012.

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 President's budget	
	Quantity	\$ in Millions	Quantity	\$ in Millions	Quantity	\$ in Millions
P-3 SLEP		65.00		47.70		42.00
New AS-350 Helicopters	6	28.00	8	38.40	8	36.80
MQ-9 Predator/Guardian UAS	1	22.10	1	18.00		4.00
UH-60 A-L Black Hawk Recap.		None	2	25.00	2	22.00
New UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters		None		None		None
KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft		None		None		None
UH-1 to Huey II Helicopter Recap.		None		None		None
C-550 Jet Interceptor Sensor Upgrades		10.00		None		None
Sensor Upgrades (SeaVue Radars/EOIR)		None	3	10.00		None
Marine Vessels (various)		14.50	6	6.50		4.70
AMOC Phase B		6.00				
Total		\$145.60		\$145.60		\$109.50

In order to fund high priority border security requirements, a reduction in funding is requested to the OAM strategic recapitalization program, specifically, the conversions of existing UH-60 A-L and conversions of UH-I to UH-II. The U.S. Army is planning to accelerate the UH-60A-L production line, and without funds to induct additional assets, the production line will likely shut down before CBP's conversions can be completed. Without the economic advantages offered by CBP's partnership with the U.S. Army, CBP will likely be unable to afford to continue this project. Additionally, the reduction will limit the UH-I to UH-II production line after five of 14 upgrades have been completed.

Items Funded

P-3 SLEP: CBP's P-3 aircraft are high-endurance, all-weather, tactical turbo-prop aircraft, which are utilized primarily for long-range patrols along the entire U.S. border, near choke points off the coast of source and transit zone countries, and throughout Central and South America. It is the primary DHS asset used to detect and target bulk drug shipments carried by self-propelled semi-submersible vessels. The aircraft provides advanced sensor capabilities, can track and identify targets over extended periods, and remains vital to Joint Interagency Taskforce South (JIATF-S) support. In short, the P-3 provides mission support capabilities beyond those of any other aircraft available to law enforcement. Each P-3 airframe is over 40 years old, and in FY 2006, CBP initiated a two-phase SLEP that will eventually add another 18 years (15,000 flight hours) to 14 of the 16 aircraft in the inventory (two aircraft have sufficient remaining service life to forgo the SLEP). The first phase consisted of special structural inspections and repairs that enabled CBP to keep some aircraft available for its ongoing mission. To date CBP has returned 11 aircraft to full operation. The second phase consists of wing and tail replacements and other upgrades needed to keep the aircraft in service for most of the next two decades.

MQ-9 Predator/Guardian Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Acquisition and Deployment: The MQ-9 Predator B UAS augments OAM assets supporting ground interdiction agents in the southern and northern borders. The Predator B is a force multiplier for CBP and its border security mission. In addition, it has the potential to allow CBP to coordinate operations within other DHS organizations, including the USCG and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Light Enforcement Helicopters (LEHs): These assets deploy border agents, support ICE investigations, and route resources to remote locations along the Nation's borders. Sensor-equipped LEHs are optimal aerial surveillance platforms in metropolitan areas. Electro-optical/Infrared (EO/IR)

sensors and video downlink capabilities improve the quality of investigative work and enhance officer safety by providing intelligence to agents during surveillance operations.

Marine coastal interceptor vessels: These vessels are used to pursue suspect vessels for the purpose of boarding, searching, and when necessary arresting violators and seizing the vessel and/or contraband. Vessels are capable of tactical and interdiction operations that include performing high-speed maneuvers and turns in close proximity of another vessel. The new vessels will be a highly capable replacement for the slower, aging Midnight Express Interceptors currently employed by CBP, many of which are beyond their planned retirement dates, but have been kept operational through inspections and repairs. Through the ongoing assessment of maritime threats and the capabilities needed to meet them, CBP has determined that specific marine units may require additional interceptors to support increased operating tempos. In many cases, these units are geographically dispersed along the southeast or southwest areas of responsibility, with only one interceptor currently assigned. The vessel increases will provide for the deployment of multiple vessels during each shift, allowing for greater coverage and enhanced security.

UH-60A-L Black Hawk Recap:

UH-60A Black Hawk medium lift helicopters perform missions such as border security, insertion of agents in remote areas and rapid-response to acts of terrorism, natural disasters and other emergencies. High operating costs due to age and a limited number of airframes have adversely impacted mission availability.

The MLH modernization program envisions a fleet of new or refurbished UH60 helicopters equipped with EO/IR sensors, secure communications, weather radar, video data downlinks and essential law enforcement equipment.

- CBP funded four new UH-60M helicopters in FY 2006 - FY 2008; due for delivery between April 2011 and August 2012.
- CBP funded two of 16 UH-60A to L conversions in FY 2008, and one requested in FY 2011 and two with this request in FY 2012.
- CBP obtains a “zero-time” aircraft for between \$10.5 million and \$12 million each, based on aircraft condition, which is half the cost of a new UH-60M.
- Without sustained funding for these UH-60 conversions, OAM can expect to ground/retire up to nine UH-60As before the end of FY 2014, as the aircraft will be 33-34 years old.

Reduction of Maintenance and Support Costs

A number of maintenance issues arise in older platforms including fatigue, total operational hours, and the need for scheduled and unscheduled maintenance. As aircraft advance in age, the required inspections become more complex, removing the platform from service for longer periods of time, and incurring greater maintenance costs. Additionally, manufacturers often cease to support older models of aircraft with parts and supplies, complicating the sourcing of replacement parts or specialized maintenance support. Aging has a well-documented and profound impact on maintenance costs. When an aircraft is 30 years old, maintenance costs are 2.2 times greater than they were when the aircraft was five years old. Approximately two-thirds of the CBP aircraft have reached or exceeded their economic service life, some by almost two times the industry average. Since some of these aircraft are more than

35 years old, the resulting impact has been an unavoidable loss of operational sorties due to additional maintenance down time and a shrinking pool of spare parts.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals):

OAM promotes DHS strategic goal 2.1 “Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders” and strategic objectives 2.1.1 “Prevent illegal entry” and 2.1.2 “Prevent illegal export and exit”. CBP’s OAM utilizes Marine Coastal Interceptor Vessels to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease Professional Services Initiative
PPA: Operations and Maintenance
Program Decrease: Positions - FTE - Dollars (\$9,076)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	370,163
Program Decrease							-	-	(9,076)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361,087

Description of Item

CBP is actively participating in a government-wide initiative to reduce Professional Service contract spending. In accordance with this effort, the OAM appropriations account includes a reduction of \$9.076 million. The proposed reduction supports the President’s initiative on fiscal discipline and spending restraint.

Justification

Professional services contracts include a wide variety of services, many of which are mission critical and deliver core capabilities of the CBP workforce. They include architectural/engineering services, information technology operations and maintenance, and design and development of air and marine platforms. These types of contracts help CBP deliver products on time, within cost, and achieve effective results. While there are areas where we are cultivating these skills within CBP, it is not efficient in select areas, due to costs, workload fluctuations, etc.

CBP will review all of its aircraft retirements to see if it can stop work early to avoid maintenance and logistics costs. In addition, CBP will eliminate all non-essential support projects, including some sensor investigations and mutual support agreements. We will evaluate the possibility of base/unit/surge site consolidations and/or closures if a near-term financial return on such actions can be attained without significantly affect agency priorities. Finally, if necessary, determine if specific missions should be curtailed in favor of the agency’s highest priorities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

To the greatest extent possible, CBP has avoided direct impacts to air and marine operations.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Justification of Proposed Changes in Air and Marine Interdiction
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including, operational training and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, [\$519,826,000] \$470,566,000, to remain available until expended: Provided that, no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to United States Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year [2011] 2012 without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection			
Air & Marine			
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change			
(Dollars in Thousands)			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$600,373
FY 2011 Annualized CR1	---	---	\$519,826
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base	---	---	(2,575)
Increases			
Annualization of FY10 Border Security Supplemental.....	---	---	\$7,542
2012 Non-Pay Inflation.....	---	---	\$7,278
Operations & Maintenance Sustainment Support Costs.....	---	---	\$804
Total Increases	---	---	\$15,624
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative2.....	---	---	(5,737)
Management Efficiencies.....	---	---	(7,278)
Fully non-recr for Marine Vessels.....	---	---	(8,000)
Fully non-recr for AMOC.....	---	---	(6,000)
Total Decreases	---	---	(27,015)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(\$13,966)
2012 Current Services	---	---	\$505,860
Program Changes			
Program Decreases			
Professional Services Contracts.....			(9,076)
Reduction to Air & Marine Recapitalization.....			(26,218)
Total Program Changes	---	---	(\$35,294)
2012 Request	---	---	\$470,566
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(\$49,260)

1. Total FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted

2. A total of \$5.737 million for Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services, travel of people and things, printing and reproduction, and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection
Air & Marine
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$600,373
FY 11 Annualized CR	---	---	\$519,826
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment: FY 11 Base	---	---	(2,575)
Increases	---	---	\$15,624
Decreases	---	---	(27,015)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(13,966)
2012 Current Services	---	---	\$505,860
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	(\$35,294)
2012 Total Request	---	---	\$470,566
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(\$49,260)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Operations and Maintenance	---	---	\$374,217	---	---	(\$4,054)	---	---	(9,076)	---	---	\$361,087	---	---	(\$13,130)
2 Procurement	---	---	\$145,609	---	---	(\$9,912)	---	---	(\$26,218)	---	---	\$109,479	---	---	(\$36,130)
Total	---	---	\$519,826	---	---	(\$13,966)	---	---	(\$35,294)	---	---	\$470,566	---	---	(\$49,260)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security					
Customs and Border Protection					
Air & Marine					
Summary of Requirements by Object Class					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
21.0	Travel	21,384	28,904	29,000	96
22.0	Transportation of things	2,208	2,468	2,400	(68)
23.1	GSA rent	435	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	1,728	---	---	---
23.3	Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	7,234	3,496	8,000	4,504
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	14,355	7,499	13,122	5,623
25.2	Other services	38,428	50,360	33,403	(16,957)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	44,644	59,845	38,758	(21,087)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	5,041	5,215	3,579	(1,636)
25.5	Research and development contracts	12	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	49	31	42	11
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	240,044	194,716	168,405	(26,311)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies and materials	129,297	126,920	105,304	(21,616)
31.0	Equipment	94,563	174,487	68,553	(105,934)
32.0	Land & structures	950	840	---	(840)
	Total, Other Object Classes	600,373	654,781	\$470,566	(\$184,215)
	Total, Direct Obligations	\$600,373	\$654,781	\$470,566	(\$184,215)
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(141,597)	(134,955)	---	---
	Unobligated balance, end of year	134,955	---	---	---
	Recoveries of prior year obligations	42,402	---	---	---
	Total requirements	\$636,133	\$519,826	\$470,566	---

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
Air and Marine Interdiction

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2012 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Total	Maintain Current Levels	New Initiative	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
Strategic Air Plan	\$109,479	\$109,479	\$0	CBP000 2.03	CBP – Strategic Air Plan
Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more	\$109,479	\$109,479	\$0		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	\$109,479	\$109,479	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT	\$109,479	\$109,479	\$0		

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

Project Description

In the summer of 2006, CBP developed and submitted to Congress a Strategic Air Plan that defines the end state for the air force based on ongoing threat assessments, mission requirements determined by higher authority, and the evolving requirements of the Secure Border Initiative (SBI). In 2007, this Plan was updated (further updates occurred in FY 2010) to incorporate marine vessels and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). The UAS PPA was formally merged into CBP Air and Marine (A&M) Procurement PPA in FY 2007.

The Air Plan calls for the air and marine fleets to be standardized, emphasizing the use of multi-mission assets that can be deployed to multiple locations as the threat changes over time. The A&M Procurement PPA recurs each fiscal year and is used to acquire new aircraft and marine vessels, UAS, retire unserviceable assets, upgrade sensors and surveillance capabilities, and support the expansion of mission capabilities along the borders in response to ongoing threat assessments and mission assignments directed by higher authority.

Program Justification

Gain operational control of the borders

Through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine force to detect, interdict and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. Terrain, weather, and distance are significant obstacles along much of the southern, northern, and coastal borders. CBP OAM support acts as a force multiplier, allowing personnel and equipment to be transported efficiently and effectively. This support also provides rapid-response relocation of personnel and equipment, to safeguard people and critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism, natural disasters and other emergencies. The Air Safety and Life Extension Contract support the aircraft that makes it possible for CBP OAM to perform this mission.

2. Significant Changes

The funds requested will enable continued support for program operations through FY 2012.

3. Project Schedule

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Aircraft Acquired	30	2	6	8	8
UAS Acquired	1	1	0	1	0
Vessels Acquired	21	18	29	30	various

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Appropriation	147,978	145,609	145,609	109,479	\$510,692
Obligation (planned)	147,978	145,609	145,609	109,479	\$510,692
Expenditure (planned)	147,978	145,609	145,609	109,479	\$510,692

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

1. Is there a project (investment) manager assigned to the investment?

Yes

If so, what is his/her name?

Charles Bourquardez

2. Is there a contracting officer assigned to the investment?

Yes

If so, what is his/her name?

Sharon Lim

3. Is there an Integrated Project Team?

Yes

If so, list the skill set represented.

The integrated project team is comprised of individuals from OAM, Office of Administration, Office of Information and Technology, Office of Chief Counsel, Secure Border Initiative – Program Management Office, and OBP representing systems acquisition, project management, systems engineering, legal review and test and acceptance.

4. Is there a sponsor/owner for this investment?

Yes

If so, identify the sponsor/process owner by name and title and provide contact information.

Michael C. Kostelnik, Assistant Commissioner, Office of CBP Air and Marine, (202) 344-3950.

Fiscal Year	Strategic Goal(s) Supported	Performance Measure / Type	Explanation or Description	Target or Goal	Actual Performance Results
2011	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States Long Term/ Output	This measure shows the percent of conventional aircraft that once detected are suspected of illegal cross - border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. The Office of Air and Marine (OAM) determines whether an incursion is legal or illegal. If illegal, the Office of Air and Marine operations continue through the apprehension phase to successfully resolve the incursion.	2011 – 100%	N/A

• **Related Annual Funding Requirements**
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
Procurement	\$109,479	\$145,609

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$ thousands)		
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Procurement	\$145,609	\$145,609	\$109,479

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

- 40 CFR (all parts) – Code of Federal Regulations, Protection of the Environment (latest version)
- Executive Order 12144 – Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions
- Executive Order 13148 – Greening of the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management

H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)

Department of Homeland Security					
Customs and Border Protection					
Air & Marine					
Operations and Maintenance					
Funding Schedule					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
PPA: Operations and Maintenance		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
21	Travel	\$21,384	28,799	29,000	\$201
22	Transportation of things	\$2,208	2,433	2,400	(\$33)
23.1	GSA rent	\$435	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	\$1,711	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$7,214	3,102	8,000	\$4,898
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$12,543	4,027	11,157	\$7,130
25.2	Other Services	\$31,295	28,577	29,893	\$1,316
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$42,517	53,919	37,682	(\$16,237)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$4,854	3,444	3,579	\$135
25.5	Research & Development	\$12	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	\$49	31	42	\$11
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$198,087	157,253	128,160	(\$29,093)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	\$1	---	---	---
26	Supplies & materials	\$93,625	116,049	103,416	(\$12,633)
31	Equipment	\$22,097	9,410	7,758	(\$1,652)
32	Land & Structures	\$400	825	---	(825)
Total, Air and Marine - O&M		\$438,432	\$407,869	\$361,087	(\$46,782)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$33,652)		33,652
Unobligated balance, end of year					---
Total requirements		\$438,432	\$374,217	\$361,087	(13,130)
PPA Mission Statement					
<p>The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets</p>					

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$21,384	\$28,799	\$29,000	\$201

In FY 2011, an increase of \$799,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$5,816,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,184,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative / Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$8,000,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$2,208	\$2,433	\$2,400	(\$33)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$188,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$8,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$98,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative / Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$245,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$435	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$1,711	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$7,214	\$3,102	\$8,000	\$4,898

In FY 2011, an increase of \$351,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$9,498,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,249,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,543	\$4,027	\$11,157	\$7,130

In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,103,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$4,027,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$31,295	\$28,577	\$29,893	\$1,316
In FY 2011, an increase of \$535,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$218,981,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$804,000 is a technical adjustment for increased sustainment support costs. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,100,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$9,076,000 is a Professional Services Initiative reduction to CBP professional services. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$211,958,000 as a technical adjustment for the FY 11 Base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$42,517	\$53,919	\$37,682	(\$16,237)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$70,156,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$53,919,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$4,854	\$3,444	\$3,579	\$135
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,309,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,444,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$49	\$31	\$42	\$11
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$20,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$31,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$198,087	\$157,253	\$128,160	(\$29,093)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$20,963,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$141,845,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$133,715,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.				

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$93,625	\$116,049	\$103,416	(\$12,633)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$8,882,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$6,600,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,455,000 is for the Administrative Savings Initiative / Efficiency Review. In FY 2012, an increase of \$354,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems. In FY 2012, an increase of \$6,950,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$22,097	\$9,410	\$7,758	(\$1,652)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$1,109,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$3,844,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,301,000 as a technical adjustment to the FY 2011 base.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$400	\$825	\$0	(\$825)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$825,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection**

Air & Marine

Procurement

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
PPA: Procurement					
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	---	105	---	(105)
22.0	Transportation of things	---	35	---	(35)
23.2	Other rent	\$17	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$20	394	---	(394)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$1,812	3,472	1,965	(\$1,507)
25.2	Other Services	\$7,133	21,783	3,510	(\$18,273)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$2,127	5,926	1,076	(\$4,850)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$187	1,771	---	(\$1,771)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$41,957	37,463	40,245	\$2,782
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$35,672	10,871	1,888	(\$8,983)
31.0	Equipment	\$72,466	165,077	60,795	(\$104,282)
32.0	Land & Structures	\$550	15	---	(15)
	Total, Air and Marine - Procurement	\$161,941	\$246,912	\$109,479	(\$137,433)
	Unobligated balance, start of year		(\$101,303)		101,303
	Unobligated balance, end of year				---
	Total requirements	\$161,941	\$145,609	\$109,479	(\$36,130)

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel		\$0	\$105	\$0	(\$105)

In FY 2011, an increase of \$105,000 is FY 2010 carryover.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$35	\$0	(\$35)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$35,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$20	\$394	\$0	(\$394)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$394,000 is FY 2010 carryover.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,812	\$3,472	\$1,965	(\$1,507)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$235,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,272,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$7,133	\$21,783	\$3,510	(\$18,273)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$18,134,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$18,802,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, an increase of \$18,663,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$2,127	\$5,926	\$1,076	(\$4,850)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,679,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,171,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan.				
	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$187	\$1,771	\$0	(\$1,771)
In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$1,121,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$650,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan.				

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment		\$41,957	\$37,463	\$40,245	\$2,782
In FY 2012, an increase of \$16,507,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$13,725,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan.					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials		\$35,672	\$10,871	\$1,888	(\$8,983)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$2,871,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$4,069,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$2,931,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan. In FY 2012, an increase of \$888,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems.					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment		\$72,466	\$165,077	\$60,795	(\$104,282)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$79,749,000 is FY 2010 carryover. In FY 2012, an increase of \$10,399,000 is an object class realignment. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$6,000,000 is to fully non-recur for AMOC. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$8,000,000 is to fully non-recur for Marine Vessels. In FY 2012, a decrease of -\$24,132,000 is a reduction to the Air & Marine Recapitalization Plan. In FY 2012, an increase of \$3,200,000 is an annualization of the FY 2010 Border Security Supplemental for unmanned aircraft systems.					
		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Land & Structures		\$550	\$15	\$0	(\$15)
In FY 2011, an increase of \$15,000 is FY 2010 carryover.					

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee:

The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) created a series of user fees to recover certain costs incurred by Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Public Law 99-272, codified as 19 U.S.C. 58c (a)(1-8), established processing fees for air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers.

Collections from COBRA user fees are made available through permanent/indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. The fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account (No Year) at the U.S. Treasury. Excess collections, after reimbursements for inspectional overtime and preclearance costs are available without fiscal year limitation.

The COBRA statute mandates that the fee collections be used to pay for (in the order listed):

- All inspectional overtime
- Premium Pay
- Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (Agency Contribution)
- Excess Preclearance
- Foreign Language Proficiency Awards
- Enhanced Equipment and Support

The Trade Act 2002 (P.L. 107-210) section 337, codified as 19 USC 58c (b)(9)(A) (ii) and (b) (9)(B), authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment Courier Facilities (ECCF) fee to reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities. The original fee was set at 66 cents per individual airway bill or bill of lading. The Act also stipulated that the fee could be increased to a maximum of \$1.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading. The ECCF fee increased to \$1.00 effective July 2008. Congress also mandated that 50 percent of the ECCF collection be transferred to Treasury's General Fund.

Since collections from the ECCF are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account, for budgetary purposes, they are reported as part of the COBRA User Fees.

B. Budget Activities:

The collections support Customs and Border Protection Officers' salaries and benefits to ensure all carriers, passengers and their personal effects entering the U.S. are compliant with U.S. customs laws. To the extent that revenues are available, the estimated FY 2012 collections will fund some of the hierarchy of activities referenced above in the COBRA statute (i.e. inspectional overtime, premium

pay, etc). Because these fees are not set to be full cost recovery, the estimated revenues will not fund all of the authorized activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Collections for COBRA user fees and the ECCF are estimated at \$440,521,000 in FY 2012. COBRA and ECCF collections are projected to support 1,683 FTEs, 1683 positions in FY 2012.

CBP projected FY 2012 collections by applying global economic growth figures released by the Office of Management and Budget. Since historical revenue trends show that fluctuations in collections from the ECCF charge are correlated with collections from air passenger fees, CBP used the same anticipated economic growth rates to project revenues from this fee. The enacted amount for FY 2011 does not fully reflect the impact of the FY 2010 recession and its residual impact on FY 2011 projected collections. Therefore, the enacted FY 2011 is higher than the anticipated collections in FY 2010.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	1,538	\$390,166	1,683	\$393,000	1,683	\$440,521	---	\$47,521	---	---	---	\$47,521
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,538	\$390,166	1,683	\$393,000	1,683	\$440,521	---	\$47,521	---	\$0	---	\$47,521
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,538	\$390,166	1,683	\$393,000	1,683	\$440,521	---	\$47,521	---	\$0	---	\$47,521

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	1,538	1,538	\$390,166
2011 Annualized CR	1,683	1,683	393,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	-	47,521
2012 Current Services	1,683	1,683	440,521
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	1,683	1,683	440,521

The components of the COBRA User Fees account are: international air and sea passenger, commercial trucks, loaded/partially loaded rail cars, commercial vessels, private aircraft and vessels, dutiable mail, customs broker permits, barges/bulk carriers, cruise vessel passenger fees and express consignment carrier fees. Collecting fees to help recover the costs of providing customs inspections, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with barge, commercial passenger, vessel, truck, rail car, and aircraft processing. CBP collects Express Consignment Fees to help recover the costs of providing customs cargo inspection services to express consignment carriers or centralized hub facilities.” Each of these fees are set by statute, however, the current fee levels are not set at a level to recover the full costs of each of the programs. Remaining activities will be funded with appropriated funding.

The President’s FY 2012 Budget also includes a legislative proposal to lift the country exemptions for Mexico, Canada, and the Caribbean, which will increase collections by \$110 million. The Budget assumes implementation of this exemption by Q3 FY 2012 and therefore requests \$55 million in discretionary funding to cover half of the costs.

Revenues from these charges will support CBP’s inspection functions in meeting Strategic Goals Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation’s borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	1,538	1,538 ▲	\$390,166
FY 2011 Annualized CR	1,683	1,683	393,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Lifting of Country Exemptions.....	-		55,000 ▼
Total Increases.....	-	-	55,000
Decreases			
Reduction in anticipated user fee collections.....			(7,479) ▲
Total Decreases.....	-	-	(7,479)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	47,521
2012 Current Services	1,683	1,683	440,521
2012 Request	1,683	1,683	440,521
2011 to 2012 Total Change		-	47,521

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	1,538	1,538	\$390,166
FY 2011 Annualized CR	1,683	1,683	393,000
Increases	---	---	55,000
Decreases	---	---	(7,479)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	47,521
2012 Current Services	1,683	1,683	440,521
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	1,683	1,683	440,521
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	47,521

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	1,683	1,683	\$393,000	---	---	47,521	---	---	\$ ---	1,683	1,683	\$440,521	---	---	\$47,521
Total	1,683	1,683	\$393,000	---	---	\$47,521	---	---	\$0	1,683	1,683	\$440,521	---	---	\$47,521

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$86,443	\$86,622	\$97,599	\$10,977
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$204,917	205,342	231,365	26,023
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$71,126	71,274	80,307	9,033
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$362,486	\$363,238	\$409,271	\$46,033
Other Object Classes:				
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	8,594	8,612	9,703	1,091
24.0 Printing and reproduction	110	111	125	14
25.2 Other services	17,483	17,519	19,739	2,220
26.0 Supplies and materials	483	483	543	60
31.0 Equipment	1,010	1,011	1,140	129
Total, Other Object Classes	\$27,680	27,736	\$31,250	\$3,514
Total, Direct Obligations	\$390,166	\$390,974	\$440,521	\$49,547
Unobligated balance, start of year	(36,648)	(51,955)	(53,981)	(2,026)
Unobligated balance, end of year	51,955	53,981	53,981	---
Total requirements	\$405,473	\$393,000	\$440,521	47,521

Instructions (Do not print for final submission)

Total obligations reported should be direct obligations only. Include SF-1151 transfers, as well as annual, multi-year and no-year resources.

The section at the bottom of the exhibit on unobligated balances may be omitted if no multiple year authority is available. In general, the total requirements line will equal the budget authority shown on the Summary of Requirements exhibit. In cases where multiple object class displays are needed, the sum of all total requirements lines will equal the totals on the Summary of Requirements exhibit.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not applicable. Activities funded by COBRA User Fees are performed by U.S. Customs and Border protection Officers as part of their normal duties.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: COBRA		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$86,443	\$86,622	\$97,599	\$10,977
11.3	Other than perm	\$204,917	\$205,342	\$231,365	\$26,023
11.5	Other per comp	\$71,126	\$71,274	\$80,307	\$9,033
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$8,594	\$8,612	\$9,703	\$1,091
24.0	Printing	\$110	\$111	\$125	\$14
25.2	Other Services	\$17,483	\$17,519	\$19,739	\$2,220
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$483	\$483	\$543	\$60
31.0	Equipment	\$1,010	\$1,011	\$1,140	\$129
Total, COBRA		\$390,166	\$390,974	\$440,521	\$49,547
Full Time Equivalents		1,538	1,683	1,683	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(\$36,648)	(\$51,955)	(\$53,981)	(\$2,026)
Unobligated balance, end of year		\$51,955	\$53,981	\$53,981	\$0
Total requirements		\$405,473	\$393,000	\$440,521	\$47,521

PPA Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain customs services. The fees were created by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing. The fees are deposited in the Customs and Border Protection user Fee Account (No Year) at the U.S. Treasury. The excess of collections over inspectional overtime and preclearance are available without fiscal year limitation, except that \$30 million of such excess remains as a contingency for use in any year in which receipts are insufficient to cover the costs of providing the services described by the statute.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$362,486	\$363,238	\$409,271	\$46,033

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 1,683 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$8,594	\$8,612	\$9,703	\$1,091

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$110	\$111	\$125	\$14

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$17,483	\$17,519	\$19,739	\$2,220

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$483	\$483	\$543	\$60

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$1,010	\$1,011	\$1,140	\$129

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fees*



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Immigration Inspection User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Inspection User Fees:

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees for International Arrivals of air and sea passengers. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h) established the air and sea passenger fees to generate revenues that would reimburse “the appropriation for expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels”.

After the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), most of the immigration inspection functions were transferred to CBP. However, the detention and removal of inadmissible aliens and other activities related to investigations funded by Immigration Inspection User Fees (IUF) were transferred to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a result, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established in 2004 between CBP and ICE to determine the allocation of fee collection between the two DHS’ components.

B. Budget Activities:

The IUF collections support Customs and Border Protection Officers and help recover some of the costs of immigration inspection services and detention and removal of inadmissible aliens.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) share of the IUF collections for FY 2012 is estimated at \$527,629,000. The IUF is shared between CBP and ICE. IUF is composed of Administrative Carrier Fines and Airline and Vessel User Fees. While CBP retains 100% of Administrative Carrier Fines, 82.63% of the Airline and Vessel User Fees are received by CBP. The remaining 17.37% is collected by ICE. CBP will support 4,311 FTEs with its share of IUF collections. CBP projected FY 2012 collections by analyzing external statistics, including the FAA forecasts for passengers and OMB economic growth, as well as internal OFO projections.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,921	\$592,087	4,311	\$525,443	4,311	\$527,629		\$2,186	---	---	---	\$2,186
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,921	\$592,087	4,311	\$525,443	4,311	\$527,629	---	\$2,186	---	\$0	---	\$2,186
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,921	\$592,087	4,311	\$525,443	4,311	\$527,629	---	\$2,186	---	\$0	---	\$2,186

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	4,921	4,921	592,087
2011 Annualized CR	4,311	4,311	525,443
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	2,186
2011 Current Services	4,311	4,311	527,629
2012 Total Presidents Budget	4,311	4,311	527,629

Note: The estimated 4,921 FTEs to be supported by IUF collections were based on using a higher projected collection (\$596 million) than the one enacted for FY 2010. FTEs were adjusted accordingly for FY 2011.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As established in a Memorandum of Agreement between CBP and ICE, funds from the Immigration Inspection User Fee account are used by CBP (82.63%) and ICE (17.37%) to recover some of the costs of immigration inspection services and detention and removal of inadmissible aliens associated with inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels. At air and sea ports of entry specifically, the fees cover some of the costs of immigration personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. Revenues from these charges will support CBP's inspection functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	4,921	4,921	\$592,087
FY 2011 Annualized CR	4,311	4,311	525,443
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts			2,186
Total Increases.....	-	-	2,186
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,186
2012 Current Services	4,311	4,311	527,629
2012 Request	4,311	4,311	527,629
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	2,186

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	4,921	4,921	\$592,087
FY 2011 Annualized CR	4,311	4,311	525,443
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	---	2,186
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	2,186
2012 Current Services	4,311	4,311	527,629
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	4,311	4,311	527,629
2011 to 2012 Total Change		---	2,186

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,311	4,311	\$525,443	---	---	2,186	---	---	---	4,311	4,311	\$527,629	---	---	\$2,186
Total	4,311	4,311	\$525,443	---	---	\$2,186	---	---	\$0	4,311	4,311	\$527,629	---	---	\$2,186

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$315,415	\$317,466	\$318,787	\$1,321
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,503	---	---	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	81,361	91,237	91,617	380
12.1 Benefits	135,709	112,153	112,620	467
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$533,989	\$520,856	\$523,023	\$2,167
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	6,166	487	489	2
22.0 Transportation of things	26	2	2	0
23.1 GSA rent	20,908	1,651	1,657	7
23.2 Other rent	220	17	17	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	6,524	515	517	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction	170	13	13	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	363	29	29	0
25.2 Other services	18,577	1,467	1,473	6
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	962	76	76	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	22	2	2	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	26	2	2	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	3,046	240	241	1
31.0 Equipment	1,004	79	80	0
42.0 Indemnity	85	7	7	0
Total, Other Object Classes	\$58,099	\$4,587	\$4,605	\$18
Total, Direct Obligations	\$592,087	\$525,443	\$527,629	\$2,186
Unobligated balance, start of year	(84,035)	(18,372)	(18,372)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	18,372	18,372	18,372	---
Total requirements	\$526,425	\$525,443	\$527,629	2,186

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Activities funded by Immigration User Fees are performed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers as part of their normal duties.

H. PPA: Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Funding Schedule**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: IUF		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
Object Classes:		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
11.1	Perm Positions	\$315,415	\$317,466	\$318,787	\$1,321
11.3	Other than perm	1,503	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	81,361	91,237	91,617	380
12.1	Benefits	135,709	112,153	112,620	467
21.0	Travel	6,166	487	489	2
22.0	Transportation of things	26	2	2	0
23.1	GSA rent	20,908	1,651	1,657	7
23.2	Other rent	220	17	17	0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	6,524	515	517	2
24.0	Printing	170	13	13	0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	363	29	29	0
25.2	Other Services	18,577	1,467	1,473	6
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	962	76	76	0
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	22	2	2	0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	26	2	2	0
26.0	Supplies & materials	3,046	240	241	1
31.0	Equipment	1,004	79	80	0
42.0	Indemnity	85	7	7	0
Total, IUF		\$592,087	\$525,443	\$527,629	\$2,186
Full Time Equivalents		4,921	4,311	4,311	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(84,035)	(18,372)	(18,372)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		18,372	18,372	18,372	---
Total requirements		\$526,425	\$525,443	\$527,629	\$2,186

PPA Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees for processing commercial air and sea passengers. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h) established the two fees to generate revenues that would reimburse "the appropriation for expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels."

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$533,989	\$520,856	\$523,023	\$2,167

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 4,311 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$6,166	\$487	\$489	\$2

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$26	\$2	\$2	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$20,908	\$1,651	\$1,657	\$7

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$220	\$17	\$17	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$6,524	\$515	\$517	\$2

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$170	\$13	\$13	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$363	\$29	\$29	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$18,577	\$1,467	\$1,473	\$6

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$962	\$76	\$76	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of facilities	\$22	\$2	\$2	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$26	\$2	\$2	\$0

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$3,046	\$240	\$241	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$1,004	\$79	\$80	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$85	\$7	\$7	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Land Border Inspection Fee



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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Land Border Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Land Border Inspection Fee

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the Land Border Inspection fees to recover costs incurred in the following categories involving the operation of various programs:

- Overtime inspection services;
- Expansion, operation and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control;
- The hiring of temporary and permanent inspectors;
- Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes;
- Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and
- Administrative expenses of account.

The following fees are deposited into the Land Border Inspection Fee account:

- Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL) - \$42
- Arrival/Departure Land Border (I-94) - \$6
- Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I-94W) - \$6
- Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68) - \$16
- Canadian Boat Landing Permit Family (I-68) - \$32
- Replacement of Papers for Non-resident Mexican Crossing (I-190) - \$26
- NEXUS - \$50 (every five years)
- SENTRI (Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection) - \$129 (individuals); \$160 (families). Both fees cover five years.
- Fast (Free and Secure Trade Program) Driver Application Fee - \$50 (every five years)

B. Budget Activities:

The Land Border Inspection collections support Customs and Border Protection Officers' inspection services, and operation and maintenance costs. To the extent funds are available from the LBIF account; the CBP appropriations can be reimbursed for its full costs of inspections services at land border points of entry. In addition to the activities mentioned above, CBP uses expenses included in the statute as a hierarchy for reimbursing the appropriation for minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Collections for Land Border Inspection Fees are estimated at \$28,909,000 in FY 2012. This estimate is based on growth of the overall economy (Gross Domestic Product), as projected by the Congressional Budget Office. CBP is projecting to support 287 FTEs, 287 positions, with collections from the Land Border Inspection Fees.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Immigration Enforcement Fines	287	\$30,482	287	\$28,598	287	\$28,909		\$311	---	---	---	\$311
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	287	\$30,482	287	\$28,598	287	\$28,909	---	\$311	---	\$0	---	\$311
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	287	\$30,482	287	\$28,598	287	\$28,909	---	\$311	---	\$0	---	\$311

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Land Border Inspection Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	287	287	30,482
2011 Annualized CR	287	287	28,598
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	311
2012 Current Services	287	287	28,909
2012 Total Presidents Budget	287	287	28,909

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized by law, Land Border Inspection Fees are used to recover part of CBP's costs of immigration inspections at land border ports of entry. This includes inspections of pedestrians, buses, passenger occupancy vehicles, and rail cars. It also includes antiterrorism efforts, dedicated lane programs, and forms processing. These collections will support CBP's immigration law enforcement functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals.....	287	287	\$30,482
2011 Annualized CR.....	287	287	\$28,598
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts	-	-	311
Total Increases.....	-	-	311
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	-	-	311
2012 Current Services.....	287	287	28,909
2012 Request	287	287	28,909
2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	-	-	311

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	287	287	\$30,482
2011 Annualized CR	287	287	28,598
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	---	311
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	311
2012 Current Services	287	287	28,909
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	287	287	28,909
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	311

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Land Border Inspection Fee	287	287	\$28,598	---	---	\$311	---	---	\$---	287	287	\$28,909	---	---	\$311
Total	287	287	\$28,598	---	---	\$311	---	---	\$0	287	287	\$28,909	---	---	\$311

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$17,984	\$16,165	\$16,341	\$176
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	6,286	6,973	7,049	76
12.1 Benefits	6,209	5,156	5,212	56
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$30,479	\$28,294	\$28,602	\$308
Other Object Classes:				
25.2 Other services	2	304	307	3
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2	\$304	\$307	\$3
Total, Direct Obligations	\$30,482	\$28,598	\$28,909	\$311
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,377)	(2,695)	(2,695)	
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,695	2,695	2,695	
Total requirements	\$30,800	\$28,598	\$28,909	311

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Land Border		2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$17,984	\$16,165	\$16,341	\$176
11.5	Other per comp	6,286	6,973	7,049	76
12.1	Benefits	6,209	5,156	5,212	56
25.2	Other Services	2	304	307	3
Total, Land Border		\$30,482	\$28,598	\$28,909	\$311
Full Time Equivalents		287	287	287	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,377)	(2,695)	(2,695)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,695	2,695	2,695	---
Total requirements		\$30,800	\$28,598	\$28,909	\$311

PPA Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes

- Overtime inspection services;
- Expansion, operation and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control;
- The hiring of temporary and permanent inspectors;
- Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes;
- Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and
- Administrative expenses of account.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$30,479	\$28,294	\$28,602	\$308

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 287 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$2	\$304	\$307	\$3

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Immigration Enforcement Fines



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F. Permanent Positions by Grade.....	N/A
G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	N/A
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Enforcement Fines

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Enforcement Fines:

Section 382 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208; IIRIRA) created the Immigration Enforcement Account (IEA). In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines, such as those fines levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States after being so ordered.

B. Budget Activities:

To the extent collections are available, they can be used to support Customs and Border Protection Officers' activities, which may include: identification, investigation, apprehension, detention and remove criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Based on prior year collections, the FY 2012 Immigration Enforcement Fines estimated collections are \$1,041,000. Since violations of the law are not easily quantifiable, enforcement related collections are relatively fluid. CBP will support 23 FTEs, 23 positions with collections from Immigration Enforcement Fines in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Immigration Enforcement Fines	23	\$142	23	\$1,037	23	\$1,041		\$4	---	---	---	\$4
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	23	\$142	23	\$1,037	23	\$1,041	---	\$4	---	\$0	---	\$4
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	23	\$142	23	\$1,037	23	\$1,041	---	\$4	---	\$0	---	\$4

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Immigration Enforcement Fines

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	23	23	142
2011 Annualized CR	23	23	1037
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4
2012 Current Services	23	23	1,041
2012 Request	23	23	1,041

These funds can be used to support a variety of activities, including: the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens at air and sea ports of entry in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities. Revenues from these fines will support CBP's immigration law enforcement functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	23	23	\$142
2011 Annualized CR	23	23	\$1,037
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts	-	-	4
Total Increases.....	-	-	4
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4
2012 Current Services	23	23	1,041
2012 Request	23	23	1,041
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	4

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	23	23	\$142
2011 Annualized CR	23	23	1,037
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	4
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	4
2012 Current Services	23	23	1,041
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	23	23	1,041
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	4

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Immigration Enforcement Fines	23	23	\$1,037	---	---	\$4	---	---	\$0	23	23	\$1,041	---	---	\$4
Total	23	23	\$1,037	---	---	\$4	---	---	\$0	23	23	\$1,041	---	---	\$4

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$42	\$547	\$549	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	100	162	162	---
12.1 Benefits	---	328	330	2
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$142	\$1,037	\$1,041	\$4
Total, Other Object Classes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Direct Obligations	\$142	\$1,037	\$1,041	\$4
Unobligated balance, start of year	(7)	(72)	(72)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	72	72	72	---
Total requirements	\$208	\$1,037	\$1,041	\$4

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs & Border Protection Immigration Enforcement Fines

Funding Schedule (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$42	\$547	\$549	\$2
11.5 Other per comp	100	162	162	---
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay				---
12.1 Benefits	---	328	330	2
Total, Immigration Enforcement Fines	\$142	\$1,037	\$1,041	\$4
Unobligated balance, start of year	(7)	(72)	(72)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	72	72	72	---
Total requirements	\$208	\$1,037	\$1,041	\$4
Full Time Equivalents	23	23	23	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Immigration Enforcement account was established under Section 382 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996. Previously, similar fines were collected and deposited into the Immigration User Fee account. In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines, such as those levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States after being so ordered.

The authorized uses of this funds consist of: the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$142	\$1,037	\$1,041	\$4

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 23 FTEs.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Global Entry User Fee



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D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	N/A
E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class	6
F. Permanent Positions by Grade.....	N/A
G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	N/A
H. PPA Budget Justifications.....	7
I. Changes In FTE.....	N/A
J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity.....	N/A

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection GLOBAL ENTRY

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Global Entry

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The Program established an international registered traveler program that incorporated available technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. Travelers must be pre-approved for the Global Entry program. All applicants undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. Global Entry allows expedited clearance for those pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Though intended for frequent international travelers, there is no minimum number of trips necessary to qualify for the program. Participants may enter the United States by using automated kiosks located at select airports.

In addition, Section 565 (3) (B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the Program. The implementing regulation to establish an application fee for Global Entry was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)). Based on program's cost estimates and enrollment projections, it was concluded that a charge of \$100 per application should produce enough revenue to recover the full cost of processing Global Entry applications. CBP is authorized to conduct a review of the Global Entry application charge to ensure that the costs of the program continue to be fully covered by the charge.

B. Budget Activities:

The Global Entry collections support Customs and Border Protection Officers screening and processing of international passengers into the U.S. Though collections for Global Entry began in FY 2008, actual obligations started in FY 2010, resulting in carryover each year since the inception of the Program.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Office of Field Operations is projecting to process a total of 26,150 enrollees in FY 2012. Based on projected enrollment the FY 2012 estimated Global Entry collections are \$2,615,000. Collections from the Global Entry fee will support 40 FTEs, 40 positions.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Global Entry User Fees	---	\$3,214	40	\$2,500	40	\$2,615		\$115	---	---	---	\$115
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$3,214	40	\$2,500	40	\$2,615	---	\$115	---	\$0	---	\$115
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$3,214	40	\$2,500	40	\$2,615	---	\$115	---	\$0	---	\$115

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Global Entry Fee Collection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	3,214
2011 Annualized CR	40	40	2,500
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	115
2012 Current Services	40	40	2,615
2012 Request	40	40	2,615

The Global Entry Program authorizes the use of available technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. Currently there is a \$100 per applicant fee charged to cover the costs of this program. This fee will be reviewed to ensure that the fee is set at an appropriate level to recover the full costs of operating the program. Revenues from this fee will support CBP's inspection functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$3,214
2011 Annualized CR	40	40	2,500
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts	-	-	115
Total Increases.....	-	-	115
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	115
2012 Current Services	40	40	2,615
 Program Changes			
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
 2012 Request	40	40	2,615
 2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	115

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$3,214
2011 Annualized CR	40	40	2,500
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	115
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	115
2012 Current Services	40	40	2,615
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	40	40	2,615
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	115

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Global Entry User Fee	40	40	\$2,500	---	---	\$115	---	---	\$---	40	40	\$2,615	---	---	\$115
Total	40	40	\$2,500	---	---	\$115	---	---	\$0	40	40	\$2,615	---	---	\$115

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$0	\$1,350	\$1,412	\$62
12.1 Benefits	---	1,150	1,203	53
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,615	\$115
25.2 Other services	3,214			---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,214	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Direct Obligations	\$3,214	\$2,500	\$2,615	\$115
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,279)	(4,055)	(4,055)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	4,055	4,055	4,055	---
Total requirements	\$4,990	\$2,500	\$2,615	\$115

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Entry		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	\$1,350	\$1,412	\$62
12.1	Benefits	---	1,150	1,203	53
25.2	Other Services	3,214	---	---	---
Total, Global Entry		\$3,214	\$2,500	\$2,615	\$115
Full Time Equivalents		---	40	40	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,279)	(4,055)	(4,055)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		4,055	4,055	4,055	---
Total requirements		\$4,990	\$2,500	\$2,615	\$115

PPA Mission Statement

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The Program established an international registered traveler program that incorporated available technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. In addition, Section 565 (3)(B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the Program. The current fee rate has been set at \$100 per applicant.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,615	\$115

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 40 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$3,214	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request does not include an amount for Other Services.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee



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A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language.....	N/A
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G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	N/A
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I. Changes In FTE.....	N/A
J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity.....	N/A

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Electronic System for Travel Authorization:

Public Law 110-53 or the 9/11 Act (or the Act) includes language to establish an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States to avoid security risks. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA or the System). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program (VWP) travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel.

Section 711 (h)(3)(B) of the Act, authorizes the Secretary of DHS to consider establishing a fee via regulation to recover the cost of operating and administering the System. CBP conducted a fee study and published the results of that study in an interim final rule in August 2010. This rule set the fee at \$4.00 per application to recover the full costs associated with operating ESTA. The authorization to travel to the United States is valid for a two year period; for example a single user would only have to pay once during the two year period.

B. Budget Activities:

The ESTA collections support Office of Field Operations salaries and other services to administer ESTA.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Office of Field Operations estimates that over 11 million applications will be processed by CBP in FY 2012. Collections from ESTA applicants will support 24 FTEs, 24 positions. CBP estimates collections of \$44,524,000 in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for for Travel Authorization (ESTA) User Fee
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
ESTA user fee	---	\$0	24	\$43,651	24	\$44,524		\$873	---	---	---	\$873
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$0	24	\$43,651	24	\$44,524	---	\$873	---	\$0	---	\$873
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$0	24	\$43,651	24	\$44,524	---	\$873	---	\$0	---	\$873

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	0	0	0
2011 Annualized CR	24	24	43,651
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	0	873
2012 Current Services	24	24	44,524
2012 Program Change	0	0	0
2012 Request	24	24	44,524

All passengers from countries that are part of the VWP are required to submit an application via ESTA to determine eligibility to travel to the United States. A passenger whose ESTA application has been rejected must apply for a visa before traveling to the United States. Revenues from this charge will support CBP's inspection functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for for Travel Authorization (ESTA) User Fee
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	-	-	-
2011 Annualized CR	24	24	43,651
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	
Increases	-	-	
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts.....	-	-	873
Total Increases	-	-	873
Decreases	-	-	
Total Decreases	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	873
2012 Current Services	24	24	44,524
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2012 Request	24	24	44,524
2011 to 2012 Total Change		-	873

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for for Travel Authorization (ESTA) User Fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$0
2011 Annualized CR	24	24	43,651
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	873
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	873
2012 Current Services	24	24	44,524
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
2012 Total Request	24	24	44,524
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	873

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 ESTA	24	24	\$43,651	---	---	\$873	---	---	\$---	24	24	\$44,524	---	---	\$873
Total	24	24	\$43,651	---	---	\$873	---	---	\$0	24	24	\$44,524	---	---	\$873

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for for Travel Authorization (ESTA) User Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	---	\$3,317	\$3,384	\$67
12.1 Benefits	---	829	845	16
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$0	\$4,146	\$4,229	\$83
25.2 Other services	---	39,505	40,295	790
Total, Other Object Classes	\$0	\$39,505	\$40,295	\$790
Total, Direct Obligations	\$0	\$43,651	\$44,524	\$873
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	(1,830)	(1,830)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,830	1,830	1,830	---
Total requirements	\$1,830	\$43,651	\$44,524	873

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for for Travel Authorization (ESTA) User Fee
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: ESTA		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	\$3,317	\$3,384	\$67
12.1	Benefits	---	829	845	16
25.2	Other Services	---	39,505	40,295	790
Total, ESTA		\$0	\$43,651	\$44,524	\$873
Full Time Equivalents		---	24	24	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	(1,830)	(1,830)	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,830	1,830	1,830	---
Total requirements		\$1,830	\$43,651	\$44,524	\$873

PPA Mission Statement

Public Law 110-53 or the 9/11 Act (or the Act) includes language to establish an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States to avoid security risks. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA or the System). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all VISA Waiver (VWP) travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$4,146	\$4,229	\$83

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 24 FTEs.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$0	\$39,505	\$40,295	\$790

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

Department of Homeland Security

US Customs and Border Protection

APHIS User Fees



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A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language	N/A
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D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	N/A
E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class	6
F. Permanent Positions by Grade.....	N/A
G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	N/A
H. PPA Budget Justifications	7
I. Changes In FTE.....	N/A
J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity	N/A

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

APHIS User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview:

Section 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) authorized United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect user fees for various services. The law codified as 21 U.S.C. 136a authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe and collect fees to recover the costs of providing Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) services for international arrivals of passengers, conveyances, animals, plants and agricultural goods at Ports of Entry. This authority establishes fees on five modes of international passenger transportation: (i) commercial aircraft, (ii) sea going vessels, (iii) trucks with single entry, (iv) trucks operating under a multiple entry decal, and (v) loaded rail cars. In FY 2010, revenues from AQI (or Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)) user fees were used to reimburse 75% of the costs incurred in providing inspection services.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), APHIS' responsibility for inspecting passenger declarations and cargo manifests, international air passengers, baggage, cargo, and conveyances and holding suspect articles in quarantine to prevent the introduction of plant or animal diseases. Section of 421(f) in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, mandates DHS/CBP and USDA/APHIS to agree on a periodic transfer of funds from the latter to the former to cover its agricultural inspectional costs. Under an MOA between DHS/CBP and USDA/APHIS, CBP received approximately 63 percent of the collections from the APHIS user fees in FY 2009. CBP expects to maintain a similar share in FY 2011 and 2012.

B. Budget Activities:

CBP agriculture specialists and officers perform biological and agricultural inspections to prevent the entry of organisms that might be used for biological warfare or terrorism and the introduction of harmful agriculture pests and diseases into the United States.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Based on APHIS' estimates, CBP's share from APHIS user fees in FY 2012 is \$323,000,000. This represents a \$4,528,000 increase from the requested amount in FY 2011. CBP requests 2,332 FTEs, 2,332 positions, to support APHIS in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
APHIS User Fees	2,332	\$322,627	2,332	\$320,000	2,332	323,000	---	\$3,000	---	3,000	---	\$0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,332	\$322,627	2,332	\$320,000	2,332	323,000	---	\$3,000	---	\$3,000	---	\$0
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,332	\$322,627	2,332	\$320,000	2,332	323,000	---	\$3,000	---	\$3,000	---	\$0

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: APHIS User Fees

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	2,332	2,332	\$322,627
2011 Annualized CR	2,332	2,332	320,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,332
2012 Current Services	2,332	2,332	323,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	0
2012 Request	2,332	2,332	323,000

APHIS funds will be used for international air passenger, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessel, commercial truck (per crossing and annual decal) and loaded rail car inspectional activities associated with the APHIS user fees. Revenues from these charges will support CBP's inspection functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1, Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel; and 2, Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders, and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	2,332	2,332	\$322,627
2011 Annualized CR	2,332	2,332	320,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	2,332	2,332	320,000
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts			3,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	3,000
2012 Request	2,332	2,332	323,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	3,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	2,332	2,332	\$322,627
2011 Annualized CR	2,332	2,332	320,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases in fees	---		---
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	---
2012 Current Services	2,332	2,332	320,000
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---		3,000
2012 Total Request	2,332	2,332	323,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	3,000

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 APHIS User Fees	2,332	2,332	\$320,000	---	---		---	---	\$ 3,000	2,332	2,332	\$323,000	---	---	\$3,000
Total	2,332	2,332	\$320,000	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$3,000	2,332	2,332	\$323,000	---	---	\$3,000

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$180,953	\$192,142	\$194,874	\$2,732
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	904	40	41	1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	42,288	40,222	40,794	572
12.1 Benefits	75,098	63,025	63,921	896
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$299,243	\$295,429	\$299,629	\$4,200
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	3,451	3,401	3,449	48
22.0 Transportation of things	11	11	11	0
23.1 GSA rent	10,708	10,552	10,702	150
23.2 Other rent	434	428	434	6
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,412	1,391	1,411	20
24.0 Printing and reproduction	85	83	85	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	356	351	356	5
25.2 Other services	3,270	3,222	3,268	46
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	1,712	1,687	1,711	24
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	788	777	788	11
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	90	89	90	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	888	875	888	12
31.0 Equipment	178	175	178	2
Total, Other Object Classes	\$23,384	\$23,043	\$23,371	\$328
Total, Direct Obligations	\$322,627	\$318,472	\$323,000	\$4,528
Unobligated balance, start of year	(10,568)	(167)	(1,695)	
Unobligated balance, end of year	167	1,695	1,695	
Total requirements	\$312,226	\$320,000	\$323,000	3,000

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection

APHIS User Fees

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
PPA: APHIS	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$180,953	192,142	194,874	2,732
11.3 Other than perm	904	40	41	1
11.5 Other per comp	42,288	40,222	40,794	572
12.1 Benefits	75,098	63,025	63,921	896
21.0 Travel	3,451	3,401	3,449	48
22.0 Transportation of things	11	11	11	0
23.1 GSA rent	10,708	10,552	10,702	150
23.2 Other rent	434	428	434	6
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1,412	1,391	1,411	20
24.0 Printing	85	83	85	1
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	356	351	356	5
25.2 Other Services	3,270	3,222	3,268	46
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,712	1,687	1,711	24
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	788	777	788	11
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	90	89	90	1
26.0 Supplies & materials	888	875	888	12
31.0 Equipment	178	175	178	2
Total, APHIS	\$322,627	\$318,472	\$323,000	\$4,528
Full Time Equivalents	2,332	2,332	2,332	---
Unobligated balance, start of year	(10,568)	(167)	(1,695)	(1,528)
Unobligated balance, end of year	167	1,695	1,695	---
Total requirements	\$312,226	\$320,000	\$323,000	\$3,000

PPA Mission Statement

Section 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) authorized USAD to collect user fees for various services. The law codified as 21 U.S.C. 136 established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known to CBP as the APHIS user fees. The six established processing fees are for international air passengers, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessels, commercial trucks, commercial truck decals, and loaded rail cars. The revenues from these fees are used to reimburse 75% of the costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$299,243	\$295,429	\$299,629	\$4,200

Salaries and benefits costs for 2,332 FTEs.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$3,451	\$3,401	\$3,449	\$48

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$10,708	\$10,552	\$10,702	\$150

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$434	\$428	\$434	\$6

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$1,412	\$1,391	\$1,411	\$20

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Printing	\$85	\$83	\$85	\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$356	\$351	\$356	\$5

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Services	\$3,270	\$3,222	\$3,268	\$46

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,712	\$1,687	\$1,711	\$24

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$788	\$777	\$788	\$11

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$90	\$89	\$90	\$1

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$888	\$875	\$888	\$12

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$178	\$175	\$178	\$2

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Small Airport User Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Small Airport User Fee:

The Small Airport User Fee is authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c (b) (9) (A) (i). The Small Airport User Fee program authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the user fee airport and Customs and Border Protection, and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

B. Budget Activities:

The MOA includes provisions for payment of a flat initial start-up fee and an annual recurring fee. The fees do not cover overtime or certain computer and telecommunications costs that are paid separately by the airport authority. Currently, CBP supports 47 Small User Fee airports. In FY 2012, CBP expects to begin operations at Ellington Field in Houston, Texas.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Based on the anticipated \$8,167,000 in collections from the Small Airport User Fee, CBP will support 54 FTEs, 54 positions.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2012 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Headquarters Personnel Compensation	54	\$6,086	54	\$8,000	54	\$8,167		\$167	---	---	---	\$167
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	54	\$6,086	54	\$8,000	54	\$8,167	---	\$167	---	\$0	---	\$167
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	54	\$6,086	54	\$8,000	54	\$8,167	---	\$167	---	\$0	---	\$167

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Small Airport User Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	54	54	6,086
2011 Annualized CR	54	54	8,000
2012 Adjustment-to-Base	-	-	167
2012 Current Services	54	54	8,167
2012 Request	54	54	8,167

The Small Airport User Fee program authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The amount charged is determined by how many CBP Officers are stationed at the port and whether it is a new or existing facility. Revenue from this fee will support CBP in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals.....	54	54	\$6,086
2011 Annualized CR.....	54	54	8,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Increase to Small Airports	-	-	167
Total Increases.....	-	-	167
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	-	-	167
2012 Current Services.....	54	54	8,167
2012 Request	54	54	8,167
 2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	-	-	167

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	54	54	\$6,086
2011 Annualized CR	54	54	8,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	167
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	167
2012 Current Services	54	54	8,167
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	54	54	8,167
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	167

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Headquarters Personnel Compensation	54	54	\$8,000	---	---	167	---	---	\$---	---	---	---	54	54	\$8,167
Total	54	54	\$8,000	---	---	\$167	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	54	54	\$8,167

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$3,927	\$4,686	\$4,687	\$1
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	4	4	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	259	1,569	1,570	1
12.1 Benefits	1,792	1,703	1,704	1
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$5,978	\$7,962	\$7,965	\$3
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	42	78	78	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	19	36	36	---
25.2 Other services	7	12	12	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	19	35	35	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	20	37	37	---
31.0 Equipment	2	3	3	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$108	\$202	\$202	\$0
Total, Direct Obligations	\$6,086	\$8,164	\$8,167	\$3
Unobligated balance, start of year	(16,762)	(16,239)	(16,075)	164
Unobligated balance, end of year	16,239	16,075	16,075	---
Total requirements	\$5,563	\$8,000	\$8,167	167

H. PPA Budget Justification

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Small Airports		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$3,927	\$4,686	\$4,687	\$1
11.3	Other than perm	---	4	4	---
11.5	Other per comp	259	1,569	1,570	1
12.1	Benefits	1,792	1,703	1,704	1
21.0	Travel	42	78	78	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	19	36	36	---
25.2	Other Services	7	12	12	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	19	35	35	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	20	37	37	---
31.0	Equipment	2	3	3	---
Total, Small Airports		\$6,086	\$8,164	\$8,167	\$3
Full Time Equivalents		54	54	54	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(16,762)	(16,239)	(14,762)	1,477
Unobligated balance, end of year		16,239	16,075	14,762	(1,313)
Total requirements		\$5,563	\$8,000	\$8,167	\$167

PPA Mission Statement

Small Airport Facilities is authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under Title 19 U.S.C. 58C (b)(9)(A)(i). The User Fee Airports Program authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement between the small airport facility and the agency, and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$5,978	\$7,962	\$7,965	\$3

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 54 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$42	\$78	\$78	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$19	\$36	\$36	\$0

Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$7	\$12	\$12	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$19	\$35	\$35	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$20	\$37	\$37	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Puerto Rico Trust Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Puerto Rico Trust Fund:

Title 48 U.S.C. 740 authorizes the collections of duties and taxes in Puerto Rico and the creation of the Puerto Rico Trust Fund (PRTF). Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties and taxes, are transferred to Puerto Rico's Treasury (Hacienda), to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. The Government of Puerto Rico negotiates biennial agreements with CBP's Office of Air and Marine (OAM) and Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) to cover the costs of performing their functions in Puerto Rico. CBP transfers funds to OAM and ICE from the trust fund based on the agreement negotiated.

B. Budget Activities:

The PRTF collections support the inspection of passengers and merchandise entering Puerto Rico from foreign locations, and to combat criminal elements that have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the mainland of the U.S.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP projects collections to total \$91,779,000 in FY 2012. The collections of import duties and certain taxes deposited in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund will support 529 FTEs, 529 positions.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 Annualized CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	529	\$80,514	529	\$89,980	529	\$91,779		\$1,799	---	---	---	\$1,799
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	529	\$80,514	529	\$89,980	529	\$91,779	---	\$1,799	---	\$0	---	\$1,799
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	529	\$80,514	529	\$89,980	529	\$91,779	---	\$1,799	---	\$0	---	\$1,799

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Puerto Rico Trust Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	529	529	80,514
2011 President's Budget	529	529	89,980
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,799
2012 Current Services	529	529	91,779
2012 Total Request	529	529	91,779

CBP is authorized to use collections in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund to cover its costs related to the collections of duties and taxes in Puerto Rico. CBP's Office of Air and Marine and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) negotiate biennial agreements with Puerto Rico's Treasury that are funded with the anticipated surplus Puerto Rico expects to receive after CBP covers its customs related costs. Revenues from import duties and taxes will support CBP's inspection functions in meeting Strategic Goals 1. Secure the Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel and the Quadrennial Homeland Security Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	529	529	\$80,514
FY 2011 Annualized CR	529	529	89,980
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase/Decrease in Collections/Receipts	-	-	1,799
Total Increases.....	-	-	1,799
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,799
2012 Current Services	529	529	91,779
2012 Request	529	529	91,779
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	1,799

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
US Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

		2012 Request													
		Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount											
FY 2010 Actuals		529	529	\$80,514											
FY 2011 Annualized CR		529	529	89,980											
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)															
Increases		---	---	1,799											
Total Adjustments-to-Base		---	---	1,799											
2012 Current Services		529	529	91,779											
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)															
2012 Total Request		529	529	91,779											
2011 to 2012 Total Change		---	---	1,799											
Program Project Activity	2011 Annualized CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	529	529	\$89,980	---	---	1,799	---	---	\$ ---	529	529	\$91,779	---	---	\$1,799
Total	529	529	\$89,980	---	---	\$1,799	---	---	\$0	529	529	\$91,779	---	---	\$1,799

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	16,410	19,701	20,095	394
11.3	Other than perm	567	381	389	8
11.5	Other per comp	3,421	2,301	2,347	46
12.1	Benefits	10,228	10,719	10,933	214
21.0	Travel	877	1,000	1,020	20
22.0	Transportation of things	103	118	120	2
23.1	GSA rent	195	223	227	4
23.2	Other rent	101	115	118	2
23.3	Communication, Utiliti	2,928	3,338	3,405	67
25.1	Advisory & Assistance S	7	8	8	0
25.2	Other Services	8,752	9,978	10,177	199
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Acc	27,940	31,855	32,491	637
25.4	Operation & maintenanc	3,799	4,332	4,418	87
25.6	Medical care	3	4	4	0
25.7	Operation & maintenanc	2,261	2,577	2,629	52
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,580	1,801	1,837	36
31.0	Equipment	1,341	1,529	1,560	31
Total, Object Class		\$80,514	\$89,980	\$91,779	\$1,799
Total, Direct Obligations					
		\$80,514	\$89,980	\$91,779	\$1,799

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	2011 -
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	2012
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	2	3	3	---
GS-14	8	9	9	---
GS-13	26	33	33	---
GS-12	59	62	62	---
GS-11	337	307	307	---
GS-9	25	28	28	---
GS-7	50	46	46	---
GS-6	1	2	2	---
GS-5	15	27	27	---
GS-4	4	3	3	---
GS-3	2	4	4	---
GS-2	---	5	5	---
Total Permanent Positions	529	529	529	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	529	529	529	---
FTE	529	529	529	---
Headquarters	---	---	---	---
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	529	529	529	---
Total Permanent Positions	529	529	529	---
Average ES Salary	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 55,335	\$ 57,106	\$ 58,291	\$ 1,185
Average GS Grade	11	10	10	0

H. PPA Budget Justification

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 Annualized CR	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$16,410	\$19,701	\$20,095	\$394
11.3	Other than perm	567	381	389	8
11.5	Other per comp	3,421	2,301	2,347	46
12.1	Benefits	10,228	10,719	10,933	214
21.0	Travel	877	699	713	14
22.0	Transportation of things	103	160	163	3
23.1	GSA rent	195	232	237	5
23.2	Other rent	101	59	60	1
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2,928	1,964	2,003	39
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	7	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	8,752	46,120	47,042	922
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	27,940	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	3,799	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	3	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,261	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,580	845	862	17
31.0	Equipment	1,341	1,103	1,125	22
44.0	Refunds		5,696	5,810	114
Total, Puerto Rico Trust Fund		\$80,514	\$89,980	\$91,779	\$1,799
Total requirements		\$80,514	\$89,980	\$91,779	\$1,799
Full Time Equivalent		529	529	529	---

PPA Mission Statement

The duties and taxes related to the Puerto Rico Trust Fund are authorized under Title 48 U.S.C. 740. The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico, less the costs of providing inspection and law enforcement services, are paid into the treasury of Puerto Rico, to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. These funds are intended to combat criminal elements who have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the mainland of the U.S.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$30,626	\$33,102	\$33,764	\$662

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 529 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$662,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Travel	\$877	\$699	\$713	\$14

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$14,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$103	\$160	\$163	\$3

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$3,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$195	\$232	\$237	\$5

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$5,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$101	\$59	\$60	\$1

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$1,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charg	\$2,928	\$1,964	\$2,003	\$39

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$39,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	<u>2010 Actuals</u>	<u>2011 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	<u>2010 Actuals</u>	<u>2011 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Other Services	\$8,752	\$46,120	\$47,042	\$922

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 budget includes an increase of \$922,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	<u>2010 Actuals</u>	<u>2011 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$27,940	\$0	\$0	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request has no change

	<u>2010 Actuals</u>	<u>2011 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$3,799	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	<u>2010 Actuals</u>	<u>2011 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$2,261	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	<u>2010 Actuals</u>	<u>2011 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Supplies & materials	\$1,580	\$845	\$862	\$17

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$17,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Equipment	\$1,341	\$1,103	\$1,125	\$22

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$22,000 due to a 2% projected higher level of collections.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Fiscal Year 2012
Overview

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriations

Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual ²		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	19,132	5,356,436	20,142	5,342,134	20,342	5,496,847	200	154,713	129	200,685	71	(45,972)
Automation Modernization	-	86,018	36	90,000	-	13,860	(36)	(76,140)	-	13,860	(36)	(90,000)
Construction	-	18,627	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)	-	-	-	(4,818)
Breached Bond Detention Fund	13	60,213	13	75,000	-	75,000	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	-
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	179	72,850	204	120,000	204	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Inspection User Fees	22	91,317	22	116,387	-	116,869	(22)	482	-	-	(22)	482
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	19,346	5,685,461	20,417	5,748,339	20,546	5,822,576	129	74,237	129	214,545	0	(140,308)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	19,346³	5,685,461	20,417	5,748,339	20,546¹	5,822,576	129	80,824	129	214,545	0	(128,903)
Less: Less prior year Cancellations	-	-	-	-	-	(16,300)⁴	-	-	-	-	-	(128,903)

¹ ICE is working to standardize the practice of including only FTE that are fully dedicated and funded in appropriation totals. In FY 2012 ICE will transfer 71 FTEs into the Salaries and Expenses appropriation from other appropriations.

² FY 2010 Actuals included obligations of carry-forward balances from prior years.

³ FTE in FY 2010 are calculated by ICE's Position Management Level analysis to reflect Actuals and vary slightly from projected levels as shown by OMB MAX.

⁴ In FY 2012 \$16,300,000 of unobligated balances available to Construction are permanently cancelled.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by PPA

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non-Homeland Percentage		Total		PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non-Homeland Percentage		Total		PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non-Homeland Percentage		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	16,645	4,660,099	2,487	696,337	19,132	5,356,436	17,524	4,647,657	2,618	694,477	20,142	5,342,134	17,698	4,782,257	2,644	714,590	20,342	5,496,847
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	977	242,292	146	36,204	1,123	278,496	1,284	242,794	192	36,279	1,476	279,073	1,296	206,923	194	30,919	1,490	237,842
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	279	204,072	42	30,493	321	234,565	212	202,940	32	30,324	244	233,264	244	169,412	36	25,315	280	194,727
Legal Proceedings	1,095	190,916	164	28,528	1,259	219,444	1,055	192,849	158	28,817	1,213	221,666	1,055	187,863	158	28,072	1,213	215,935
Domestic Investigations	6,959	1,461,864	1,040	218,439	7,999	1,680,303	7,813	1,435,109	1,167	214,442	8,980	1,649,551	7,558	1,491,384	1,129	222,850	8,687	1,714,234
International Investigations	256	99,302	38	14,838	294	114,140	173	98,199	26	14,673	199	112,872	173	99,987	26	14,941	199	114,928
Visa Security Program	39	24,024	6	3,590	45	27,614	58	26,697	9	3,989	67	30,686	58	25,655	9	3,834	67	29,489
Intelligence	325	70,453	49	10,528	374	80,981	385	60,763	57	9,079	442	69,842	405	70,908	61	10,595	466	81,503
Custody Operations	4,455	1,539,916	666	230,102	5,121	1,770,018	4,464	1,540,916	667	230,252	5,131	1,771,168	4,475	1,760,729	669	263,098	5,144	2,023,827
Fugitive Operations	618	199,474	92	29,807	710	229,281	570	199,823	85	29,859	655	229,682	589	134,499	88	20,098	677	154,597
Criminal Alien Program	1,034	167,229	154	24,988	1,188	192,217	820	167,509	122	25,030	942	192,539	1,054	171,126	157	25,570	1,211	196,696
Alternatives to Detention	149	60,544	22	9,047	171	69,591	158	60,824	24	9,089	182	69,913	158	62,965	24	9,408	182	72,373
Transportation Removal Program	-	244,924	-	36,598	-	281,522	51	245,234	8	36,644	59	281,878	51	240,670	8	35,962	59	276,632
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	458	155,090	69	23,174	527	178,264	480	174,000	72	26,000	552	200,000	580	160,136	87	23,928	667	184,064
Automation Modernization	-	74,836	-	11,182	-	86,018	31	78,300	5	11,700	36	90,000	-	12,058	-	1,802	-	13,860
Construction	-	16,205	-	2,422	-	18,627	-	4,192	-	626	-	4,818	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	16,645	4,751,140	2,487	709,941	19,132¹	5,461,081	17,555	4,730,148	2,623	706,804	20,178	5,436,952	17,697	4,794,315	2,645	716,392	20,342	5,510,707
Breached Bond Detention Fund	13	60,213	-	-	13	60,213	13	75,000	-	-	13	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	179	72,850	-	-	179	72,850	204	120,000	-	-	204	120,000	204	120,000	-	-	204	120,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees	22	91,317	-	-	22	91,317	22	116,387	-	-	22	116,387	-	116,869	-	-	-	116,869
Total, Mandatory	214	224,380	-	-	214	224,380	239	311,387	-	-	239	311,387	204	311,869	-	-	204	311,869

¹ FTE in FY 2010 are calculated by ICE's Position Management Level analysis to reflect Actuals and vary slightly from projected levels as shown by OMB MAX.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2010	2/1/2010	House Report 111-157, Title II p. 55	ATD – Cost/Benefit Analysis Report- ICE is directed to develop a benefit-cost analysis of its various Alternatives to Detention approaches, and include this information in the 2011 budget submission.	Report is within ICE.
2010	Approx. 1/31/2011	Conference Report 111-298, Title II, p.75; Senate Report 111-31, Title II p. 50; House Report 111-157, Title II p. 54	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children- ICE is directed to begin collecting data on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born children no later than July 1, 2010, and to provide the data at least semi-annually to the Committees and the Office of Immigration Statistics	Report is within ICE.

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,592.4³	\$3,032,094²; N/A⁴	\$5,496,847
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,592.4 ³	\$3,032,094 ² ; N/A ⁴	237,842
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	194,727
Legal Proceedings	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	215,935
Domestic Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	1,714,234
International Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	114,928
Visa Security Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	29,489
Intelligence	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	81,503
DRO - Custody Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	2,023,827
DRO - Fugitive Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	154,597
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	196,696
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	72,373
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	276,632
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	184,064
Automation Modernization	2003¹	N/A	\$380,000	\$13,860
Construction	2003¹	N/A	\$258,637¹	\$0
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	\$0	\$3,412,094	\$5,510,707
Fee Accounts				
- Student Exchange Visitor Program				120,000
- Breached Bond				75,000
- User Fee				116,869

Note:

¹ Immigration and Naturalization Service--inspection, investigations, Border Patrol, detention and deportation only (8 U.S.C. 1101, note; Immigration and Nationality Act, section 404(a)).

² Includes \$2,862,094,000 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriations, and \$170,000,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, PL 108-11.

³ Customs Service, including the investigations function (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).

⁴ No 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.

⁵ PPA did not exist in the 2003 INS Appropriations.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses**



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses

Programs funded through the Salaries and Expenses account contribute to the ICE mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of federal immigration and customs laws. Salaries and Expenses resources are used to combat terrorism, protect our Nation's borders, deter illegal immigration, and protect our cyber border. ICE accomplishes these missions by investigating, detaining, and prosecuting criminals and aliens who pose a risk to national security and public safety. These activities protect the infrastructure and persons within the United States.

B – Budget Activities

Management and Administration

The following offices perform the management and administration (M&A) activities for ICE: the Offices of the Assistant Secretary (OAS), Professional Responsibility (OPR), State Local, and Tribal Coordination (OSLTC), the Chief Diversity Officer (CDO), Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), Acquisition Management (OAQ), Human Capital (OHC), Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Office of Training and Development (OTD), the National Firearms Training and Tactics Unit (NFTTU), the Office of Privacy and the Office of Policy. The M&A activities include executive and overall leadership direction, strategic planning, policy development, and administrative support for the human, financial, information, and physical resources required to facilitate the operational capabilities of a productive ICE workforce.

Legal Proceedings

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission. As the legal representative for the U.S. Government at immigration court hearings, OPLA attorneys handle a variety of immigration-related issues that range from contested removals to custody determinations to applications for administrative relief. Additionally, OPLA provides legal advice in

customs-related enforcement actions, represents the Government in Merit System Protection Board and Equal Employment Opportunity hearings, provides ethics advice, and handles matters involving commercial and administrative law.

Domestic Investigations

The ICE Office of Investigations (OI) is divided into four broad investigative categories: National Security; Financial and Trade; Smuggling and Public Safety; and Investigative Services. OI enforces trade and immigration laws through the investigation of activities, persons, and events that may pose a threat to the safety or security of the United States and its people. OI also investigates illegal trafficking in weapons (including weapons of mass destruction), the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and other financial crimes, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, child pornography, child sex tourism, and health and public safety dangers.

International Affairs

The ICE Office of International Affairs (OIA) represents DHS's largest investigative law enforcement presence abroad and protects the Nation beyond its borders. ICE OIA has the broadest international footprint in DHS with 69 offices in 47 countries. Through OIA, ICE works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States. ICE's international mission is to protect the United States by enhancing its security through international investigations; preventing acts of terrorism by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal activities; and identifying and eliminating vulnerabilities in the Nation's border, economic, transportation, and infrastructure security.

Intelligence

The Office of Intelligence collects, analyzes, and distributes information on critical homeland security vulnerabilities that could be exploited by terrorist and criminal organizations. Intelligence utilizes data and information on the movement of people, money, and materials into, within, and out of the United States to provide accurate and timely reporting to ICE leadership and field agents. Intelligence Operations' Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) are the agency's primary vehicle for intelligence analysis in support of field operations and enforcement. FIGs link headquarters and field components to facilitate intelligence collection, integration, analysis, and dissemination.

Detention and Removal Operations

The Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) is responsible for ensuring that every alien who has been ordered removed departs the United States through enforcement of the Nation's immigration laws and coordination with foreign governments to ensure countries will accept removable aliens. DRO is comprised of five Program/Project Activities:

Custody Operations Program – This program provides safe, secure, and humane conditions of custody for removable aliens who are detained because they present a risk of flight, risk to public safety, or are subject to mandatory detention. ICE carefully monitors which aliens are detained to ensure its limited detention space is used to best support border security and public safety.

Fugitive Operations Program – This program locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. ICE strives to identify and apprehend all fugitives, with an emphasis on those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety. This creates a deterrent to potential absconders and promotes the integrity of the immigration process.

Criminal Alien Program – This program identifies criminal aliens incarcerated within federal, state, and local correctional facilities. To ensure that these criminal aliens are not released into the community, ICE strives to secure a final order of removal prior to the termination of their sentences. Upon completion of their criminal sentences, aliens are transferred into ICE custody to be removed from the United States.

Alternatives to Detention Program – This program places low-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision rather than traditional detention or no supervision at all. It can be a cost-effective way to ensure individuals' appearance for an immigration hearing and for removal. This program also lowers the risk that aliens ordered removed will become fugitives through a variety of methods of supervision.

Transportation and Removal Program – This program provides for the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and removal of aliens from the United States.

Secure Communities / Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA)

Secure Communities/Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) is a comprehensive plan to improve community safety by transforming the way the Federal Government cooperates with state and local law enforcement agencies to identify, detain, and remove criminal aliens held in custody and at large. SC/CIRCA is working to revolutionize immigration enforcement by using technology to share information between law enforcement agencies and by applying risk-based methodologies to focus resources on assisting local communities in the removal of those criminal aliens representing the greatest threat to community safety. SC/CIRCA's risk-based application of enforcement assets is now being utilized ICE-wide.

C – Budget Request Summary:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requests 20,470 positions, 20,342 FTE, and \$5,496,847,000 in FY 2012 for the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation. In order to accomplish the agency's objectives and mission, ICE requests \$5,296,162,000

and 20,213 FTE to maintain current services, and \$200,685,000 and 129 FTE in program changes for the S&E account appropriation.

The request includes a reduction of \$54.832 million representing cost savings attributed to the Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI) to reduce overall administrative expenses. It is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

Program Change Requests

ICE requests program changes for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation in the following key areas:

- **Acquisition Workforce.....\$3.6M (14 FTE)**
This request will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping ICE to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

- **Data Center Migration.....\$10.5M (0 FTE)**
This request is targeted at migrating data center operations, active online data, and other IT assets from two Department of Justice (DOJ) data centers and multiple processing centers to two new DHS data centers while ensuring near-continuous operations of mission-critical IT systems through contingency infrastructure, planning, and testing, to provide systems and data integrity that align with the DHS goal of ensuring that two new DHS data centers support fully redundant IT systems.

- **Funding for 33,400 Detention Beds.....\$157.7M (0 FTE)**
This request will fund the effort to right-size bed costs to account for 33,400 beds within DRO’s Custody Operations. Additionally, ICE will continue to seek efficiencies in immigration enforcement activities.

- **Alternatives to Detention (ATD).....\$6.5M (0 FTE)**
This request will fund an additional 2,500 enrollees in the ATD program. As a result, ICE will be able to monitor more non-mandatory and low-risk aliens, freeing up additional bed space for criminal aliens that would be a danger to the public.

- **Secure Communities Interoperability Deployment.....\$64.0M (115 FTE)**
This request will enable ICE to expand Secure Communities to 96 percent of all jurisdictions nationally in FY 2012, providing ICE with the resources to confirm the identification of an estimated 199,000 more criminal aliens through interoperability in FY 2012 than FY 2010 and transport more than 44,000 criminal aliens from state and local jails into the custody of ICE. Under this

budget, Secure Communities remains on track for nationwide deployment by 2013.

- **Atlas IT Infrastructure O&M Reduction.....(\$14.9M) (0 FTE)**
Efficiencies and contract support cost-savings to Network Services, Help Desk Services, and Site Services would allow for the reduction, without significant drop in performance. As part of this reduction, \$3.4 million in savings will be achieved through the ongoing DHS Data Center Consolidation effort.
- **Detention and Removal Efficiencies.....(\$26.8M) (0 FTE)**
This reduction is an ongoing effort to consolidate major detention contracts as ICE moves toward a national transportation framework for the removal of aliens that decreases the need for smaller local transportation contracts.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPAs

FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPAs	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,123	278,496	1,476	279,073	1,490	237,842	14	(41,231)	14	3,591	0	(44,822)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	321	234,565	244	233,264	280	194,727	36	(38,537)	0	(4,370)	36	(34,167)
Legal Proceedings	1,259	219,444	1,213	221,666	1,213	215,935	0	(5,731)	0	0	0	(5,731)
Domestic Investigations	7,999	1,680,303	8,980	1,649,551	8,687	1,714,234	-293	64,683	0	0	-293	64,683
International Investigations	294	114,140	199	112,872	199	114,928	0	2,056	0	0	0	2,056
Visa Security Program	45	27,614	67	30,686	67	29,489	0	(1,197)	0	0	0	(1,197)
Intelligence	374	80,981	442	69,842	466	81,503	24	11,661	0	0	24	11,661
Custody Operations	5,121	1,770,018	5,131	1,771,168	5,144	2,023,827	13	252,659	0	157,706	13	94,953
Fugitive Operations	710	229,281	655	229,682	677	154,597	22	(75,085)	0	(8,123)	22	(66,962)
Criminal Alien Program	1,188	192,217	942	192,539	1,211	196,696	269	4,157	0	(8,650)	269	12,807
Alternatives to Detention	171	69,591	182	69,913	182	72,373	0	2,460	0	6,531	0	(4,071)
Transportation Removal Program	-	281,522	59	281,878	59	276,632	0	(5,246)	0	(10,000)	0	4,754
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	527	178,264	552	200,000	667	184,064	115	(15,936)	115	64,000	0	(79,936)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	19,132	5,356,436	20,142	5,342,134	20,342	5,496,847	200	154,713	129	200,685	71	(45,972)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	19,132	5,356,436	20,142	5,342,134	20,342	5,496,847	200	154,713	129	200,685	71	(45,972)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	1,534	1,123	278,496
2011 C.R.	1,476	1,476	279,073
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(44,822)
2012 Current Services	1,476	1,476	234,251
2012 Program Change	27	14	3,591
2012 Total Request	1,503	1,490	237,842

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ICE Management and Administration (M&A) resources provide for top-level agency-wide management in the following areas: the Offices of the Assistant Secretary, Professional Responsibility, State, Local, and Tribal Coordination, the Chief Financial Officer and Acquisition Management. The M&A activities include executive and overall leadership direction, strategic planning, policy development, and administrative support for the human, financial, information, and physical resources required to facilitate the operational capabilities of a productive ICE workforce. The following highlights the primary functions of the various M&A activities:

Office of the Assistant Secretary – The ICE Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS) is responsible for the advancement of the agency’s objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan. This includes both operational and management support to meet day-to-day organizational needs, as well as long-term agency goals. The operational support areas provide leadership and coordination of all of ICE’s operational components, address operational challenges, and support ICE’s continued growth and development as a premier law enforcement agency. The management support areas provide coordination of all administrative and managerial components of ICE. OAS is responsible for Human Capital, Congressional Relations, Public Affairs, Equal Employment Office, Chief Diversity Officer, Training and Development, and the Freedom of Information Act Office.

Office of Professional Responsibility – The ICE Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) is assigned a broad range of mission responsibilities. Among the most important duties tasked to OPR is the responsibility to investigate allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). In addition to maintaining its ability to conduct

internal investigations, OPR conducts independent inspections and reviews of ICE offices, operations, and processes in order to provide executive management with an independent review of the agency's organizational health and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall ICE mission. OPR ensures that all ICE applicants are properly screened prior to entering on duty by appropriately assessing the security clearance level needed for all ICE federal and contract employees. Finally, the OPR Security Management Unit provides the appropriate oversight for all physical, communication and operational security requirements governing ICE employees and facilities world-wide.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer – The ICE Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) works to support a more secure homeland by providing effective and efficient management of ICE's financial and physical resources, promoting integrity and accountability, delivering the highest quality financial management services, providing exemplary facilities and property management services, and managing the development, execution, and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets. Included in its work is an effort to deliver best-in-class customer service.

Acquisition Management – The ICE Office of Acquisition Management (OAQ) is a customer-focused organization with an enterprise-wide, strategic approach to procurement. OAQ operates as a full business partner with internal and external organizations and serves as a strategic asset dedicated to improving the agency's overall business performance. The mission of the ICE Office of Acquisition Management is to create quality business solutions that accomplish ICE mission goals.

Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination – The ICE Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination (OSLTC) works to enhance federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities in the enforcement of immigration and customs law and protect our communities and develop a secure environment through trusting partnerships. ICE created the OSLTC in December 2007, to build and improve relationships, and coordinate activities with state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs). OSLTC is responsible for coordinating and managing the 287(g) Program operations as a component of services offered under ICE Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security (ACCESS) and builds awareness and understanding of ICE ACCESS.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, ICE M&A:

- Implemented the Business Management Dashboard that serves as the central resource for financial and operational data and metrics;
- Implemented the new DHS-wide Travel System, FedTraveler, for ICE and its customers;
- Established OPR Detention Oversight offices in Phoenix and Houston for conducting compliance inspections and investigating allegations at ICE detention facilities. ODO Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) increased by 25 percent, and Follow-Up inspections increased by 100 percent from FY 2009;
- Reduced the use of high-risk contracts (noncompetitive, cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, and labor-hour contracts) by 10 percent using FY 2008 as a baseline; and

- Fully implemented the Power Management Initiative for computers, laptops and monitors, which will result in estimated annual savings of over \$1.2M.

In FY 2011, ICE M&A will:

- Expand the ICE Business Management Dashboard reporting to include performance measures from operational and management components. This will help ICE link budget execution and program performance;
- Implement a new standardized Accounts Payable process for ICE's external customers;
- Increase the Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) by 44 percent and Follow-Up inspections by 150 percent from FY 2010;
- Increase ICE stakeholder outreach and engagement; strengthen program stewardship; and strengthen internal management capability while improving internal controls; and
- Support, develop, and implement continued coordination with major local, national, and international media outlets regarding the release of official information surrounding ICE's mission and activities worldwide through public affairs outreach efforts.

In FY 2012, ICE M&A will:

- Distribute the Business Management Dashboard to internal users nationwide and promote transparency of performance measures with both internal and external stakeholders;
- Implement a centralized customer inquiry center to standardize and improve efficiency and effectiveness of ICE's customer service related to all financial services;
- Increase Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) by 33 percent and Follow-Up inspections by 44 percent from FY 2011; and
- Achieve acquisition savings by maximizing competition, implementing strategic solutions, and managing contract risk sharing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	204	321	234,565
2011 C.R.	244	244	233,264
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	36	36	(34,167)
2012 Current Services	280	280	199,097
2012 Program Change	-	-	(4,370)
2012 Total Request	280	280	194,727

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) provides information technology services and products that enable ICE to meet its mission. In order to meet its goals, the OCIO has developed a number of critical IT initiatives that will help ICE to modernize its IT systems, adapt and conform to modern IT management disciplines, and provide IT solutions throughout ICE. Specifically, ICE OCIO handles the operation and maintenance, as well as other back-end support functions, for Automation Modernization (AM) initiatives. In FY 2012, 36 positions and 36 FTEs will be transferred from Automation Modernization to this PPA within Salaries and Expenses. ICE OCIO is also responsible for the regular IT Refresh of computers, file & print servers, local area networks (LANs), cables, and switches. Also, the ICE OCIO works to ensure that ICE's IT enterprise architecture is in place to provide ICE with full IT capabilities including disaster recovery, cyber security, IT operations, IT systems development, and engineering.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, OCIO:

- Began migration to DHS Data Centers;
- Completed migration to DHS One Net, all of which improve the efficiency of ICE's data processing; and
- Began implementing reductions of seven percent of baseline contract spending within the HQ Managed IT account.

In FY 2011, OCIO will:

- Continue Migration to DHS Data Centers; and
- By the end of the fiscal year, save seven percent of baseline contract spending within the HQ managed IT account by:

- Reviewing existing contracts utilizing high risk vehicles such as Time and Materials;
- Re-competing contracts, where feasible, to lower risk vehicles such as Firm Fixed Price;
- Targeting a reduction of 20 Contractor FTEs;
- Assessing the OCIO workforce for additional in-sourcing opportunities; and
- Continuing to implement the ongoing multi-year cycle technology refresh schedule.

In FY 2012, OCIO will:

- Continue implementing ongoing multi-year technology refresh;
- Identify and begin implementing priority Disaster Recovery solutions that are mission-critical to individual IT systems within ICE;
- Realize cost-savings within Atlas IT Infrastructure by obtaining contract efficiencies pertaining to Help Desk Services and Site Services as well as implementing more efficient data exchange and linking tools for Network Services; and
- Achieve efficiencies of \$3,845,000. This will be accomplished through program and contract efficiencies including reductions in overhead and similar expenses.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Legal Proceedings

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	1,213	1,259	219,444
2011 C.R.	1,213	1,213	221,666
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(5,731)
2012 Current Services	1,213	1,213	215,935
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	1,213	1,213	215,935

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ICE Legal Proceedings (also referred to as the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor or OPLA) provides the legal representation, advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission. Pursuant to section 442(c) of the Homeland Security Act, OPLA is the exclusive legal representative for ICE and the sole DHS legal component authorized to represent the Government in all exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice’s Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR).

As the legal representative for the U.S. Government at immigration court hearings, OPLA attorneys handle a variety of immigration-related issues that range from contested removals to custody determinations to applications for protection or relief from removal. Many of the hearings involve criminal aliens, while others involve terrorists and human rights abusers. Additionally, OPLA provides critical legal support to ICE operations concerning criminal immigration and customs law violations, ethics, employment law, tort claims, and administrative law issues.

OPLA consists of a headquarters office and 26 Offices of the Chief Counsel (OCC). The areas of responsibility for the OCC are aligned to the 26 domestic areas of responsibility within the ICE Office of Investigations and Detention and Removal Operations. Additionally, the Mission Support Division, centralized in Dallas, provides administrative services to all OPLA offices.

Effective August 2010, OPLA reorganized its headquarters organizational structure to better align with the agency’s realignment and more effectively provide client services. Further, the goal of OPLA’s reorganization was to clarify roles and responsibilities, increase ownership of cases and issues, identify and eliminate inefficiencies, improve accountability, and continue progression of past successes. The following highlights the primary duties and responsibilities of OPLA’s headquarters divisions:

Immigration Law & Practice Division (ILP) - ILP provides assistance and legal guidance to the Offices of Chief Counsel (OCCs), other OPLA HQ Divisions, and a range of DHS and non-DHS agency partners on a comprehensive range of immigration law topics. In particular, ILP has primary responsibility for the oversight of OPLA's litigation before the immigration courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals (Board). This responsibility includes, among other things, the following: appellate and motions practice before the Board, the handling and analysis of protection law issues, and the review of derivative citizenship claims. ILP specifically handles automatic and discretionary stays of immigration court bond decisions and recommendations to certify cases to the Attorney General. ILP is also the lead OPLA HQ Division on foreign fugitive cases, coordinating, as necessary and appropriate, with the Office of International Affairs within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL) within the Civil Division of DOJ, U.S. Attorney's Offices, and the Department of State. Additionally, ILP reviews all ICE appeal briefs filed with the Board and plays a lead role in briefing the most significant cases, such as those where the Board has requested supplemental briefing or oral argument. With respect to protection law, ILP works closely with USCIS, the DHS Office of the General Counsel (OGC), and other stakeholders on the development of legal strategy and policy, as well as fraud prevention. Finally, ILP is responsible for reviewing adverse federal circuit court and Supreme Court decisions. In this regard, ILP makes recommendations on adverse federal litigation impacting ICE and provides guidance to the OCC on developments in the federal courts. ILP works closely with DHS OGC, OIL, and U.S. Attorney's Offices in developing legal strategy and briefing in significant federal cases. ILP is organized into three sections, with complementary roles in performing the ILP mission: the Appellate and Protection Law Section; the Immigration Court Practice Section (East); and the Immigration Court Practice Section (West).

The Homeland Security Investigations Law Division (HSILD) - HSILD is comprised of the following three sections:

Human Rights Law Section (HRLS) - HRLS coordinates ICE's litigation efforts nationwide to pursue criminal prosecutions and orders of removal against human rights abusers. HRLS team members work closely with the Office of Investigations (OI) and Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) to provide legal advice to agents and officers in the identification, investigation, prosecution, and removal of individuals involved in human rights abuses such as genocide, extrajudicial killings, the recruitment or use of child soldiers, and torture. HRLS works closely with the Departments of State and Justice, intelligence agencies, and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the United States does not become a safe haven for human rights abusers. HRLS currently has a caseload of approximately 1,400 cases in various stages of investigation, criminal prosecution, or administrative litigation involving individuals from 85 different countries.

National Security Law Section (NSLS) - NSLS provides legal advice and oversees litigation involving special interest cases, including those involving international terrorism, counter-terrorism, espionage, classified evidence and other national security matters. The legal work performed by the NSLS is critical to ICE's efforts to protect the Nation's security. NSLS attorneys are involved in a fast-paced practice, working closely with other federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies, including the FBI and CIA, and routinely make decisions that have an immediate impact on national security. Specifically, NSLS attorneys oversee and coordinate removal proceedings involving terrorists and foreign intelligence agents, and review and revise proposed legislation, regulations and policy directives with a nexus to ICE's national

security work. NSLS attorneys also provide legal support and training to ICE's OI (especially the Counter Terrorism Section, National Security Integration Center, and Visa Security Unit) and Office of Intelligence, as well as act as a liaison with the Civil and Criminal Divisions of the Department of Justice.

Criminal Law Section (CLS) - CLS is responsible for providing legal advice and guidance to OI on all matters, with the exception of denaturalization cases, Student and Exchange Visitor Program matters, and issues addressed by either HRLS or NSLS. Criminal investigations and enforcement activities have increased tremendously in recent years. Accordingly, CLS continues to build client relationships and provide trainings as it develops its ability to provide legal support and counsel in a variety of areas, including but not limited to: undercover operations, financial crimes, asset forfeiture, parole matters, counter-proliferation investigations, and issues related to work-site enforcement and/or employer sanctions. CLS also provides significant legal input to United States Attorney's Offices nationwide and other DHS components on novel or emerging areas of the law related to OI's area of responsibility, such as border search of electronic devices. Further, CLS provides legal support and counsel to the ICE Cyber Crimes Center, National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, and International Affairs, on criminal enforcement, legislation, regulation, and operational issues.

The Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Division (EROLD) - EROLD consists of two sections specializing in legal matters relating to the Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) operational client. The specialty areas of each division are summarized below:

Enforcement Law Section (ELS) - ELS provides legal advice and training to DRO operational divisions including the Criminal Alien Program, Secure Communities, Fugitive Operations, Office of State and Local Coordination, Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit, ICE International Affairs and the Student Exchange and Visitor Program, on key issues including, but not limited to, DRO's general arrest authority, rapid repatriation of criminal aliens, 287(g) authority, inoperability, and unaccompanied alien children. Additionally, the Enforcement Law Section provides legal and procedural guidance to the 26 ICE Chief Counsel Offices and other Headquarters components on matters in support of DRO operations in the field. Additionally, this section manages the litigation of civil denaturalization cases and serves as the liaison in denaturalization cases to the Civil Division's Office of Immigration Litigation.

Detention and Removal Law Section (DRLS) - DRLS provides legal advice and training to those components within the Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) charged with the agency's detention and removal missions on a variety of issues including, but not limited to, detainee medical and mental health care, detention officer authorities, removal strategies, detainers, deferred action, alternatives to detention, and continued detention. The Detention and Removal Section also provides legal and procedural guidance to the Office of Detention Policy and Planning (ODPP) regarding liability and/or litigation risks that could impact various detention reform initiatives and new operational policies. Additionally, this section provides legal and procedural guidance to OPLA's OCC and other Headquarters components on matters relating to DRO operations

District Court Litigation Division (DCLD) - DCLD focuses on two primary areas: managing civil litigation and working closely with Assistant United States Attorneys and attorneys in the Office of Immigration Litigation to advocate and ensure that ICE's interests are represented in litigation. DCLD also assists ICE personnel and the Department of Justice in all aspects of

federal litigation, including discovery and settlement talks, in cases involving, but not limited to, habeas corpus and claims seeking injunctive or declaratory relief. In addition, DCLD assists Department of Justice attorneys in representing ICE before the various federal courts in federal tort claims and Bivens cases. Lastly, DCLD provides verbal and written advice regarding potential litigation risks, and represents the agency's interests in discussions with other agencies and components.

Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD) - CALD provides legal advice to ICE and represents ICE in the areas of fiscal law, procurement law, memoranda of understanding and other agreements; breached bonds, and a range of other administrative law matters in support of ICE operations. CALD also provides guidance and legal advice concerning procurement actions, and develops and coordinates ICE legal policy in the areas of procurement and appropriations law. CALD represents ICE before the Government Accountability Office and the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals in procurement matters. CALD further assists Department of Justice litigation attorneys in representing ICE before the various federal courts on procurement matters, and other administrative law matters.

Government Information Law Division (GILD) - GILD is responsible for providing legal advice on all matters relating to the disclosure of Government information to entities outside of ICE. This includes disclosures to members of the public, Congress, Government Accountability Office, DHS Office of the Inspector General, other law enforcement agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations. These disclosures require GILD to review documents for the purpose of identify issues relating to privacy and law enforcement sensitivity, draft and review of information sharing agreements, defending the agency in litigation involving disclosures made under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, and respond to third-party requests for information or subpoenas for agency testimony and documents. Additionally, GILD handles all administrative matters relating to agency requirements under the E-Government Act and the Privacy Act, including the review of System of Record Notices (SORN) and Privacy Impact Assessments (PIA).

Labor and Employment Law Division (LELD) - LELED provides legal advice and represents ICE in the areas of employment and labor law. LELED is responsible for providing advice, guidance, and representation for ICE regarding employment and labor related issues. Specifically, LELED reviews all disciplinary actions that are proposed and issued by ICE. LELED also assists supervisors with fitness for duty issues, reasonable accommodation questions, and performance concerns to include performance improvement plans and performance based adverse actions. LELED also serves as the POC in any investigation of an ICE employee or supervisor by Office of Special Counsel. If any of the above actions results in litigation, either before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) or the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), LELED represents ICE before these administrative bodies. Further, LELED attorneys provide support for management related to EEO complaints. This includes a range of activities from attending mediations, drafting settlements, and reviewing affidavits during the investigative stage of the EEO process through participation in hearings before an EEOC administrative judges and/or federal District Court action. Moreover, LELED supports ICE in all labor related matters. LELED provides legal advice and guidance during all negotiations with labor unions. LELED also provides training to ICE managers and supervisors in all areas of federal employment and labor law.

Ethics Office - The Ethics Office implements the Federal Government Standards of Conduct

Program for ICE employees, providing training, advice and counseling, and management of the ethics financial disclosure process. This division also provides legal and professional responsibility advice to OPLA attorneys and facilitates the ICE Office of Professional Responsibility program to conduct inquiries into misconduct allegations about OPLA employees.

Knowledge Management Division (KMD) - KMD is responsible for assuring that information relating to the critical issues of the day is available and rapidly developed into knowledge for decision-making processes. This includes providing access to applications based on requests from OPLA personnel, such as TECS, Consular Consolidated Database (CCD), and the new systems of agencies and other DHS components, such as U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Enterprise Document Management System (EDMS). KMD develops and provides the organizational processes for a synergistic combination of the data and information-processing capacity of information technologies and the creative and innovative capacity of human beings. Toward this end, the KMD has developed and deployed the General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS) – a case and document management system. KMD develops, monitors compliance of users, and analyzes OPLA workload and performance data. KMD is OPLA’s liaison with the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) on all issues, including field office support, deployment of new systems and hardware, information sharing and system compatibility, and e-discovery. KMD staff serves as subject matter experts for OPLA IT in the field.

Mission Support Division (MSD) - To recognize process efficiencies and ensure consistency in the quality and timeliness of service delivery, OPLA has consolidated the vast majority of its administrative functions within MSD. Comprised of three sections: Acquisition and Logistics, Financial Management, and Human Capital, MSD supports the nationwide programmatic administrative needs of all OPLA Headquarters Divisions and Chief Counsel Offices. The responsibilities of each division are summarized below.

Acquisition and Logistics Section - The Acquisition and Logistics Section is responsible for the nationwide coordination and support of the acquisition, personnel security, property management, records management and facilities project management needs.

Financial Management Section - The Financial Management Section is responsible for budget formulation and execution, invoice processing for all contract actions, obligation management, oversight and customer support of all travel authorizations and claims, and management of the wireless program.

The Human Capital Section - The Human Capital Section is responsible for resource utilization analysis and reporting, recruitment and staffing, benefits guidance, workforce management and planning, performance management, and the Office of Worker’s Compensation Program (OWCP).

Training Division (TD) - The TD is responsible for the development and implementation of national trainings including the OPLA Management Course, New Attorney Training, Trial Advocacy Training Program (Levels One and Two), and legal support staff training. The TD collaborates with the ICE Office of Training and Development to facilitate participation in the ICE Supervisory Leadership Training, Executive Transition Course, USDA Graduate School Leadership Programs, and other training opportunities within ICE and DHS. Additionally, the TD is responsible for the strategic reviews of OPLA’s field offices and headquarters divisions.

The TD also assists OPLA attorneys with state mandatory continuing legal education (CLE) requirements in obtaining state CLE accreditation for OPLA-sponsored courses/conferences, and serves as the point of contact for the West Legal Ed Center. The TD monitors OPLA's compliance with mandatory ICE training requirements throughout the year. Finally, the TD is the lead for an OPLA headquarters legal externship program.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, OPLA:

- Litigated 85,956 criminal cases resulting in 34,736 Immigration Judges (IJ) orders of removal;
- Handled 392,888 matters in Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) immigration courts of which 357,355 were completed. Additionally, OPLA attorneys responded to over 34,000 appeals of IJ decisions in removal, deportation, and exclusion proceedings as well as DHS adjudicated decisions involving of family-based visa petitions, carrier fines and penalties, and waivers of inadmissibility for non-immigrants. *Note: all figures shown are unofficial until official EOIR statistics are released in February/March 2011;*
- Increased attorney staffing to 937 of the targeted 958 (97.8%) attorneys;
- Focused legal support and stakeholder training efforts on the stipulated removal program to eliminate the need to have an in-person hearing before an immigration judge. A total of 32,625 cases were completed through the stipulated removal process;
- Increased the number of OPLA attorneys detailed as Special Assistant U.S. Attorney (SAUSA) from 21 in FY 2009 to 47 leading to 721 criminal prosecutions in federal court;

In FY 2011, OPLA will:

- Expand support of immigration enforcement initiatives, worksite enforcement, and criminal prosecutions; and
- Continue improving upon efforts to collect and analyze relevant workload data to track outcome based performance.

In FY 2012, OPLA will:

- Continue to increase the Offices of Chief Counsel's knowledge and provision of legal services and advice related to preventing terrorists from entering the United States, counter-proliferation, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, contraband smuggling, intellectual property, and worksite enforcement cases; and
- Enhance capabilities to partner with the Department of Justice to effectively and efficiently prosecute immigration and customs law violations by further refining and improving efficiencies in how workload is managed.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	9,028	7,999	1,680,303
2011 C.R.	8,980	8,980	1,649,551
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(293)	(293)	64,683
2012 Current Services	8,687	8,687	1,714,234
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	8,687	8,687	1,714,234

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Investigations (OI) enforces customs and immigration laws through the investigation of activities, persons, and events that may pose a threat to the safety or security of the United States and its citizens. Investigations lead to the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators and/or result in the removal of individuals posing risks to national security or public safety. OI investigates: illegal trafficking in weapons and procurement of sensitive U.S. origin technology, including weapons of mass destruction; the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband; human smuggling and trafficking; money laundering and other financial crimes; fraudulent trade practices; identity and benefit fraud; child pornography; child sex tourism; employers that hire illegal and undocumented workers; and health and public safety dangers, that involve cross-border crime.

The following five investigative components of OI use immigration and customs authorities to address vulnerabilities and prevent violations that threaten national security and public safety.

National Security Investigations - OI works to deter and dismantle terrorist groups, individuals, and companies involved in the illegal procurement and movement of weapons of mass destruction and their materials and components. National Security Investigations (NSI) personnel work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). In addition, the following components within NSI address specific threats:

- The Counter Proliferation Investigations (CPI) Unit leads U.S. Government efforts to prevent foreign adversaries from illegally obtaining U.S. military products and sensitive technology, including weapons of mass destruction components. Under Project Shield America, ICE's public and industry outreach program, special agents visit U.S. manufacturers and exporters of arms and sensitive goods to educate them about U.S. export laws and solicit their assistance in identifying potential illegal exports. Since late

2001, ICE special agents have conducted more than 18,000 presentations, resulting in tips that have led to ICE criminal investigations.

- The National Security Entry Exit Registration System (NSEERS), the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), and U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) tracks non-immigrant aliens in the United States. An estimated 100,000 of these aliens annually will overstay or violate the terms of their authorized period of admission, for economic, personal, and criminal reasons. The responsibility for enforcing the violations identified by these systems lies within the Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit.
- The Threat Analysis Section (TAS) is a specialized group of agents and intelligence analysts who proactively identify persons of interest from within the non-immigrant community of visitors, students, and temporary workers in the United States. The TAS uses the latest computer technology to access immigration, law enforcement, and intelligence information to identify hidden links and associations between persons and events that could indicate a previously unknown threat.
- The Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Unit oversees ICE investigations involving torture, genocide, extrajudicial killings, recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, extreme forms of religious persecution, and immigration and visa fraud where the underlying offense is based on substantive human rights abuses and war crimes. The Unit attempts to deny safe haven in the United States to human rights violators by using all of ICE's investigative techniques and legal authorities.

Financial Investigations - OI identifies, investigates, disrupts, and dismantles criminal organizations and the complex systems used to launder funds generated from smuggling, human trafficking, financial scams, commercial fraud and intellectual property rights violations, forced child labor, and other criminal activity. In coordination with private sector partners, OI reduces the vulnerability of U.S. financial systems to exploitation by terrorist and other criminal organizations, and seizes illicit proceeds derived from and used for criminal activity. In view of the significant role that financial assets and money laundering play in sustaining criminal organizations and criminal activity, all ICE investigations include a financial component.

The *Cornerstone Initiative* focuses on coordination and cooperation with domestic and foreign private sector entities to identify vulnerabilities in U.S. financial systems. This information exchange greatly helps ICE in its efforts to disrupt and dismantle alternative financing mechanisms that terrorists and other criminals use to earn, move, and store illicit funds.

The Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) provides the analytical infrastructure to support international financial and trade investigations. The TTU provides the capability to identify and analyze complex trade-based money laundering schemes where criminals use the international trade system to hide illegal proceeds within legitimate trade transactions. OI works closely with foreign government law enforcement agencies to share investigative methods and techniques and foster their cooperation to jointly analyze foreign and domestic trade and financial data. This cooperation can lead to the disruption of criminal organizations that use trade-based money laundering to launder their illicit proceeds.

Smuggling/Public Safety Investigations - OI identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates activities associated with the unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the country. OI investigations are targeted at disrupting and dismantling activities of groups and individuals engaged in human smuggling, narcotics, and contraband, and human rights violations, exploitation of individuals, importation of hazardous and prohibited items, identity and benefit fraud, critical infrastructure protection/worksites enforcement, and violent criminal aliens.

- Criminal organizations and smugglers constantly develop new methods to conceal contraband in legitimate cargo or conveyances and continually change transshipment routes to evade detection. International and domestic criminal organizations target, recruit, and corrupt private sector and government personnel into conspiracies to smuggle narcotics and other contraband. Using programs such as the Maritime Port Security Program, OI eliminates the threats posed by internal conspiracies and smuggling organizations. *Operation Safe Harbor* focuses on investigative initiatives in the maritime port environment as well as non-investigative initiatives including cooperative programs with CBP and DHS component agencies. Resources and support for these investigative efforts are enhanced through increased coordination and cooperation with other federal, state, tribal, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies and through participation in task forces such as the Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST), Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and the High Intensity Financial Crime Area Programs.
- OI investigates violent criminal aliens, such as sexual predators and street gang members that pose a significant threat to public safety. In partnership with state and local law enforcement, OI identifies and investigates foreign-born sex offenders for violations of laws in order to remove them from the country. OI criminal gang investigations and gang enforcement operations focus on transnational criminal street gangs, prison gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs subject to ICE's broad scope of immigration and customs authorities because the members may be foreign born and/or illegally present. The investigations often involve crimes with a nexus to the border including narcotics smuggling and distribution, weapons smuggling and arms trafficking, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, identity theft and benefit fraud, and cyber crimes.
- OI leads the Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs), which are comprised of federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies. The BESTs utilize the resources of partner law enforcement agencies to comprehensively identify, target and dismantle cross-border criminal organizations whose illicit activities fuel much of the violence on our shared borders. OI additionally participates in other collaborative investigative task forces (e.g., High Intensity Financial Crime Area Programs, Joint Vetting Units, Financial Action Task Forces) targeting terrorist financing and transnational money crimes, and export violations.
- The Commercial Fraud Unit and National Center for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR Center) target predatory and unfair trade practices that threaten our economic stability, restrict the competitiveness of U.S. industry in world markets, and place the public health

and safety of the American people at risk. ICE is the only federal agency that investigates predatory and unfair trade practices under Title 19 of the U.S.C.

- Identity and benefit fraud crimes are vulnerabilities of national security that enable terrorists and criminals to exploit the legitimate immigration process and obtain legal status in the United States via fraudulent means. Benefit fraud is an extremely lucrative form of organized white-collar crime. It is complex and challenging to investigate and often involves sophisticated multi-layered schemes with multiple co-conspirators that take years to investigate and prosecute. OI targets the most significant, prolific, and egregious violators, and individuals and organizations that pose a risk to national security or public safety.
- OI worksite enforcement initiatives promote collaboration with the private sector to prevent criminals and terrorists from penetrating and harming the U.S. economy through employment in critical and sensitive areas. OI prioritizes enforcement operations to target the most important and vulnerable facilities, and identify and remove unauthorized facility workers through multi-agency screening and arrest operations. OI applies criminal sanctions to employers that exploit workers and whose employment practices involve alien smuggling or fraud. OI conducts enforcement operations and Form I-9 inspections to identify non-compliance with Employment Eligibility Verification requirements and employers whose practice is to strategically and repeatedly hire unauthorized workers. OI conducts proactive outreach under the ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers (IMAGE) program to foster compliance by employers and trade associations and to reduce unauthorized employment. IMAGE provides training on proper hiring procedures, fraudulent document detection, and use of E-Verify for employment eligibility verification

Investigative Services - OI provides investigative support services for Asset Forfeiture to all categories of investigations. Asset Forfeiture laws allow ICE agents to store and maintain seized property and forfeit illicit proceeds and other criminally derived assets from critical infrastructure cases. Illicit proceeds are gained by organizations utilizing undocumented workers at Ports of Entry and/or In-Bond warehouses and are used to sustain the criminal activity and to fund other criminal endeavors.

Law Enforcement Support & Information Management - OI provides investigative support services to all categories of investigation through the Cyber Crimes Center (C3), Technical Operations, and the Forensic Document Laboratory (FDL). The C3 manages Operation Predator and investigates and provides computer forensics support to investigations on domestic and international criminal activities occurring on, or facilitated by, the Internet, including document and benefit fraud; arms and strategic technology; money laundering; counterfeit pharmaceuticals; child pornography; and child sex tourism investigations.

The FDL is the only federal crime laboratory specializing in the scientific authentication and research of travel and identity documents and related issues. This capacity is critical to detecting and deterring travel and identity document fraud which facilitates all types of criminal activity.

Technical Operations assists the field by providing training and support for technical equipment needs including tracking devices, video equipment, body wires, covert entry, wiretap equipment,

and the Telecommunications Linking System. Technical Operations also supports all ICE OI Title III telephone, email and IP intercepts, and pen registers.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, OI:

- Permanently expanded investigative resources at the Southwest Border to address border violence along the U.S./Mexican border and to focus on cross-border threats in the region including contraband smuggling, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, transnational criminal gangs, and tunnel detection;
- Expanded the BEST program to additional locations - Charleston, SC; Seattle WA; New Orleans, LA; El Paso, TX - to prevent the smuggling of goods and the illegal entry of persons, with a priority focus on terrorist groups, gang members, and criminal aliens;
- Expanded Operation Armas Cruzadas to incorporate additional agency partners and increase the scope of targeting, interdiction, and investigation of the smuggling of weapons from the U.S. into Mexico and continue to effectively respond to and support the task of investigating the illegal smuggling of weapons from the U.S. into Mexico;
- Completed 887 presentations to 5,868 businesses throughout the United States to build on the successful partnerships with exemplary businesses in the area of immigration compliance;
- Continued to roll-out Operation High Road, an ICE-led, multi-agency initiative to investigate U.S.-based automobile exporters to the Middle East and the flow of associated funds from these exports back to the U.S.;
- Established six Operation Community Shield Task Force (OCSTF) units in Salt Lake City, UT; Charlotte, NC; St. Paul, MN; Dallas, TX; Birmingham, AL and Tegucigalpa, Honduras to combat the global proliferation of transnational gang organizations;
- Established partnerships with TSA at airports around the country to disrupt efforts of criminal organizations involved in cross-border crimes to move their illicit proceeds;
- Established the first Counter-Proliferation Investigations Center (CPIC) within the SAC Washington, DC area of operation in an effort to maximize CPI resources in strategic locations throughout the United States;
- Collaborated with the Government of Panama on the sharing of Mexican trade data to complete and publish a bi-lateral study on the movement of illicit proceeds and established a new TTU partnership with Panamanian Customs authorities; and
- Launched “Operation Overload” a financial investigations surge targeting the movement of illicit funds along the Southwest Border.

In FY 2011, OI will:

- Expand Operation Armas Cruzadas to incorporate additional agency partners and increase the scope of targeting, interdiction, and investigation of the smuggling of weapons from the U.S. into Mexico to reduce the flow of weapons trafficking through U.S. borders;
- Establish a School Fraud Investigation Program to identify and develop potential school fraud referrals to field offices;

- Implement an outreach initiative directed to academic and training institutions to educate the institutions on SEVP associated laws and regulations, and to develop sources of information to develop School and Student Visa Fraud investigations;
- Establish BESTs in three additional locations - Massena, NY; San Francisco, CA; and Honolulu, HI - to prevent the smuggling of goods and the illegal entry of persons, with a priority focus on terrorist groups, gang members, and criminal aliens;
- Expand OCSTF's into two additional U.S. cities including Baltimore, MD and San Angelo, TX to combat the global proliferation of transnational criminal gang organizations;
- Implement a national security task force to identify, arrest, prosecute, and/or remove Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE) subjects present in the U.S. who have applied for or obtained immigration benefits through fraud;
- Establish the second Counter-Proliferation Investigations Center (CPIC) within the SAC Denver area of operation in an effort to maximize CPI resources in strategic locations throughout the United States;
- Expand nationwide worksite IMAGE outreach training to educate employers on the Twelve Best Employment Practices, proper hiring procedures and methods to reduce unauthorized employment; and
- Establish a centralized unit to conduct Form I-9 inspections to support worksite enforcement investigations.

In FY 2012, OI will:

- Expand trade transparency activities to viable foreign nations to exchange international trade data and enhance trade based money laundering investigations; and increase outreach the trade and financial industry to promote awareness and reduction of vulnerabilities within the international trade system to prevent trade based money laundering;
- Conduct training, capacity building, and mentoring programs to ensure Federal, State, Local, and foreign law enforcement partners are empowered to thwart the proliferation of gangs with unique ICE enforcement authorities;
- Expand IMAGE outreach training efforts nationwide to provide regional and/or local IMAGE training conferences to employers;
- Expand the operations of the Child Exploitation Section with the creation of the Child Exploitation Center and begin deploying Child Sex Tourism Traveler Jump Teams in an effort to conduct investigations of U.S. citizens traveling in foreign commerce for the purposes of engaging in sex with minors; and
- Expand the Computer Forensics Program to address the increases in digital data forensics volumes, while developing new tools and methods to manage and improve the analysis of derived digital information.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	218	294	114,140
2011 C.R.	199	199	112,872
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,056
2012 Current Services	199	199	114,928
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	199	199	114,928

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) works to protect the United States through proactive international investigations overseas involving transnational criminal organizations responsible for the illegal movement of people, goods, and technology. OIA works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States. OIA serves as the primary international investigative component within DHS and must maintain operational flexibility in order to meet the dynamic challenges and threats in the global environment. OIA personnel collaborate with foreign counterparts in a joint effort to deter, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations. OIA investigates human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, counter-proliferation and illegal arms trafficking, alien smuggling and immigration violations, intellectual property rights violations, commercial fraud, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and drug trafficking.

The primary mission of an OIA Attaché office is to conduct ICE investigations and critical law enforcement operations and to provide investigative support to domestic offices in combating transnational crime. OIA offices coordinate international law enforcement operations and work closely with foreign law enforcement officials to target international criminal enterprises. In addition, OIA supports other U.S. Government components and initiatives, refers requests from host country law enforcement agencies to domestic offices, and serves as advisors to U.S. missions. OIA provides training and conducts outreach to foreign officials on DHS/ICE international priorities. OIA also coordinates with foreign counterparts to share information under negotiated bilateral agreements and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreements. OIA conducts and coordinates international training for law enforcement officials through International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA). OIA's activities also support the goals and initiatives set forth by the Department of State (DOS) in the areas of regional stability, counter-terrorism, homeland security, weapons of mass destruction, international crime and drugs, economic prosperity, and public diplomacy.

One of ICE's primary strategic goals is to protect communities and public safety by investigating and removing aliens who present a risk to national security or public safety, including terrorists, gang members, and convicted criminals. OIA assists in the timely removal and return of aliens from the United States to host countries, and strengthens and supports legal migration. Through the use of dedicated Assistant Attachés for Removals overseas, OIA is able to coordinate returns with host governments and to facilitate transits and country clearances. The newly deployed Assistant Attachés are integrated with and supported by the OIA Attaché offices. The removal and repatriation activities are focused in areas where liaison will have the greatest enforcement benefit and regional impact, such as the Caribbean, the Americas, Asia, and Africa.

Through the Repatriations and International Agreements Unit (RIA), OIA coordinates with the ICE Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) to affect the removal of aliens from the United States who have final orders of removal. RIA provides guidance, training and defines scope of mission of the Assistant Attachés for Removal. The Assistant Attachés for Removal participate in directing, coordinating, and controlling the execution of DRO activities in the overseas office. These functions speed the removal process and reduce related detention costs. The Department of State (DOS) also benefits from ICE support at the U.S. embassies through assistance in sensitive removal discussions with receiving and transit countries. Close foreign coordination is required to gain cooperation from foreign governments on return of aliens and coordination of Justice Prisoner and Alien Transport System flights, country clearances, escorts, and charters. The RIA furthers law enforcement coordination through development of international agreements. In addition to acting as liaison with ICE DRO, RIA also coordinates information sharing through and negotiation on Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties and other international agreements as needed. These bilateral agreements and activities are centrally controlled and coordinated under OIA to provide one voice for ICE.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, OIA:

- Continued to support investigations of criminal organizations engaged in human trafficking of children and child sexual exploitation, counter-proliferation and illegal arms trafficking, alien smuggling and immigration violations, intellectual property rights violations and commercial fraud, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, and drug trafficking overseas;
- Conducted a joint operation with Mexican authorities which targeted transportation companies in Arizona that facilitate human smuggling.
- Expanded ICE's presence through the deployment of two Special Agents along Mexico's northern border in high-risk locations (Tijuana and Monterrey);
- Expanded ICE's presence in the Americas to assist in the reduction of narcotics trafficking through ICE's existing strong partnerships with Central American law enforcement and efforts to build capacity to investigate and interdict narcotics and bulk cash shipments;
- Conducted joint operations with the Governments of Mexico and Colombia that resulted in the disruption and dismantlement of the largest supplier of cocaine to Mexican and European drug trafficking organizations. These operations resulted in a \$41 million

seizure, the largest containerized bulk cash seizure in the history of the United States, Mexico, and Colombia. Joint operations also yielded the seizure of 3.3 tons of cocaine, criminal forfeitures of \$37 million, 13 indictments, 18 arrests, and 4 guilty pleas;

- Continued to work with DOD partners to support efforts in the war on terror to include expanding ICE's presence in CENTCOM and an Attaché office in Kabul, Afghanistan in support of CENTCOM, SOCOM, and U.S. mission interests and to support DHS and DOD priorities in the region;
- Continued operational training of foreign law enforcement officials in undercover techniques and counter-proliferation investigations; and
- Expanded task force efforts to identify and investigate Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) in coordination with foreign governments and continued efforts to establish permanent, formal TTUs.

In FY 2011, OIA will:

- Improve and expand the global reach in the investigations of criminal organizations engaged in human trafficking of children and child sexual exploitation, counter-proliferation and illegal arms trafficking, alien smuggling and immigration violations, intellectual property rights violations and commercial fraud, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, and drug trafficking overseas;
- Increase working relationships and coordination with DOD elements and other U.S. and foreign partners in Overseas Contingency Operations to combat transnational criminal organizations; and
- Increase coordination with Mexico to target and reduce vulnerabilities and criminal organizations that threaten our security: OIA supports U.S. drug control policy by supporting the overall ICE mandate to detect, disrupt, and dismantle organizations smuggling contraband (including narcotics) into the United States.

In FY 2012, OIA will:

- Review investigative trends and formulate new strategies to address national security threats with such partners as the DOS, Department of Commerce (DOC), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Justice (DOJ), ICE Detention and Removal Operations (DRO), ICE Office of Investigations (OI), and the ICE Office of Intelligence (Intel);
- Strategically align priorities using a comprehensive site selection model to evaluate and justify efforts to expand international operations to additional underrepresented overseas locations;
- Improve and expand the global reach in the investigations of criminal organizations engaged in human trafficking and child sexual exploitation, counter-proliferation and illegal arms trafficking, alien smuggling and immigration violations, intellectual property rights violations and commercial fraud, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, and drug trafficking overseas; and
- Participate in directing, coordinating, and controlling the execution of Enforcement and Removal activities in the overseas environment.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Visa Security Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	71	45	27,614
2011 C.R.	67	67	30,686
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,197)
2012 Current Services	67	67	29,489
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	67	67	29,489

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Authorized by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Visa Security Program (VSP) and Security Advisory Opinion Unit (SAOU) reduce the potential for criminals, terrorists, and persons of interest to exploit the legal visa process to enter the United States. The VSP identifies potential terrorist or criminal threats before they reach the United States by conducting targeted, in-depth vetting of individuals who apply for visas overseas. The SAOU is part of the VSP dedicated to participating in the interagency checks of visa applicants conducted through the SAO process. The SAOU checks DHS-held derogatory information on visa applicants and provides liaison and operational de-confliction with other participating agencies. The VSP and SAOU foster coordinated decision-making across DHS and the Department of State (DOS) to utilize law enforcement expertise and analysis to maximize the enforcement benefit to the visa process.

Through the implementation of VSP at 17 overseas posts in 14 countries, OIA is working closely with DOS to enhance national security by providing an additional level of review and security along with the unique law enforcement expertise necessary to identify terrorists, other criminals, and persons of special interest before they enter the United States.

The Visa Security Program enhances the security of visa issuance at high-risk overseas posts by deploying highly skilled and experienced law enforcement officers who conduct in-depth investigative reviews of visa applications that raise security concerns, investigate visa fraud and other criminal activity which can exploit the visa system, and provide advice and training on security issues. The advice and assistance provided by VSP enhances DOS consular officers' ability to screen security risks as they adjudicate visas and refuse or revoke applications when warranted.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, VSP:

- Expanded the VSP by opening new offices in London, England; Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; and Tel Aviv, Israel;
- Provided 1,491 recommendations for denial of visa applications to the Department of State with findings of derogatory information, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 955 by 536;
- Continued to negotiate with partner agencies to expand the Security Advisory Opinion Unit (SAOU) activity to screen and vet additional categories of SAOs;
- Continued to develop and refine the VSP Tracking System (VSPTS-Net) to develop more comprehensive targeting tools, facilitate vetting activities, and provide coordinated development to ensure that ICE findings are shared with the Department of State (DOS) in a more efficient manner; and
- Trained 63 ICE Special Agents as Visa Security Officers (VSOs).

In FY 2011, VSP will:

- Increase the number of visa applications in which VSP discovers and provides derogatory information to DOS and raise the target goal to 1,050 based on new offices opened in FY 2009 and FY 2010;
- Support investigative initiatives by identifying emerging patterns and national security threats of increased risk from terrorists, criminals, and other ineligible visa applicants; and

In FY 2012, VSP will:

- Continue to increase the number of visas guided by Visa Security Officers towards refusal/denial based on derogatory information provided to the Department of State; Continue to support investigative initiatives by identifying emerging patterns and national security threats of increased risk from terrorists, criminals, and other ineligible visa applicants.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	453	374	80,981
2011 C.R.	442	442	69,842
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	24	24	11,661
2012 Current Services	466	466	81,503
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	466	466	81,503

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Intelligence (Intel) is responsible for managing ICE intelligence operations, including the activities of the headquarters staff, and field offices co-located with ICE enforcement offices throughout the country.

The aim of the program is to develop and receive intelligence and process, analyze, and disseminate it to ICE executive management and to operational units as it pertains to homeland security and ICE strategic goals, which include national security, infrastructure protection, immigration enforcement, transnational criminal investigations, and the illegal movement of people, money, and cargo.

This is accomplished using the Intelligence Fusion System (IFS). IFS is the comprehensive analytical and investigative tool that enables ICE and other DHS personnel to access and analyze large volumes of data from sources such as the Enforcement Apprehension Booking Module (EABM), US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), portions of the Treasury Enforcement Communication System (TECS), Student and Exchange Information System (SEVIS), Intelligence Reporting System (IRS), and Significant Event Notification System (SEN), as well as digitized content obtained from Document Exploitation (IDocX) initiatives. The IFS database includes indexed names, subject records, and investigative and intelligence reports, as well as global intelligence information on topics that include smuggling, terrorism, and transnational trends.

The staff, assets, and resources of Intel operate across the United States and respond to intelligence needs based on formal and ad hoc requirements levied by its customers in ICE, within the DHS, and in the intelligence and law enforcement communities, in support of the following programmatic areas:

- **Southwest Border Violence**, where Intel provides a wide spectrum of intelligence support to enforcement entities on the Southwest Border including state, tribal, local and other Federal law enforcement and Intelligence Community partners; Human Smuggling and Public Safety, focusing on human smuggling, trafficking in persons, immigration benefit fraud, mass migration, and threats to public safety emanating from street gangs and other criminal aliens;
- **Contraband Smuggling**, where Intel provides intelligence to assist in the disruption of the activities related to the trafficking of international narcotics and other prohibited goods;
- **Illicit Finance and Trade Fraud**, involving illicit movements of money or financial instruments, and other commerce-related crime issues such as international trade violations, protection of intellectual property rights, and public health threats that cross our borders;
- **Counter-Proliferation Intelligence**, focusing on the identification and disruption of individuals and organizations involved in the unauthorized movement and procurement of critical technology, dual-use goods, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear/conventional weapons, and unauthorized U.S. exports to prohibited countries.

Intel achieves this through the following functional areas:

- **Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs)** - yield efficiencies through co-location with other elements of ICE. The 26 FIGs foster relationships between Intel analysts and the customers they support. This structure also allows for flexibility to support customers as the FIG can be augmented with analysts temporarily deployed from around the country as needed.
- **Secure Communities** - exploits classified reporting, conducts Human Intelligence (HUMINT), and performs extensive research to develop actionable information on the U.S. VISIT biometric backlog, the “largest population of potential immigration violators that pose a threat to the safety of American communities”. Intel also produces alerts and reports that enhance officer safety and provide situational awareness to personnel participating in removal operations overseas;
- **Border Coordination Unit** - provides intelligence support to ICE’s OI and OIA worldwide with emphasis on regions having significant levels of transnational criminal activity affecting ICE operations. It is structured into units to provide intelligence in support of ICE’s mission for the Southwest Border/Mexico strategy, strategic partnerships, plans and integration, and oversees the Border Violence Intelligence Center.
- **Collections and Requirements** - works to increase responsiveness to customer and executive leadership, emphasizing requirement-driven intelligence service and improving internal and external information sharing.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, the Office of Intelligence:

- Employed the Intelligence Requirement Intake System and requirements management process to support our customer's needs for intelligence products in line with the strategic objectives of ICE.
- Provided actionable intelligence through Operation Wing Clip (OWC) to the Detention and Removals Office, resulting in six arrests. Additionally, the section provided OI special agents with six OWC leads in support of extra territorial criminal travel (ECT) targets;
- Developed over 480 TECS records on SIAs destined for illegal entry to the United States likely to defraud the U.S. asylum program;
- Expanded its support to the National Intellectual Property Rights Center, National Export Enforcement Coordination Network, by assigning/embedding analysts to provide on-site investigative support through research and analysis and lead generation; and
- Provided support to Operation Athena II, a bulk cash smuggling operation organized to fight money laundering, by carrying out controls on natural persons, their baggage and their means of transport to check compliance with the obligation to declare cash and monetary instruments.

In FY 2011, the Office of Intelligence will:

- Seek efficiencies through co-location, and information sharing partnerships with other Federal, state, tribal and local partners;
- Develop innovative approaches to yield a five percent increase in production per analyst FTE each year through business process improvements; and
- Pilot innovative methodologies that enhance our ability to better support customers in executing law enforcement actions such as arrests, seizures, and the return of criminal aliens.

In FY 2012, the Office of Intelligence will:

- Build and foster relationships with our International partners by continuing to participate in the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) work stream, which is made up of law enforcement agencies from around the world working together to fight child abuse online;
- Build strategic partnerships with Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and United States partners FBI and DEA, in the context of the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG);
- Support Operation Armas Cruzadas to combat the smuggling of weapons from the United States into Mexico;
- Support the northern and southern border threat assessments, strategies and working groups with DHS, contributing towards the mission of securing our borders;
- Provide analytical support to Secure Communities by exploiting classified reporting, conducting HUMINT, and performing extensive research to develop actionable information on the U.S. VISIT biometric backlog, the largest population of potential immigration violators that pose a threat to the safety of American communities; and

- Provide support to ICE financial initiatives to detect banks, trade and transportation areas that that can be exploited by money laundering, alien smuggling, human trafficking and narcotics smuggling organizations.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Custody Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Custody Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	5,210	5,121	1,770,018
2011 C.R.	5,131	5,131	1,771,168
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	13	13	94,953
2012 Current Services	5,144	5,144	1,866,121
2012 Program Change	-	-	157,706
2012 Total Request	5,144	5,144	2,023,827

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Detention and Removal Operations' (DRO) Custody Operations Program provides safe, secure, and humane conditions of confinement for aliens apprehended by ICE and other law enforcement partners, such as the Border Patrol and state, county, and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

Current Bed Space Management

ICE owns and operates six secure detention facilities, called Service Processing Centers (SPCs), located in: Batavia, New York; El Centro, California; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Miami, Florida; and Los Fresnos, Texas. El Paso is currently being converted to office space and El Centro is being considered for co-location of ICE field offices. ICE will examine closing the remaining SPCs in favor of lower cost options. ICE also currently utilizes seven contract detention facilities (CDFs), which are run solely for ICE. These facilities are located in: Aurora, Colorado; Houston, Texas; Tacoma, Washington; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Broward County, Florida; Pearsall, Texas; and San Diego, California. In addition, ICE obtains additional bed space throughout the United States in State and local detention facilities, through Inter-governmental Service Agreements (IGSAs). Furthermore, ICE supplements detention capacity through an arrangement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for the Federal Detention Center in Oakdale, Louisiana and several other locations.

Detention Standards Compliance Oversight

ICE monitors detention facilities to ensure compliance with applicable detention standards. These standards specify the living conditions and services required to assure detainees the appropriate dignity, respect, and care while in ICE custody. Each authorized facility receives an

annual inspection by an independent contractor. In addition, the Office of Detention Oversight within the ICE Office of Professional Responsibility conducts random reviews and focused reviews. These reviews are conducted in response to alleged detention deficiencies at facilities where ICE detainees are held to ensure that conditions of confinement are in compliance with ICE standards. ICE also has ongoing onsite quality assurance compliance monitoring at our largest facilities.

DRO and ICE's Office of Detention Policy and Planning (ODPP) are in the final stages of modernizing ICE's detention standards. In collaboration with various stakeholders, ICE has drafted the 2010 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), which focus on the outcomes that the required procedures are expected to accomplish. These new standards will reflect ICE's civil detention mission and create a new detention system geared to the unique needs of those in ICE custody.

Healthcare

Primary healthcare for alien detainees is managed by the ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC), which became a component of DRO operations in FY 2008. Through comprehensive health screening and the provision of direct patient and managed care services to the ICE detainee population, IHSC directly impacts the globalization of communicable disease and serves as a model for global health services delivery. A managed healthcare program is available system-wide to ensure appropriate care is provided to all detainees in the most efficient manner possible.

The revised PBNDS will provide for enhanced medical and mental healthcare. In addition, ICE is developing an enhanced medical and mental health classification system to ensure detainees are placed at facilities that can best meet their medical and mental health needs. ICE is also developing a comprehensive electronic health records system to enhance communication among facilities and improve the reporting and delivery of care for detainees.

Emergency Response

The breadth of the responsibilities within the detention program requires a readiness to respond to a wide variety of emergency situations. DRO has created contingency plans for DRO resources to remain readily available for deployment in the event a mass migration occurs.

Detention Reforms

In FY 2009, ICE announced a series of fundamental detention reforms to ensure that conditions of confinement are based on a civil rather than a penal model. These reforms are intended to facilitate individual detention determination-based factors, such as threat to the community, criminal history, risk of flight, immigration status, and medical and mental health. These reforms will significantly improve the current immigration detention system, while allowing ICE to maintain a significant, robust detention capacity. ICE is committed to taking the steps that will lead the agency away from the present decentralized, jail-oriented approach to a system wholly designed for and based on ICE's needs.

The Administration's goal is to house detainees in facilities designed, located, and operated to accomplish immigration detention as efficiently and effectively as possible. Reforms will bring improved custodial conditions, ICE oversight, medical care, and fiscal prudence.

In FY 2010, through the newly created ODP, ICE and DRO initiated the following Detention Reform activities:

- Revised immigration detention standards to reflect the conditions appropriate for various immigration detainee populations;
- Systematically reviewed high-cost detention space to maximize use of less expensive detention resources and encourage the private sector to develop innovative and inexpensive civil detention facilities;
- Improved detention by reviewing contracts for all detention facilities to identify opportunities to centralize all detention contracts managed by field offices. ICE plans to achieve a cost savings via centralized procurement management and its coordination with the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee;
- Refined a risk-assessment instrument that will improve custody decisions and ensure bed space is being used prudently;
- Developed a medical care risk-assessment system to assist in appropriate placement of detainees with medical and mental health issues, to avoid unnecessary and costly transfers;
- Implemented a program to utilize Federal employees as detention services monitors. By federalizing this function and developing a corps of specialized detention experts, ICE will reduce its dependency on private sector resources and reduce contract costs; and
- Proposed to issue a new detainee transfer policy aimed at reducing the number of detainee transfers.

ICE & Office of the Federal Detention Trustee Collaboration

In FY 2010, ICE began to collaborate closely with the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT) on a number of joint actions aimed at improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of ICE's detention program in FY 2011. Under specific consideration are the following initiatives:

- Establishment of common Federal per diem rates to leverage Federal buying power in an effort to reduce ICE's daily bed costs;
- Sharing and cross-utilization of ICE, OFDT, and U.S. Marshals Service facility inspections to ensure consistent conditions of confinement and reduce ICE's inspection costs; and
- Joint population projections and capacity planning to optimize the size, type, location, use, and acquisition of Federal detention space.

Reducing the Criminal Alien Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in FY 2011 and 2012

DRO is working to achieve an average length of stay (ALOS) for criminal aliens of not more than 38 days by the end of FY 2011, and ICE is currently on target to meet or exceed this goal.

ALOS reductions in FY 2010 can be attributed, in part, to the increased exercise of prosecutorial discretion; an increase in hiring from FY 2008 to FY 2009 that led to more trained staff efficiently following procedures in FY 2010; emphasizing the achievement of ALOS efficiencies in each field office; and new detention guidance to prioritize the use of its enforcement personnel, detention space, and removal resources for criminal aliens.

In FY 2011, ICE will continue efforts to reduce the ALOS for criminal aliens. ICE will:

- Document processes and provide training opportunities for key process owners;
- Enhance collaboration with foreign governments through the Department of State to obtain travel documents more quickly;
- Continue to improve coordination with Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to expedite detained and Alternatives to Detention (ATD) cases; and
- Improve data integrity efforts to maintain the accuracy of the data elements used to calculate ALOS;

These initiatives collectively will reduce the ALOS and enable DRO to meet its enforcement goals.

Bed Cost Realignment

Several ICE Salaries and Expenses PPAs funded detention bed procurements in the past. For FY 2011, ICE proposed to fund detention beds from the Custody Operations PPA, providing better transparency into the cost of detention bed procurement. Usage by detainee type will still be tracked, but bringing all funding for bed space under one PPA eliminates the need for artificial division of funding as bed space can be efficiently procured by facility rather than source of detainee. ICE proposes to continue this practice in FY 2012 for direct funding. Funding from ICE's fee accounts (Immigration Inspection User Fee and Breached Bond Detention Fund) fund a limited number of detention beds.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, Custody Operations:

- Continued to support Secure Communities initiatives to identify and remove all convicted criminal aliens amenable to removal in jails and prisons throughout the United States. Secure Communities' risk-based application of resources will continue to inform enforcement activities as well as use of detention space;
- Began optimizing facility locations to align bed space supply with detention demand, and to decrease transfers away from relatives and counsel;
- Implemented an electronic resource management system to centralize publication of directives, facilitate development and modification of new policies, and allow collaboration across DRO and with other ICE programs;
- Continued to support state and local jurisdictions through the provision of detention space for detainees arrested by municipal law enforcement jurisdictions and brought to DRO custody; and
- Deployed the eBONDS initiative.

In FY 2011, Custody Operations will:

- Continue to support any additional bed space requirements generated by Secure Communities' interoperability program;

- Work to ensure current resources can be strategically focused on criminal alien identification and removal efforts;
- Continue refinement of the bed space forecast model;
- Continue to focus on reducing the time a criminal alien spends in the “Process” phase of the criminal alien enforcement cycle;
- Continue optimizing the location of facilities to align bed space supply with detention demand, and to decrease transfers away from relatives and counsel;
- Continue efforts to improve the quality of care for detainees, while increasing program efficiencies;
- Continue to support state and local jurisdictions through the provision of detention space for detainees arrested by municipal law enforcement jurisdictions and brought to DRO custody;
- Continue modernization efforts of the PBNDS; and
- Continue its detention inspection program.

In FY 2012, Custody Operations will:

- Ensure enhancement funding and programmatic efficiencies are utilized to maintain a funded detention capacity at the 33,400 bed level;
- Continue to support any additional bed space requirements generated by Secure Communities’ interoperability program;
- Continue to refine its bed space forecast model;
- Continue to focus on reducing the time a criminal alien spends in the “Process” phase of the criminal alien enforcement cycle;
- Continue optimizing the location of facilities to align bed space supply with detention demand, and to decrease transfers away from relatives and counsel;
- Continue efforts to improve the quality of care for detainees, while increasing program efficiencies;
- Continue to support state and local jurisdictions through the provision of detention space for detainees arrested by municipal law enforcement jurisdictions and brought to DRO custody;
- Continue its detention inspection program;
- Continue modernization efforts of the PBNDS; and
- Refine the inspection program to include bi-annual inspections in accordance with industry practice; and
- Begin the process of exiting the detention line of business at the SPCs.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Fugitive Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Fugitive Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	677	710	229,281
2011 C.R.	655	655	229,682
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	22	22	(66,962)
2012 Current Services	677	677	162,720
2012 Program Change	-	-	(8,123)
2012 Total Request	677	677	154,597

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) is responsible for reducing the fugitive alien population in the United States. At the end of FY 2010, there were 506,332 fugitive aliens on the fugitive backlog. ICE uses several tools to reduce the backlog. The greatest contribution comes from Fugitive Operations Teams (FOT), which consist of:

- One Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer (SDDO);
- Four Deportation Officers (DO);
- One Immigration Enforcement Agent (IEA); and
- One Deportation and Removal Assistant (DRA).

These teams focus on their core missions: the apprehension and removal of fugitive aliens, aliens who have been removed previously from the United States and return illegally, and criminal or otherwise dangerous aliens living at large in our communities. All of the 104 funded FOTs are operational and conducting enforcement activities across the United States. Presently, each of the 24 DRO Field Offices has at least one operational FOT.

In addition, DRO created the Fugitive Operation Support Center (FOSC) to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the NFOP. The FOSC reviews and updates ICE fugitive alien cases in the Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM), provides comprehensive leads to the FOTs, closes cases as appropriate, and facilitates the overall efforts to arrest fugitives. As a component of the NFOP, the goal established for the FOSC is to assist in the overall decrease of at least five percent to the fugitive backlog each fiscal year.

The FOSC conducts analysis, screening, background checks, and related support activities for the vetting of ICE fugitive aliens. The FOSC then reconciles data from external government and private sources. A significant number of cases are closed as a result of data analysis performed

at the FOOSC, resulting in more focused FOT operations. After analyzing, vetting, and compiling data, actionable information is disseminated to FOTs.

In FY 2012, Fugitive Operations will achieve efficiencies of \$8,123,000. This will be accomplished through contract efficiencies and reductions in travel and overhead expenses.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, Fugitive Operations:

- Arrested 10,370 fugitive criminal aliens and 7,878 non-fugitive criminal aliens;
- Reduced ICE's fugitive case backlog to 506,332 fugitive aliens, a reduction of 5.3 percent from the beginning of the fiscal year;
- Arrested a total of 23,931 fugitive aliens and 11,843 non-fugitive aliens;
- Resolved 76,306 fugitive cases through arrest and administrative measures, assisting in the reduction of the fugitive backlog; and
- Coordinated seven large scale enforcement operations targeting criminal aliens throughout the United States which resulted in the arrest of 2,003 criminal aliens.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, Fugitive Operations will:

- Continue to conduct targeted fugitive alien operations to reduce the fugitive alien backlog as directed by Congress. Fugitive Operations will continue to target and arrest aliens previously removed from the United States, as well as at-large aliens convicted of crimes. Enforcement activities conducted by the 104 FOTs will primarily target criminal aliens and those found to be a threat to community safety or national security;
- Continue to enhance procedures to process and analyze EARM fugitive data;
- Continue to develop and augment procedures in an effort to analyze the nature and characteristics of the fugitive alien population. This effort will aid in reducing the reported number of fugitives by reconciling the records of those fugitive aliens who have left the country, adjusted their status, immigrated, or were discovered to be incarcerated;
- Work to ensure NFOP can support the Secure Communities Program's targeting criminal aliens and fugitives; and
- Continue to enhance and incorporate technologies such as the analysis of government and commercial databases to prepare leads on fugitive aliens for transmission to the field.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Criminal Alien Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Criminal Alien Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	935	1,188	192,217
2011 C.R.	942	942	192,539
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	269	269	12,807
2012 Current Services	1,211	1,211	205,346
2012 Program Change	-	-	(8,650)
2012 Total Request	1,211	1,211	196,696

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) conducts operations to identify and arrest criminal aliens who are incarcerated within federal, state, and local prisons and jails. ICE ensures that all efforts are made to arrest and remove these individuals from the community by securing a final order of removal prior to the termination of their period of imprisonment. The identification and processing of incarcerated criminal aliens, prior to release from jails and prisons, decreases or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody, reducing the overall cost to the U.S. Government. Additionally, the aggressive prosecution of criminal offenders identified by DRO officers is integral to the effective execution of CAP.

ICE, in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office, actively pursues criminal prosecutions when offenses of the Nation's criminal code and immigration laws are discovered. This further ensures public safety and provides a significant deterrent to recidivism. ICE has also continued deployment of Video Teleconference (VTC) systems to CAP programs throughout the country. These tools further the effectiveness of the Criminal Alien Program.

The 126 ICE CAP teams are each composed of:

- One Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer (SDDO);
- One Deportation Officer (DOs);
- Six Immigration Enforcement Agents (IEAs); and
- Two Deportation and Removal Assistants (DRAs).

ICE identifies criminal aliens through the following methods. Throughout the United States, state and local correctional departments provide ICE with inmate rosters maintained through independent data systems. ICE works with state and local governments to analyze their data and verify prisoners' identities against ICE immigration databases.

CAP is also supported through the Secure Communities Program to implement interoperability with the law enforcement agencies in order to match biographical data against ICE databases that will help assist in the identification of criminal aliens more efficiently and effectively in federal, state and local facilities.

CAP has expanded its enforcement activities with the Joint Criminal Alien Taskforce (JCART), Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS), and the Phoenix Law Enforcement Area Response (LEAR).

The purpose of JCART is to seek, locate and arrest at-large criminal aliens with, but not limited to, convictions for drug trafficking offenses, crimes of violence, and sex offenses. JCART works with other agencies such as, Probation and Parole Offices, the United States Marshal's Service, ICE Office of Investigations (OI), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and at the request of local law enforcement conducting special operations. JCART may also target criminal aliens at large in the community who have been released from federal, state or local custody.

VCAS screens recidivist criminal aliens encountered through CAP, the National Fugitive Operations Program and the Law Enforcement Agency Response Unit, to deter and reduce future recidivism rates of violent criminal aliens by seeking criminal prosecution. In coordination with the U.S. Attorney's Office, the VCAS works to prioritize federal criminal prosecution of egregious recidivist criminal aliens for felony violations.

LEAR was established on September 4, 2006, in Phoenix, Arizona, to establish a method for state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in Arizona to directly contact and receive response from ICE Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) for all suspected immigration law violators. The LEAR responds to all LEA requests 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. ICE-DRO determines nationality, immigration status and amenability to removal. ICE detainers are placed, transportation is provided as appropriate, and removable aliens are processed by ICE-DRO. Responses are provided to 100 percent of LEA calls received.

In FY 2012, CAP will achieve efficiencies of \$8,650,000. This will be accomplished through contract efficiencies and reduced travel and overhead expenses.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, CAP:

- Continued the deployment of VTC systems to CAP programs throughout the country. In FY 2010 112 VTC units were deployed throughout the country to include 2 Federal, 5 state, and 48 local facilities. Additionally, CAP has installed VTC at 16 DRO offices and 3 Foreign Consulates;
- Worked to increase the level of coverage nationally to achieve 100 percent screening in all identified facilities. This will enhance the mission of pursuing a final order of removal prior to the termination of a person's sentence;

- Increased the number of criminal prosecutions presented to the U.S. Attorney's Office over the FY 2009 total number of indictments (6,848). In FY 2010 CAP achieved 8,233, an increase of 1,385 Indictments;
- Increased the number of convicted criminal aliens removed to 195,772. This was 35,772 higher than the original target of 160,000 for the year; and
- Increased the number of aliens removed convicted of a level 1 offense to 64,466. This was 7,742 above the target of 56,724.

In FY 2011, CAP will:

- Continue to increase efforts to identify, screen and interview criminal aliens incarcerated in federal, state, and local facilities;
- Continue to increase the number of criminal prosecutions of violent recidivist criminal aliens;
- Continue to further the advancement of the Secure Communities plan within the law enforcement community across the United States;
- Develop new advancements and best practices to ensure full screenings of institutional facilities;
- Increase the focus of identification and apprehension of criminal aliens along the Southwest Border;
- Increase the number of convicted criminal aliens removed to 210,000; and
- Increase the number of aliens removed convicted of the most serious crime (level 1 offenders) to 73,500.

In FY 2012, CAP will:

- Continue to increase efforts to identify, screen and interview criminal aliens incarcerated in federal, state, and local facilities, and the additional personnel will help to ensure that these criminals are not released into the community while preparing for immigration proceedings;
- Continue to increase the number of criminal prosecutions of violent recidivist criminal aliens;
- Continue to further the advancement of the Secure Communities plan within the law enforcement community across the United States with a culmination of national deployment anticipated by the end of FY 2013; and
- Increase focus of identification and apprehension of criminal aliens along the Southwest Border.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Alternatives to Detention
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Alternatives to Detention

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	171	171	69,591
2011 C.R.	182	182	69,913
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,071)
2012 Current Services	182	182	65,842
2012 Program Change	-	-	6,531
2012 Total Request	182	182	72,373

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program helps to assure that aliens who are not held in detention are compliant with conditions of release, attend immigration hearings, and comply with final decisions and/or removal orders.

Currently, the ATD program consists of two primary components:

- Full-Service (FS) in which contractors provide the equipment and monitoring services along with case management service provisions which include both home and office visits as well as technological options for monitoring; and
- Technology-Assisted (TA) in which the contractor provides the equipment and monitoring services but ICE continues to supervise the alien participants.

As of January 22, 2011, there were 13,583 participants in the FS category and 3,871 participants in the TA category.

ATD eligibility is determined based on public safety and security, flight risks, along with an alien's status within immigration proceedings. Upon FS intake, a participant receives an orientation to the program and is assigned a case specialist. The alien participant is also assessed to ensure basic life needs are met; from that assessment, an individual service plan is created. Identified needs and appropriate referrals are included in the individual service plan. Upon entry into TA monitoring, a participant receives a program overview and reporting requirements as identified by an Officer.

FS programs are currently available in over 30 locations nationwide, for aliens residing within a 50- to 85-mile radius of an ICE office (with the actual range varying by location). TA is available at all ICE locations. Determination of the form of monitoring to which an alien is

assigned depends largely on whether the FS is available where the alien resides and whether a slot is available. If FS is not available or slots are not available, TA may be utilized.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, ATD:

- Combined the previous Enhanced Supervision/Reporting Program and the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) contracts into one contract, ISAP II. Prior to award of the ISAP II contract on November 6, 2009, ATD supervision and monitoring services were provided by two separate contractors. The ISAP II contract provides the field offices with the flexibility of placing participants under either FS or TA electronic monitoring only;
- Exceeded the FY 2010 goal of maintaining a full-service ATD program participation rate at 90 percent of capacity;
- Exceeded goal to reduce the Average Length in Program (ALIP) by five percent among pre-order participants. This performance target has been exceeded and is applicable to the entire ATD population, not just pre-order participants. This is a direct result of improved case and docket management efficiencies. It is anticipated that the EOIR Fast Track Pilot program participants may additionally contribute to further ALIP reductions, specifically among pre-order participants;
- Updated training for officers/staff who manage the ATD Program nationwide;
- Updated ATD policy and procedures through publication of the Alternatives to Detention Handbook. The handbook provides guidance to the field offices on effective and appropriate use of the ATD program by outlining criteria for identifying program participants, managing ATD program cases, and handling program violations and terminations;
- Collaborated with the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to implement a “Fast Track” pilot initiative to reduce the length of time participants spend in the ATD program. The pilot program began at the Baltimore and Miami Field Offices on January 25, 2010. As of August 24, 2010, there have been 193 participants enrolled in the Baltimore pilot, and 323 in Miami;
- Had an average cost to supervise removable aliens in the ATD program of \$2,552.00; and
- Exceeded the target for appearance rates for Immigration Hearings for ATD participants by 35.8 percent. The target was 58 percent and the actual FY 2010 rate was 93.8 percent.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, ATD will:

- Expand the number of participants in the program from 17,000 in FY 2010 to 19,500 in FY 2012;
- Continue to collaborate with the EOIR to implement an initiative to reduce the length of time spent in the ATD program;
- Continue to reduce participant Average Length in Program (ALIP) by continuing to improve case and docket management efficiencies;
- Maintain 100 percent timely invoice approval and payment; maintain prompt payment interest payments at \$0.00;
- Lower the average cost to supervise removable aliens in the Alternatives to Detention Program target from \$2,214 in FY 2011 to \$2,168 in FY 2012.

- Increase the appearance rates for Immigration Hearings for Alternatives to Detention participants target to 94% in FY 2011 and 94.5% in FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Transportation Removal Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transportation Removal Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	281,522
2011 C.R.	59	59	281,878
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,754
2012 Current Services	59	59	286,632
2012 Program Change	-	-	(10,000)
2012 Total Request	59	59	276,632

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Appropriations to the Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) fund safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and removals of aliens from the United States, as ordered by an immigration judge.

The Removal Management Division (RMD) is comprised of the Travel Document Unit, Flight Operations Unit, and the Removals Coordination Unit. RMD provides oversight through its three component units to all 24 Field Offices. RMD conducts air transportation and removal planning, and develops and implements strategies to support the removal of all removable aliens. RMD oversees and supports Field Office Directors' execution of air transportation and removal funding. RMD, through these units, ensures the TRP funds are efficiently and effectively used.

Travel Document Unit (TDU) - supports ICE field offices and overseas entities on travel document and removal related issues to ensure the safe and orderly removal of persons from the United States. TDU also has oversight of the electronic Travel Document System (eTD) and conducts liaisons with governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations, over 200 embassies and consulates within the United States, foreign governments, and law enforcement organizations worldwide.

Removal Coordination Unit (RCU) - manages commercial airline removals (CENTIX) and the Detention Operations Coordination Center (DOCC). RCU facilitates:

- Commercial escorted and unescorted removal operations in coordination with DRO Field Offices and Omega Travel Management Center. Services include requesting country clearances via the electronic Country Clearance system (eCC) and sending removal notifications via a secure messaging system (cable), both of which interface with the Department of State.

- The DOCC ensures capacity equilibrium among detention locations. The DOCC identifies available space to meet field office requirements and coordinates available transportation options. The DOCC also provides detention and transportation support for ICE Enforcement Operations.

Flight Operations Unit (FOU) - manages all ICE mass airlift operations. In conducting its mission of transporting aliens with a removal order, the FOU oversees domestic and foreign scheduling of all ICE-managed aircraft based on the operational requirements of the 24 field offices along with coordination with each respective receiving country and ICE Attaché office. The FOU also coordinates the procurement of ICE charters involved with the removal of aliens to Central Asia, the Pacific Rim, Africa, and the Middle East.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, TRP:

- Removed 392,862 aliens;
- Provided Electronic Travel Document (eTD) Program presentations to seven of the top 25 removal countries;
- Employed four ICE charter aircraft operating six days per week to support foreign removals; and
- Used the ICE-chartered aircraft as a long-range platform capable of supporting special removal missions to South America, Eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East and Pacific Rim.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, TRP will:

- Continue to expand CMU activities;
- Coordinate the movement of over 240,000 aliens through the use of eight large and one medium sized aircraft in both FY 2011 and FY 2012. Accordingly, DRO plans to log 13,000 flight hours or more each year; and
- Provide presentations of the Electronic Travel Document (eTD) program to five additional countries by the end of FY 2011, and an additional five by the end of FY 2012.
- In FY 2012, the Transportation and Removal Program will achieve efficiencies of \$10,000,000. This will be accomplished through contract efficiencies and reductions in overhead expenses.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	552	527	178,264
2011 C.R.	552	552	200,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(79,936)
2012 Current Services	552	552	120,064
2012 Program Change	230	115	64,000
2012 Total Request	782	667	184,064

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ICE estimates that approximately 900,000¹ arrests of aliens for crimes occur every year and that approximately 550,000 criminal aliens convicted of crimes exit law enforcement custody every year. In the past, ICE has not had the capacity to identify, arrest, and remove all of these criminal aliens. ICE estimates that 1.9² million removable criminal aliens are in the United States today; this population of criminal aliens poses a major threat to public safety. A more comprehensive approach to address this threat has become one of the highest priorities of the Secretary of Homeland Security and of Congress.

To meet this threat, Congress created Secure Communities in FY 2008 to establish the nationwide capability to identify all criminal aliens or potential criminal aliens at the time of arrest. To best protect public safety using available resources, ICE prioritizes enforcement actions toward the highest threat criminal aliens among those identified. ICE has committed to taking enforcement action against all identified criminal aliens convicted of an aggravated felony plus as many others as available resources permit. By prioritizing enforcement actions in this manner, ICE will remove the highest threat removable criminal aliens, including all those convicted of aggravated felonies, from the United States before they can exit the criminal justice system to re-enter our Nation's communities.

¹ Secure Communities Criminal Alien Population Projection Analysis (CAPP), Version 1.2 as delivered October 27, 2010. This version of the model has been validated by the CAPP Working Group, but has not been made public. CAPP includes analysis from the following sources: FBI Uniform Crime Report, 2007; Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2008; Bureau of Justice Statistics Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2006; Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, 2008.

² Estimate calculation based on data pulled from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>, adjusted for ACS undercount of the non-citizen population using the DHS OIS methodology and Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prevalence of Imprisonment in US Population, 1974-2001, 8/2003, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/piusp01.pdf>

In order to remove the criminal aliens that pose the greatest threat to the American public from the United States, ICE continues to implement the three SC/CIRCA strategic goals:

- IDENTIFY all criminal aliens;
- REMOVE criminal aliens through prioritized enforcement actions; and
- OPTIMIZE criminal alien enforcement.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, SC/CIRCA:

Goal: *Identify all criminal aliens*

- Deployed biometric identification capability (integration of DOJ and DHS biometric databases) to 570 new jurisdictions for a cumulative total of 658 jurisdictions in 32 states covering approximately 64 percent of the estimated nationwide arrested alien population;
- Processed over 3,300,000 fingerprints submitted through Interoperability, of which over 248,000 resulted in an IDENT match on a potential criminal alien; and
- Established full 24x7 response capabilities for all Interoperability submissions.

Goal: *Remove criminal aliens through prioritized enforcement actions*

- Removed 195,772 criminal aliens, representing a 71 percent increase over FY 2008;
- Prioritized use of detention beds, increasing the percentage of criminal aliens within the total detained population from 48 percent in FY 2009 to 62 percent in FY 2010;
- Reduced criminal alien detention times by 18 percent compared to FY 2008, to approximately 37 days;
- Aggressively prosecuted over 10,200 recidivist criminal aliens in coordination with U.S. Attorney Offices, thus deterring removed criminal aliens from re-entering the country; and
- Through IDENT matches, administratively arrested 30,599 and removed 13,945 criminal aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses (see table that follows).

Goal: *Optimize criminal alien enforcement*

- Completed outreach to all state level identification bureaus and continued outreach to the national local law enforcement community to strengthen information sharing partnerships for identifying and removing criminal aliens; and
- Continued the development of systems to support larger numbers of alien status determinations, improved illegal alien threat prioritization and the more efficient removal of criminal aliens.

Interoperability Performance Measures

	Q1 FY09	Q2 FY09	Q3 FY09	Q4 FY09	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10	Q4 FY10
New Jurisdictions Deployed	14	34	22	18	20	27	267	256
Alien Population Coverage %	6.59%	14.60%	18.96%	30.99%	35.15%	41.05%	53.83%	63.77%
Interoperability Submissions	29,894	161,084	255,344	381,797	515,922	637,468	929,007	1,294,356
Alien IDENT Matches	3,128	18,596	31,983	41,957	51,326	48,733	67,089	81,018
LESC Level 1	194	2,126	4,405	6,060	7,465	8,750	11,315	12,686
LESC Level 2/3	2,934	16,470	27,578	35,897	43,861	39,983	55,774	68,332
Administratively Arrested or Booked into ICE Custody	1,421	7,740	11,606	16,610	18,586	20,828	27,062	29,860
Level 1 Criminal Aliens	421	2,591	4,003	5,762	6,378	6,843	8,800	8,578
Level 2 Criminal Aliens	185	912	1,263	1,885	2,379	2,540	3,576	4,212
Level 3 Criminal Aliens	589	2,666	3,863	5,241	5,978	6,171	6,656	7,300
Non-Criminal Illegal Aliens	226	1,571	2,477	3,722	3,851	5,274	8,030	9,770
Removals and Returns	255	2,649	4,555	7,017	9,197	10,604	14,113	15,913
Level 1 Criminal Aliens	58	529	1,013	1,755	2,660	3,033	3,757	4,495
Level 2 Criminal Aliens	27	303	434	739	1,095	1,317	1,570	1,990
Level 3 Criminal Aliens	103	1,201	1,911	2,654	3,551	3,994	4,118	4,410
Non-Criminal Illegal Aliens	67	616	1,197	1,869	1,891	2,260	4,668	5,018

** As of January 7, 2011

In FY 2011 SC/CIRCA appropriations will be used to:

Goal: Identify all criminal aliens

- Continue moving toward nationwide identification and removal of all Level 1 (those convicted of aggravated felonies as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act) criminal aliens in accordance with the SC/CIRCA strategic plan, program goals and program objectives by extending criminal alien biometric identification capabilities to over 897 additional jurisdictions (1,555 cumulative) covering approximately 80 percent of the estimated nationwide number arrested alien population; and
- Identify approximately 20,000 Level 1 IDENT matches.

Goal: Remove criminal aliens through prioritized enforcement actions

- Detain and remove criminal aliens who are subject to the mandatory detention provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) by prioritizing use of finite enforcement resources; and

- Continue presenting criminal aliens who repeatedly re-enter the United States illegally to U.S. Attorney Offices for aggressive prosecution under felony immigration charges.

Goal: *Optimize criminal alien enforcement*

- Continue outreach to the national law enforcement community to strengthen information sharing partnerships for identifying and removing criminal aliens; and
- Continue the development of systems to support larger numbers of alien status determinations, improved illegal alien threat prioritization and the more efficient removal of criminal aliens

In FY 2012, SC/CIRCA will:

Goal: *Identify all criminal aliens and determine their threat level*

- Continue FY 2010 progress toward nationwide identification, apprehension and removal of all Level 1 criminal aliens by operating criminal alien biometric identification capabilities in over 1,594 additional jurisdictions (3,149 cumulative) covering approximately 96 percent of the estimated nationwide arrested alien population;
- Identify approximately 73,000 Level 1 IDENT matches; and
- Transition contractor support for 24x7 Interoperability response capabilities to federal employees.

Goal: *Remove criminal aliens through prioritized enforcement actions*

- Detain and remove all criminal aliens who are subject to the mandatory detention provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) by prioritizing use of finite enforcement resources; and
- Continue presenting criminal aliens who repeatedly re-enter the United States illegally to U.S. Attorney Offices for aggressive prosecution under felony immigration charges.

Goal: *Optimize criminal alien enforcement*

- Continue outreach to the national law enforcement community to strengthen information sharing partnerships for identifying and removing criminal aliens; and
- Complete initial operating capability of major systems supporting larger numbers of alien status determinations and improved illegal alien threat prioritization.

Criminal Alien Enforcement Targets	FY10	FY11	FY12
New Jurisdictions Deployed	570	897	1,594
Alien Population Coverage %	64%	80%	96%
Interoperability Submissions	3.3 million	5.9 million	7.5 million
Alien IDENT Matches	248,000	420,000	530,000
Total number of convicted criminal alien removals and returns from all lead sources	195,772	210,000	210,000

SC/CIRCA, in cooperation with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, will provide a safeguard to American communities by removing those criminal aliens from the United States that represent the greatest threats to community safety and by deterring their re-entry through aggressive prosecution of recidivists.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Acquisition Workforce
PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Program Increase: Positions 27, FTE 14, Dollars \$3,591

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476	1,476	\$234,251
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	3,591
Total Request	1,534	1,123	\$278,496	1,476	1,476	\$279,073	1,503	1,490	\$237,842

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009, memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-*

2014, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5 percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, ICE requests \$3.591 million to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for ICE will be used to:

- Fund 27 positions as follows:
 - 13 GS-9/14 Contracting Officers and 11 GS-14/15 Contracting Specialists who will support ICE acquisition efforts in five main areas:
 - Compliance and Removals;
 - Detention Management;
 - Mission Support;
 - Information Technology Services; and
 - Information Technology Commodities
 - 3 GS-14/15 Management & Program Analysts who will handle mission support responsibilities within the following offices:
 - Commercial Services Management;
 - Acquisition Policy;
 - Acquisition Systems; and
 - Suspension and Disbarment
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function; and
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.

- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Data Center Migration
PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$10,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	4	4	23,850	-	-	10,400	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
Total Request	4	4	23,850	-	-	10,400	-	-	10,500

Description of Item

FY 2012 data center development funding, managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the DHS enterprise data centers (DCs) for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes: (1) site migration of Division of Immigrant Health Services (DIHS) DCs in Houston & Washington, DC, to DHS DCs and (2) on-going integrated program and engineering support as disaster recovery and site migration.

The ICE FY 2012 data center migration (DCM) funding request of \$10.5 million will provide for the following activities:

Non-Personnel Costs (\$10.5 million):

- Disaster Recovery (DR) (\$2.20 M) – Improve ICE mission critical application DR capabilities; provide for the lease of new DR equipment; installation costs, data migration, and one time engineering costs incurred at the DHS DCs to implement improved DR capability for six mission critical ICE applications; facilitate execution of equipment functionality testing and enterprise-wide DR exercises of ICE IT infrastructure

- Site Migration (\$5.70 M) – Migration of Immigration Health Service Center (IHSC) DCs in Houston & Washington, DC to DHS DCs. IHSC applications included within this initiative will be migrated into the DHS DCs with recovery capability.
- Program and Engineering Support (\$2.60 M) – Provides integrated program and engineering support for FY 2012 initiatives. Also includes additional surge capability for engineering support to maintain daily operational mission capabilities during migration.

Justification

FY 2012 is year three of ICE's DC efforts. DCM efforts in FY 2012 will focus on two key aspects: disaster recovery (DR) and site migration of IHSC data centers. Currently, ICE has no DR capabilities within its data centers. By consolidating into DHS data centers, ICE will be able to lease DR equipment while building up its DR capabilities for six mission-critical applications. Without DR capabilities, the DHS data centers will be prone to security breaches or threats if a data center were to crash or shut down.

In addition to DR, site migration of IHSC data centers will ensure secure and streamlined access to relevant immigration health data. IHSC data center consolidation will shrink ICE's data center footprint by reducing the Houston and Washington, DC data center needs and costs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

DCM supports Maturing and Unifying DHS. The DCM project focuses on transition of data center operations from multiple facilities to the new DHS consolidated data centers. The migration of disparate and complex ICE data center infrastructure is necessary to ensure compliance with the DHS enterprise infrastructure program consolidation effort; provide survivability of the data center, a common operating environment, and integrated logistics support processes.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Custody Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Funding for 33,400 Detention Beds
PPA: Custody Operations
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$157,706

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	5,210	5,210	1,771,168	5,131	5,131	1,903,764	5,131	5,131	1,866,121
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,706
Total Request	5,210	5,210	1,771,168	5,131	5,131	1,903,764	5,131	5,131	2,023,827

Description of Item

The requested funding will allow ICE to maintain 33,400 detention beds in FY 2012. As described below, ICE is projecting an average daily bed rate of \$122.00 for FY 2012.

Non-Personnel Costs

\$157.7 million will provide funding to allow ICE to procure 3,542 additional detention beds.

Justification

ICE completed a study of actual FY 2009 costs associated with detention beds and found that the fully burdened bed rate³ had increased by 21 percent between what was budgeted in FY 2007 and actual costs in FY 2009. During that same time, actual healthcare costs doubled from what was budgeted in FY 2007. The detailed study showed that the actual average daily bed rate for FY 2009 was \$115.34 per day instead of the \$99 per day as ICE previously estimated for that year. ICE completed a detailed study of FY 2010 costs and determined the fully burdened rate to be \$116.88.

³ The fully burdened rate includes the cost of beds, healthcare, guard contracts, facility costs, and administrative overhead. This rate excludes payroll.

In addition to conducting the bed cost study, ICE is also evaluating ways to lower the average cost of a bed, while furthering the Administration's goal to reform and improve the detention system, conditions of detention, and the quality and uniformity of detainee medical care. ICE has been working to suspend detention housing activities at facilities that have had unusually high per diem rates. In particular, in FY 2010, ICE suspended detention operations at the Varick Street facility in New York and the Aguadilla facility in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and converted the T. Don Hutto Family Residential Facility in Texas from a family detention center to an adult female facility. ICE is also working on eliminating the detention line of business at its Service Processing Centers. ICE has also been converting contractors to Federal staff where possible. In FY 2010, ICE hired Detention Service Monitors (DSMs) to monitor compliance standards of detention facilities to replace the compliance contract with Management of America, thus, creating a cost savings.

Although ICE cannot control inflation in contract prices and healthcare costs, ICE can negotiate contracts in a more resourceful manner, find efficiencies in Federal staff versus contractors, and continue to study the mix of facility types (i.e. ICE-owned Service Processing Centers versus Inter-Governmental Service Agreements and Contract Detention Facilities) to continue to bring down the costs of bed space. Taking into account these possible actions, ICE has a goal to normalize the average daily bed rate to \$122 per day or less.

Considering current funding in ICE Custody Operations and estimated Breached Bond Detention Fund and Immigration Inspection User Fee funding, ICE estimates the ability to fully fund 33,400 detention beds with the addition of \$157.7 million and realizing efficiencies from other DRO activities.

Performance Impact

ICE has moved to a new model where it prioritizes its resources by focusing on those aliens who pose the greatest risk to public safety and national security. This additional funding will enable ICE to fully fund 33,400 beds. Without adequate funding, ICE will still vigilantly enforce the laws within its enforcement portfolio, at the expense of other priorities. Funding at present levels impedes ICE's capacity to process the projected influx of removable criminal aliens identified through the Secure Communities initiative. ICE continues to identify greater numbers of aliens who have committed serious crimes, and must have the resources to process, detain, and remove them.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Alternatives to Detention
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 4: Detention and Removal Operations
PPA: Alternatives to Detention
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$6,531

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	182	69,842
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,531
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	182	72,373

Description

The Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program meets a critical need for community supervision of the non-detained alien population. Congress specifically established the program in 2002 as a mechanism to facilitate alien compliance with court hearings and orders while remaining in their communities. Unlike orders of supervision, ATD utilizes technology and often case specialists to actively engage aliens as they move through the immigration process. ATD is a cost-effective alternative to secure detention of aliens in removal proceedings. ATD is integral to ICE’s detention and removal strategies, as a cost-effective alternative for aliens who do not pose a risk to public safety, a flight risk, or are otherwise not suitable for detention at a secure facility. Expanded use of ATD is a key part of ICE’s detention reform efforts, with approximately 17,000 aliens under supervision.

Justification

The requested funding will permit the ATD program to increase the total number of participants enrolled by 2,500, from 17,000 to 19,500.

The additional capacity will give ICE more flexibility to maintain oversight of aliens who pose the lowest risk to public safety and do not meet criteria for continued detention. These aliens can be placed in ATD, which has a proven record of participant compliance and appearance at removal proceedings, as opposed to those aliens being released under the bond, supervision, or recognizance which do not have as high compliance and

appearance rates. The expanded use of ATD directly supports the Administration's detention reform goals to make bed space available for those aliens posing the greatest risks to public safety or national security.

Non-Personnel Costs

\$6.531 million will fund additional 2,500 enrollees to the ATD program.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

With this capacity increase, ICE would have additional flexibility to prioritize its bed space for aliens who pose the greatest risks to public safety or national security, while maintaining less costly supervision of those aliens who are not detained. ATD assures high court appearance rates for aliens who may be otherwise deemed a risk of flight, while not being a risk to public safety and is a less costly means of providing an intensive level of supervision than custody.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Secure Communities Interoperability Deployment
PPA: Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Program Increase: Positions 230.0, FTE 115.0, Dollars \$64,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	552	120,064
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	115	64,000
Total Request	552	527	178,264	552	552	200,000	782	667	184,064

Description of Item

In FY 2009, Secure Communities initiated the first IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability (“Interoperability”) activations in local jurisdictions for the purpose of identifying criminal aliens. Through this technology, DHS receives fingerprint submissions submitted to the FBI for individuals who are criminally arrested within activated jurisdictions. These submissions then come to ICE in order to determine alien status of arrested individuals. If ICE determines that an individual is or could become removable from the United States based on their alien status and criminal history, ICE will take enforcement action against identified criminal aliens based upon the alien’s threat level and available ICE enforcement resources.

Activations completed during FY 2012 are projected to create referrals for an estimated 96 percent of arrested aliens nationwide annually, which will require ICE to screen an estimated 7,500,000 submissions. To avoid Interoperability activation delays and confirm identifications of an estimated 199,000 additional criminal aliens during FY 2012 as compared to FY 2010, Secure Communities requests the following:

Personnel Costs (\$33.8 million)

\$33.8 million for 230 front line law enforcement personnel comprised of:

- 23 Supervisory Detention & Deportation Officers (series 1801, grade 13);
- 46 Deportation Officers (series 1801, grade 9/11/12);
- 138 Immigration Enforcement Agents (series 1801, grade 5/7/9); and

- 23 Detention and Removal Assistants (series 1802, grade 5/6/7).

Non-Personnel Costs (\$30.2 million)

- \$4.8 million to continue IT investment in ICE's ACRIME system, which will serve as the integrated user facing system for coordinating nationwide identifications and arrests of criminal aliens across ICE;
- \$5.7 million to continue IT investment in ICE's Automated Threat Prioritization system, which will gather criminal history and related threat information from nationwide law enforcement partners and present that information to ICE officers for determination of alien threat level;
- \$11.7 million to continue IT investment in ICE's Status Determination Support system, which will support determination of alien status based on DHS records, track criminal aliens through the criminal justice system to track convictions and incarceration releases, and assist with identifying criminal aliens arrested prior to Interoperability rollout who are still incarcerated;
- \$2.5 million for increased 24x7 operational coverage to ensure the identification and arrest of high threat criminal aliens at Interoperability Response Centers; and
- \$5.5 million to transport increased number of criminal aliens into ICE custody. In FY 2012, Interoperability activations will be deployed to hundreds of rural jurisdictions where ICE currently has no permanent presence. As a result, greatly increasing the number of criminal aliens referred in these counties through Interoperability requires a significant expansion of ICE's current domestic transportation capabilities.

Justification

To identify all encountered criminal aliens or potential criminal aliens, ICE resources must be used to conclude what if any, enforcement action should be taken by determining: 1) if the arrested alien is or becomes convicted of a crime, 2) if the arrested alien is removable based on alien status, and 3) what relative threat the alien poses to the American public. These determinations require significant increases in manpower and improvements in systems tracking capabilities to complete identifications and to determine the threat posed by arrested aliens for the large increase in Interoperability-generated referrals that ICE will experience in FY 2012. Without sufficient manpower and systems to track incoming referrals, ICE will be challenged to complete determinations for all referrals, leading to the potential for high threat criminal aliens to remain undetected by ICE and remain within our Nation's communities. Further, fewer resources for Secure Communities to adequately follow up on incoming referrals may limit the nationwide rollout of Interoperability, delaying nationwide screening for criminal aliens through Interoperability.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources will enable Secure Communities to build the ICE capacity and capability needed to confirm the identification of 199,000 more criminal aliens through Interoperability in FY 2012 when compared to FY 2010. Without this request, ICE projects a reduced capability in confirming the identity of a projected 9,000 high-threat and 26,000 other criminal aliens for enforcement prioritization. ICE also projects removing over 210,000 criminal aliens in FY 2012 under this request, which is over an 80 percent increase compared to criminal removals made by ICE in FY 2008, the year that the Secure Communities program began. In addition, resources provided through this request will increase the proportion of criminal alien removals comprised of the highest-threat criminal aliens compared to the proportions that can be achieved without satisfaction of this request. Through continued execution of the Secure Communities plan, ICE is making unprecedented progress in protecting the American public from further harm by aliens convicted of crimes.

Criminal Alien Enforcement Targets	FY10	FY11	FY12
New Jurisdictions Deployed	570	897	1,594
Alien Population Coverage %	64%	80%	96%
Interoperability Submissions	3.3 million	5.9 million	7.5 million
Alien IDENT Matches	248,000	420,000	530,000
Total number of convicted criminal alien removals and returns from all lead sources	195,772	210,000	210,000

Prior to FY 2010, ICE deployed Interoperability in 88 jurisdictions. Through FY 2010 ICE deployed Interoperability in 570 jurisdictions and plans deploying Interoperability in 897 jurisdictions in FY 2011 and 1,594 jurisdictions in FY 2012. ICE projects cumulative Interoperability deployment of 3,149 jurisdictions by the end of FY 2012.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Atlas O&M Reduction
PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Decrease: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars (\$14,870)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	82,374	-	-	86,905	-	-	91,599
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,870)
Total Request	-	-	82,374	-	-	86,905	-	-	76,729

Description of Item

ICE HQ Managed IT provides IT services and capabilities to ICE programs and ensures a robust IT environment that enables ICE to carry out its mission. The Atlas program is the framework and groundwork for ICE’s IT systems and capabilities. Atlas IT Infrastructure, one of the four core components of ICE’s Atlas program, is made up of the following:

- Network Services
- Email Services
- Help Desk Services
- Data Center Services
- Desktop Services
- Site Services
- Web Services
- Voice Services
- Wireless Services

In addition to IT Infrastructure, Atlas manages ICE’s Data Center Migration (DCM) initiative. DCM is designed to consolidate all of ICE’s data centers into DHS data centers in order to streamline and secure ICE’s IT operations.

ICE's Atlas program is continuously updated to provide improved IT services so that ICE's mission is carried out in the most efficient and effective manner. The following reductions are a result of these efforts.

Non-Personnel Costs (-\$14.87 M)

- Atlas IT Infrastructure (-\$11.47 M) – efficiencies in the provision of Network Services, Help Desk Services, and Site Services components will be applied within the Atlas IT Infrastructure project.
- Atlas Data Center (-\$3.40 M) – funding reduction will be applied through cost savings from the migration of data centers from DOJ and IHSC to DHS data centers.

Justification

HQ Managed IT will further reduce Atlas IT Infrastructure O&M spending through cost savings within the program. HQ Managed IT will realize cost-savings by:

- Implementing more efficient data exchange and linking tools for Network Services; and
- Reducing costs associated with Help Desk Services and Site Services through in-sourcing and re-competing support contracts.

In addition, the DCM initiative will realize savings by streamlining contracts for maintenance and support of the data centers as well as standardizing IT acquisition. DCM allows ICE to better manage its data centers and derive benefits including improved information-sharing, economies of scale, and enhanced data center security all while reducing ICE's overall data center footprint. DHS and ICE will benefit together as shared responsibilities will reduce workload and allow for improved DCM management and operations.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Efficiencies within Atlas IT Infrastructure will allow the Network, Help Desk, and Site Services components to maintain performance levels. Contract savings will be shared so that performance is maintained.

The migration of ICE data center infrastructure will enable ICE to be compliant with the DHS enterprise infrastructure program consolidation effort all while reducing the cost burden. In addition, ICE's data centers will be more secure and will allow for a common operating environment. ICE will strive to continue meeting the requirements set forth through DCM, but some non-critical aspects of DCM may be delayed or prioritized based on the funding reduction.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Detention and Removal Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Detention and Removal Efficiencies
PPA: Fugitive Operations, Criminal Alien Program and Transportation and Removal Program
Program Decrease: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$(26,773)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667,198
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,773)
Total Request	-	-	774,012	-	-	714,473	-	-	640,425

Description of Item

Non-Personnel Costs (-\$26.773M)

- **Fugitive Operations (-\$8.123 M)** – In FY 2012, Fugitive Operations will achieve efficiencies of \$8,123,000 through contract efficiencies and reduced travel and overhead costs.
- **Criminal Alien Program (-\$8.650 M)** – In FY 2012, CAP will achieve efficiencies of \$8,650,000 through contract efficiencies and reduced travel and overhead expenses.
- **Transportation and Removal Program (-\$10.00 M)** – In FY 2012, TRP will achieve efficiencies of \$10,000,000 through contract and overhead efficiencies.

Justification

In three specific program areas, DRO will aim to reduce overhead expenses and realize cost savings such as terminating the use of the Justice Prisoner Air Transport System (JPATS), which will see full cost savings in FY 2012. DRO will also aim for efficiencies by moving toward consolidated transportation contracts. CAP will find efficiencies through focusing its resources on actionable cases where the alien is amenable to removal. CAP will optimize staffing at locations where there is a Secure Communities

(SC) deployment, and will find efficiencies where there are duplicate identifications of aliens from SC and CAP resources, as well as consolidating transportation and bed space contracts with SC where practicable. Fugitive Operations will streamline operations to meet targeted reductions by reducing non-essential agent travel, equipment purchases, and by consolidating field office contracts with CAP and SC to maximize buying power and leverage economies of scale.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

ICE is making an ongoing effort to improve its ability to consolidate and streamline major detention contracts and find efficiencies in enforcement activities. These efficiencies will allow for a \$26.773 million reduction in funding while performing at an optimal level with a streamlined business process.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; \$5,496,847,000, of which not to exceed \$7,500,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed \$15,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline and anti-child exploitation activities; of which not less than \$5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and of which not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, \$15,770,000 shall be for activities in fiscal year 2012 to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, not less than \$2,724,125,000 is for detention and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, \$7,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013, for the Visa Security Program: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: Provided further, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$3,591,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Note. — A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

ICE requests an increase to the current statutory limit for compensation to informants in order to improve operational abilities. The previously appropriated amount of \$1,000,000 has remained unchanged since 2004. ICE has found that this amount is insufficient for operational requirements, as the funds are utilized prior to the end of each fiscal year.

ICE has included \$3.591 million in its funding request to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The President's March 4, 2009, memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5 percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. The increase requested by ICE will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses FY2011 to FY2012 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	20,266	19,132	5,356,436
FY 2011 C.R.¹	20,142	20,142	5,342,134
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment	-	-	72,167
Transfers to and from other accounts			
Permanent Transfers	71	71	6,107
Total Transfers	71	71	6,107
Increases			
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	11,785
Southwest Border Supplemental Annualization	-	-	63,732
Non-Pay Inflation excluding GSA Rent	-	-	47,188
Total, Increases	-	-	122,705
Decreases			
GE Savings Initiative	-	-	(47,188)
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(77,431)
Co-Location Lease Efficiencies	-	-	(12,000)
Professional Services Savings - Custody Ops	-	-	(10,500)
Administrative Savings Initiative ⁴	-	-	(54,832)
Professional Services Savings	-	-	(45,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(246,951)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	71	71	(45,972)
FY 2012 Current Services	20,213	20,213	5,296,162
Program Changes			
Increases			
Acquisition Workforce	27	14	3,591
Data Center Migration	-	-	10,500
Detention and Removal Operations, ATD	-	-	6,531
Funding for 33,400 Detention Beds	-	-	157,706
Secure Communities Interoperability Deployment	230	115	64,000
Total, Increases	257	129	242,328
Decreases			
Atlas IT Infrastructure O&M Reduction	-	-	(11,470)
Detention and Removal Efficiencies	-	-	(26,773)
Data Center Consolidation Savings	-	-	(3,400)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(41,643)
Total, Program Changes	257	129	200,685
FY 2012 Request	20,470	20,342	5,496,847
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	328	200	154,713

⁴ A total of \$54.832 million for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	20,266	19,132	5,356,436
FY 2011 C.R.	20,142	20,142	5,342,134
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	72,167
Transfers	71	71	6,107
Increases	-	-	122,705
Decreases	-	-	(246,951)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	71	71	(45,972)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	20,213	5,296,162
Program Changes			
Increases	257	129	242,328
Decreases	-	-	(41,643)
Total, Program Changes	257	129	200,685
FY 2012 Total Request	20,470	20,342	5,496,847
Total Change 2011 to 2012	328	200	154,713

Estimates by PPAs	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2012			FY 2012			FY 2011 to		
	C.R.			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,476	1,476	279,073	0	0	(44,822)	27	14	3,591	1,503	1,490	237,842	27	14	(41,231)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	244	244	233,264	36	36	(34,167)	0	0	(4,370)	280	280	194,727	36	36	(38,537)
Legal Proceedings	1,213	1,213	221,666	0	0	(5,731)	0	0	-	1,213	1,213	215,935	0	0	(5,731)
Domestic Investigations	8,980	8,980	1,649,551	-293	-293	64,683	0	0	-	8,687	8,687	1,714,234	-293	-293	64,683
International Investigations	199	199	112,872	0	0	2,056	0	0	-	199	199	114,928	0	0	2,056
Visa Security Program	67	67	30,686	0	0	(1,197)	0	0	-	67	67	29,489	0	0	(1,197)
Intelligence	442	442	69,842	24	24	11,661	0	0	-	466	466	81,503	24	24	11,661
Custody Operations	5,131	5,131	1,771,168	13	13	94,953	0	0	157,706	5,144	5,144	2,023,827	13	13	252,659
Fugitive Operations	655	655	229,682	22	22	(66,962)	0	0	(8,123)	677	677	154,597	22	22	(75,085)
Criminal Alien Program	942	942	192,539	269	269	12,807	0	0	(8,650)	1,211	1,211	196,696	269	269	4,157
Alternatives to Detention	182	182	69,913	0	0	(4,071)	0	0	6,531	182	182	72,373	0	0	2,460
Transportation Removal Program	59	59	281,878	0	0	4,754	0	0	(10,000)	59	59	276,632	0	0	(5,246)
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	552	552	200,000	0	0	(79,936)	230	115	64,000	782	667	184,064	230	115	(15,936)
Total	20,142	20,142	5,342,134	71	71	(45,972)	257	129	200,685	20,470	20,342	5,496,847	328	200	154,713

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source:	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Central Intelligence Agency	-	-	198	-	-	208	-	-	208	-	-	-
Department of the Army	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	1,010	-	-	1,061	-	-	1,061	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	377	353.3	35,048	376	349	34,485	376	349	27,651	-	-	-6,834
Department of Justice	-	-	44	-	-	47	-	-	47	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	4,008	-	-	4,208	-	-	4,208	-	-	-
Department of the Treasury	-	-	55,376	-	-	58,145	-	-	58,145	-	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigations	-	-	180	-	-	189	-	-	189	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	207	-	-	217	-	-	217	-	-	-
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	25	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	-
National Protection and Program Directorate	-	-	217	-	-	227	-	-	227	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	30	-	-	31	-	-	31	-	-	-
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	750	-	-	787	-	-	787	-	-	-
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	3,261	-	-	3,424	-	-	3,424	-	-	-
U.S. Coast Guard	-	-	120	-	-	126	-	-	126	-	-	-
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	72,032	-	-	75,634	-	-	75,634	-	-	-
U.S. VISIT	-	-	350	-	-	367	-	-	367	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	377	353.3	172,857	376	349	179,184	376	349	172,350	-	-	-6,834

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	177	181.81	15,036,466	177	175	15,032,466	120	120	4,219,344	-57	-55	-10,813,122
Domestic Investigations	164	145.36	18,297,274	164	155	18,066,372	206	198	22,692,960	42	43	4,626,588
International Investigations	36	24.26	1,395,250	35	19	1,386,250	18	19	693,125	-17	0	-693,125
Intelligence	-	1.85	315,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custody Operations	-	.02	4,602	-	-	-	10	10	46,020	10	10	46,020
Total Obligations	377	353.30	35,048,640	376	349	34,485,088	354	347	27,651,449	-22	-2	-6,833,639

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,453,225	1,568,903	1,716,605	147,702
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	23,849	24,387	23,347	(1,040)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	306,855	255,067	275,807	20,740
11.8 Special service pay	159	382	402	20
12.1 Benefits	679,046	691,536	755,748	64,212
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	2,463,134	2,540,275	2,771,909	231,634
21.0 Travel	365,783	361,119	340,290	(20,829)
22.0 Transportation of things	12,045	16,471	15,630	(841)
23.1 GSA rent	244,501	226,543	213,548	(12,995)
23.2 Other rent	12,426	21,904	19,316	(2,588)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	76,779	96,188	67,791	(28,397)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	96	501	510	9
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	298,273	309,424	225,354	(84,070)
25.2 Other services	498,064	398,668	376,150	(22,518)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	22,363	64,124	29,272	(34,852)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	910,784	871,529	1,018,315	146,786
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	1,249	1,249
25.6 Medical care	167,864	171,438	174,701	3,263
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	65,283	86,490	72,657	(13,833)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	83	86	89	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	79,547	84,707	70,888	(13,819)
31.0 Equipment	129,380	91,906	81,333	(10,573)
32.0 Land & structures	107	45	46	1
41.0 Grants/subsidies/contributions	-	-	305	305
42.0 Indemnity	2,281	2,371	2,175	(196)
43.0 Interest & dividends	1	1	-	(1)
44.0 Refunds	12	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	7,632	8,343	18,037	9,694
99.0 Other	-	(9,999)	(2,718)	7,281
Total, Other Object Classes	2,893,302	2,801,859	2,724,938	(76,921)
Total, Direct Obligations	5,356,436	5,342,134	5,496,847	154,713
Unobligated balance, start of year	(157,936)	(141,455)	(41,008)	100,447
Unobligated balance, end of year	141,662	41,008	41,008	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(12,498)	(3,150)	-	3,150
Total Requirements	5,327,664	5,238,537	5,742,248	503,711

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C. R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	53	51	52	1
Total, EX	1	1	1	0
GS-15	781	1,025	1,042	17
GS-14	2,603	2,974	3,022	48
GS-13	5,668	5,207	5,292	85
GS-12	2,104	2,478	2,518	40
GS-11	1,354	1,474	1,498	24
GS-10	22	42	43	1
GS-9	3,274	3,560	3,618	58
GS-8	185	74	75	1
GS-7	2,846	2,170	2,205	35
GS-6	223	208	211	3
GS-5	929	641	651	10
GS-4	118	117	119	2
GS-3	24	38	39	1
GS-2	18	21	21	0
Other Graded Positions	63	62	63	1
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	20,266	20,142	20,470	328
Unfilled Positions EOY	492	327	332	5
Total Perm. Employment EOY	19,774	19,815	20,138	323
Full Time Equivalents	19,132	20,142	20,342	200
Headquarters	1,997	2,093	2,127	34
U.S. Field	18,077	17,832	18,122	290
Foreign Field	192	217	221	4
				0
Average ES Salary	169,678	173,191	176,011	2,820
Average GS Salary	84,298	85,979	87,379	1,400
Average GS Grade	11	11	11	0

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	88,205	91,214	111,897	20,683
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,858	1,803	1,618	(185)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,289	7,733	9,347	1,614
12.1 Benefits	32,352	28,658	31,667	3,009
21.0 Travel	5,380	5,927	6,670	743
22.0 Transportation of things	649	242	852	610
23.1 GSA rent	10,340	14,745	13,359	(1,386)
23.2 Other rent	26	283	324	41
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	4,911	4,074	2,916	(1,158)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	6	27	25	(2)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24,778	28,248	12,587	(15,661)
25.2 Other services	75,018	36,898	17,055	(19,843)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	8,065	47,578	5,276	(42,302)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,085	241	6,080	5,839
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	1,249	1,249
25.6 Medical care	7	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,099	2,544	1,284	(1,260)
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,789	3,105	4,574	1,469
31.0 Equipment	6,406	5,156	3,423	(1,733)
32.0 Land & structures	50	-	-	-
42.0 Indemnity	103	-	62	62
43.0 Interest & dividends	12	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	68	599	10,295	9,696
99.0 Other	-	(2)	(2,718)	(2,716)
Total, Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	278,496	279,073	237,842	(41,231)
Full Time Equivalents	1,123	1,476	1,490	14

PPA Mission Statement

ICE Management and Administration (M&A) resources provide for top-level agency-wide management in the following areas: the Offices of the Assistant Secretary (OAS), Professional Responsibility (OPR), State, Local and Tribal Coordination (OSLTC), the Chief Diversity Officer, the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Acquisition Management, Human Capital, and Freedom of Information Act. The M&A activities include executive and overall leadership direction, strategic planning, policy development, and administrative support for the human, financial, information, and physical resources required to facilitate the operational capabilities of a productive ICE workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	88,205	91,214	111,897	20,683

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,858	1,803	1,618	(185)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,289	7,733	9,347	1,614

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	32,352	28,658	31,667	3,009

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	5,380	5,927	6,670	743

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	649	242	852	610

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	10,340	14,745	13,359	(1,386)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	26	283	324	41

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	4,911	4,074	2,916	(1,158)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	6	27	25	(2)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24,778	28,248	12,587	(15,661)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	75,018	36,898	17,055	(19,843)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	8,065	47,578	5,276	(42,302)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,085	241	6,080	5,839

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	1,249	1,249

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	7	-	-	-

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,099	2,544	1,284	(1,260)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,789	3,105	4,574	1,469

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	6,406	5,156	3,423	(1,733)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
32.0 Land & structures	50	-	-	-

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
42.0 Indemnity	103	-	62	62

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
43.0 Interest & dividends	12	-	-	-

Interest and Dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of monies loaned, deposited, over-paid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	68	599	10,295	9,696

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
99.0 Other	-	(2)	(2,718)	(2,716)

Other includes charges that cannot be distributed to any of the object classes listed previously.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	35,438	34,346	43,493	9,147
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	203	329	452	123
11.5 Other personnel compensation	842	997	1,090	93
12.1 Benefits	9,396	8,706	17,571	8,865
21.0 Travel	1,700	2,688	1,516	(1,172)
22.0 Transportation of things	101	53	101	48
23.1 GSA rent	3,503	4,973	14	(4,959)
23.2 Other rent	1,383	95	1,474	1,379
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	4,075	20,658	3,265	(17,393)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	117,260	132,067	98,017	(34,050)
25.2 Other services	27,717	4,031	425	(3,606)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	376	2,979	62	(2,917)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,500	30	43	13
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,922	22,031	9,263	(12,768)
26.0 Supplies and materials	650	1,392	630	(762)
31.0 Equipment	19,499	7,889	17,311	9,422
99.0 Other	-	(10,000)	-	10,000
Total, Headquarters Managed IT Investment	234,565	233,264	194,727	(38,537)
Full Time Equivalents	321	244	280	36

PPA Mission Statement

The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) provides information technology services and products that enable ICE and DHS to meet their mission. The OCIO is committed to providing excellent and efficient service to our customers in order to fulfill their IT needs. In order to meet these goals, the OCIO has developed a number of critical IT initiatives that will help ICE to modernize its IT systems, adapt and conform to modern IT management disciplines, as well as provide IT solutions throughout ICE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	35,438	34,346	43,493	9,147

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	203	329	452	123

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	842	997	1,090	93

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	9,396	8,706	17,571	8,865

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	1,700	2,688	1,516	(1,172)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	101	53	101	48

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	3,503	4,973	14	(4,959)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	1,383	95	1,474	1,379

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	4,075	20,658	3,265	(17,393)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	117,260	132,067	98,017	(34,050)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	27,717	4,031	425	(3,606)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	376	2,979	62	(2,917)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,500	30	43	13

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,922	22,031	9,263	(12,768)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	650	1,392	630	(762)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	19,499	7,889	17,311	9,422

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
99.0 Other	-	(10,000)	-	10,000

Other includes charges that cannot be distributed to any of the object classes listed previously.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Legal Proceedings				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	118,814	115,828	109,340	(6,488)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5,644	4,993	4,794	(199)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,982	2,215	2,657	442
12.1 Benefits	34,698	33,399	49,965	16,566
21.0 Travel	3,925	5,422	3,258	(2,164)
22.0 Transportation of things	636	681	599	(82)
23.1 GSA rent	11,065	10,788	-	(10,788)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	4,507	3,532	1,523	(2,009)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	16	7	-	(7)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	16,208	19,676	21,575	1,899
25.2 Other services	10,508	16,201	19,166	2,965
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	2,874	1,049	583	(466)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,406	-	70	70
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,098	2,974	52	(2,922)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,594	1,615	1,064	(551)
31.0 Equipment	3,895	2,962	1,265	(1,697)
42.0 Indemnity	19	318	24	(294)
43.0 Interest & dividends	-	1	-	(1)
91.0 Unvouchered	555	5	-	(5)
Total, Legal Proceedings	219,444	221,666	215,935	(5,731)
Full Time Equivalents	1,259	1,213	1,213	-

PPA Mission Statement

ICE Legal Proceedings (also referred to as the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor or OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission while defending the immigration laws of the U. S. in the administrative and federal courts and is the legal representative for ICE. OPLA is the DHS legal component within ICE that is authorized to represent the Government in immigration proceedings that end up in immigration courts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	118,814	115,828	109,340	(6,488)

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5,644	4,993	4,794	(199)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,982	2,215	2,657	442

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.0 Benefits	34,698	33,399	49,965	16,566

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	3,925	5,422	3,258	(2,164)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	636	681	599	(82)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	11,065	10,788	-	(10,788)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	4,507	3,532	1,523	(2,009)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	16	7	-	(7)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	16,208	19,676	21,575	1,899

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	10,508	16,201	19,166	2,965

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	2,874	1,049	583	(466)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,406	-	70	70

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,098	2,974	52	(2,922)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,594	1,615	1,064	(551)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	3,895	2,962	1,265	(1,697)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
42.0 Indemnity	19	318	24	(294)

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
43.0 Interest & dividends	-	1	-	(1)

Interest and Dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of monies loaned, deposited, over-paid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	555	5	-	(5)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Domestic Investigations				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	662,876	747,866	784,720	36,854
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,432	5,716	6,240	524
11.5 Other personnel compensation	146,537	78,990	80,684	1,694
11.8 Special service pay	(2)	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	319,405	320,753	338,359	17,606
21.0 Travel	36,094	33,844	32,661	(1,183)
22.0 Transportation of things	2,889	6,389	6,731	342
23.1 GSA rent	118,793	107,940	119,000	11,060
23.2 Other rent	73	100	100	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	23,974	31,280	33,268	1,988
24.0 Printing and reproduction	27	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	45,460	39,844	36,782	(3,062)
25.2 Other services	184,511	165,212	173,846	8,634
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	4,576	5,842	6,279	437
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	21,213	7,081	8,708	1,627
25.6 Medical care	831	2,000	1,300	(700)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	20,581	34,483	34,388	(95)
26.0 Supplies and materials	26,929	29,784	29,365	(419)
31.0 Equipment	49,097	25,277	13,821	(11,456)
41.0 Grants/subsidies/contributions	-	-	305	305
42.0 Indemnity	641	550	570	20
43.0 Interest & dividends	(4)	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	6,370	6,600	7,107	507
Total, Domestic Investigations	1,680,303	1,649,551	1,714,234	64,683
Full Time Equivalents	7,999	8,980	8,687	(293)

PPA Mission Statement

In the Office of Investigations (OI), our broad Homeland Security mission is to defend the Nation by enforcing trade and immigration laws through investigations that target the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and other criminal activities. We work under that mandate by dividing our investigative effort into three broad investigative

categories: National Security, Financial and Trade, and Smuggling and Public Safety. These three categories represent the general priorities we use to guide our efforts in our daily activities. Each priority can be broken down into many different sub-categories and, in fact, are operationally interrelated in a great many cases.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	662,876	747,866	784,720	36,854

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits for 117 new FTE in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,432	5,716	6,240	524

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	146,537	78,990	80,684	1,694

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.8 Special service pay	(2)	-	-	-

Special Services Pay includes payments for personal services that do not represent salaries or wages paid directly to Federal employees and military personnel.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	319,405	320,753	338,359	17,606

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	36,094	33,844	32,661	(1,183)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	2,889	6,389	6,731	342

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	118,793	107,940	119,000	11,060

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	73	100	100	-

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	23,974	31,280	33,268	1,988

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	27	-	-	-

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	45,460	39,844	36,782	(3,062)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	184,511	165,212	173,846	8,634

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	4,576	5,842	6,279	437

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	21,213	7,081	8,708	1,627

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	831	2,000	1,300	(700)

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	20,581	34,483	34,388	(95)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	26,929	29,784	29,365	(419)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	49,097	25,277	13,821	(11,456)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
41.0 Grants/subsidies/contributions	-	-	305	305

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
42.0 Indemnity	641	550	570	20

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
43.0 Interest & dividends	(4)	-	-	-

Interest and Dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of monies loaned, deposited, over-paid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	6,370	6,600	7,107	507

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: International Investigations				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	29,005	27,036	32,101	5,065
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	690	5,874	5,429	(445)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,022	3,576	2,336	(1,240)
12.1 Benefits	21,713	21,686	23,137	1,451
21.0 Travel	6,792	6,222	5,764	(458)
22.0 Transportation of things	4,032	5,087	3,863	(1,224)
23.1 GSA rent	11,335	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	10,230	9,961	(269)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,729	665	1,794	1,129
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4	4	7	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	630	1,626	-	(1,626)
25.2 Other services	23,392	23,413	23,943	530
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	562	38	1,986	1,948
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	225	95	-	(95)
25.6 Medical care	5	6	13	7
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	464	144	62	(82)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,088	1,082	887	(195)
31.0 Equipment	5,813	5,299	3,011	(2,288)
42.0 Indemnity	79	107	77	(30)
44.0 Refunds	11	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	549	682	557	(125)
Total, International Investigations	114,140	112,872	114,928	2,056
Full Time Equivalents	294	199	199	-

PPA Mission Statement

Office of International Affairs (OIA) expands the investigative efforts of the Office of Investigations to over 50 foreign locations. OIA represents the international assets of all ICE programs and collaborates with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other DHS components. OIA liaises with foreign governments and international partners to facilitate the enforcement of U.S. customs and

immigration laws beyond our borders in an effort to interdict criminals and prevent or disrupt criminal activity. OIA also executes the operational mandate of Section 428 of the Homeland Security Act through ICE's Visa Security Program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	29,005	27,036	32,101	5,065

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	690	5,874	5,429	(445)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,022	3,576	2,336	(1,240)

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	21,713	21,686	23,137	1,451

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	6,792	6,222	5,764	(458)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	4,032	5,087	3,863	(1,224)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	11,335	0	0	0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	10,230	9,961	(269)

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,729	665	1,794	1,129

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4	4	7	3

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	630	1,626	-	(1,626)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	23,392	23,413	23,943	530

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	562	38	1,986	1,948

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	225	95	-	(95)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	5	6	13	7

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	464	144	62	(82)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,088	1,082	887	(195)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	5,813	5,229	3,011	(2,288)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
42.0 Indemnity	79	107	77	(30)

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
44.0 Refunds	11	0	0	0

The FY 2012 request includes no funding for Refunds.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	549	682	557	(125)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Visa Security Program				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	5,071	6,744	8,155	1,411
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	211	2,280	1,342	(938)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,444	1,229	831	(398)
12.1 Benefits	4,588	6,191	6,475	284
13.0 Benefits - former	53	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,408	1,600	1,268	(332)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,097	1,465	369	(1,096)
23.1 GSA rent	1,899	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	1,629	2,175	546
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	778	133	354	221
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	472	2,571	1,537	(1,034)
25.2 Other services	7,095	4,811	5,000	189
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	219	25	118	93
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	33	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	240	37	68	31
26.0 Supplies and materials	190	264	231	(33)
31.0 Equipment	2,792	1,661	1,505	(156)
91.0 Unvouchered	24	46	61	15
Total, Visa Security Program	27,614	30,686	29,489	(1,197)
Full Time Equivalents	45	67	67	-

PPA Mission Statement

Office of International Affairs (OIA) expands the investigative efforts of the Office of Investigations to over 50 foreign locations. OIA represents the international assets of all ICE programs and collaborates with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other DHS components. OIA liaises with foreign governments and international partners to facilitate the enforcement of U.S. customs and immigration laws beyond our borders in an effort to interdict criminals and prevent or disrupt criminal activity. OIA also executes the operational mandate of Section 428 of the Homeland Security Act through ICE's Visa Security Program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	5,071	6,744	8,155	1,411

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	211	2,280	1,342	(938)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,444	1,229	831	(398)

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	4,588	6,191	6,475	284

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
13.0 Benefits - former	53	-	-	-

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	1,408	1,600	1,268	(332)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	1,097	1,465	369	(1,096)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	1,899	-	-	-

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	1,629	2,175	546

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	778	133	354	221

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	472	2,571	1,537	(1,034)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	7,095	4,811	5,000	189

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	219	25	118	93

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	33	-	-	-

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	240	37	68	31

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	190	264	231	(33)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	2,792	1,661	1,505	(156)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	24	46	61	15

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Intelligence				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	35,573	38,474	42,662	4,188
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	957	589	597	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,061	1,088	3,286	2,198
12.1 Benefits	11,637	10,467	12,873	2,406
21.0 Travel	3,353	1,503	2,456	953
22.0 Transportation of things	224	80	71	(9)
23.1 GSA rent	3,415	3,298	4,239	941
23.2 Other rent	-	-	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,047	1,574	979	(595)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,205	897	1,886	989
25.2 Other services	12,732	9,330	8,672	(658)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	325	589	753	164
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	463	3	912	909
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,126	302	218	(84)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,114	789	849	60
31.0 Equipment	3,694	848	1,035	187
42.0 Indemnity	14	5	6	1
91.0 Unvouchered	39	7	8	1
99.0 Other	-	(1)	-	1
Total, Intelligence	80,981	69,842	81,503	11,661
Full Time Equivalents	374	442	466	24

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of Intelligence focuses on data and information related to the movement of people, money and materials into, within and out of the United States to provide accurate and timely reporting to ICE leadership and field agents in support of enforcement operations. ICE's intelligence functions are managed by a highly trained team of professionals with expertise in data and threat analysis, languages, financial investigations, counterterrorism and a number of other areas. ICE intelligence professionals process information from a variety of sources to provide assessments of

patterns, trends and new developments in a wide range of law enforcement areas. These include the following areas: Terrorism, Human Smuggling and Trafficking, Money Laundering and Financial Crime, Drug Smuggling, Criminal Aliens, Air and Marine Smuggling, Cyber Crimes, Identity Fraud and Document Fraud, and Arms Trafficking.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	35,573	38,474	42,662	4,188

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	957	589	597	8

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,061	1,088	3,286	2,198

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	11,637	10,467	12,873	2,406

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	3,353	1,503	2,456	953

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	224	80	71	(9)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	3,415	3,298	4,239	941

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	-	1	1

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,047	1,574	979	(595)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	-	-	-

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,205	897	1,886	989

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	12,732	9,330	8,672	(658)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	325	589	753	164

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	463	3	912	909

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,126	302	218	(84)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,114	789	849	60

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	3,694	848	1,035	187

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
42.0 Indemnity	14	5	6	1

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	39	7	8	1

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
99.0 Other	-	(1)	-	1

Other includes charges that cannot be distributed to any of the object classes listed previously.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Custody Operations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Custody Operations				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	335,646	331,253	367,018	35,765
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,025	2,055	2,165	110
11.5 Other personnel compensation	94,878	103,472	109,021	5,549
11.8 Special service pay	161	382	402	20
12.1 Benefits	170,397	173,838	180,161	6,323
21.0 Travel	7,253	7,069	5,750	(1,319)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,835	1,844	1,903	59
23.1 GSA rent	58,928	57,113	57,535	422
23.2 Other rent	2,160	2,199	3,550	1,351
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	24,874	24,511	12,500	(12,011)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	30	30	31	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	28,360	26,506	17,500	(9,006)
25.2 Other services	82,861	77,510	56,000	(21,510)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	3,340	3,844	4,250	406
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	746,384	747,545	1,002,500	254,955
25.6 Medical care	163,520	165,932	172,720	6,788
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,970	7,806	2,750	(5,056)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	83	86	89	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	28,578	28,874	20,750	(8,124)
31.0 Equipment	8,270	7,863	5,750	(2,113)
32.0 Land & structures	45	45	46	1
42.0 Indemnity	1,425	1,391	1,436	45
43.0 Interest & dividends	(6)	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	1	-	-	-
Total, Custody Operations	1,770,018	1,771,168	2,023,827	252,659
Full Time Equivalents	5,121	5,131	5,144	13

PPA Mission Statement

Immigration enforcement authorities apprehend potentially removable aliens. In many cases, these aliens must be detained while they go through immigration proceedings and

until they are removed. Often the number of apprehensions exceeds the detention space available and DRO must prioritize which cases will be detained. Custody Operations provides safe, secure, and humane confinement for these aliens. It also ensures that aliens in ICE custody appear for their immigration hearings, and then for their subsequent removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	335,646	331,253	367,018	35,765

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,025	2,055	2,165	110

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	94,878	103,472	109,021	5,549

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.8 Special service pay	161	382	402	20

Special Services Pay includes payments for personal services that do not represent salaries or wages paid directly to Federal employees and military personnel.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	170,397	173,838	180,161	6,323

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	7,253	7,069	5,750	(1,319)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	1,835	1,844	1,903	59

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	58,928	57,113	57,535	422

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	2,160	2,199	3,550	1,351

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	24,874	24,511	12,500	(12,011)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	30	30	31	1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	28,360	26,506	17,500	(9,006)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	82,861	77,510	56,000	(21,510)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	3,340	3,844	4,250	406

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	746,384	747,545	1,002,500	254,955

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	163,520	165,932	172,720	6,788

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,970	7,806	2,750	(5,056)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	83	86	89	3

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	28,578	28,874	20,750	(8,124)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	8,270	7,863	5,750	(2,113)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
32.0 Land & structures	45	45	46	1

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
42.0 Indemnity	1,425	1,391	1,436	45

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Fugitive Operations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Fugitive Operations				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	53,788	53,788	57,251	3,463
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	113	113	94	(19)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	16,410	16,410	17,922	1,512
12.1 Benefits	28,276	28,276	31,074	2,798
21.0 Travel	2,040	2,040	2,034	(6)
22.0 Transportation of things	130	130	206	76
23.1 GSA rent	7,209	7,209	10,500	3,291
23.2 Other rent	555	556	545	(11)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	2,817	2,817	3,100	283
24.0 Printing and reproduction	11	11	11	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9,938	9,938	8,000	(1,938)
25.2 Other services	6,486	6,486	7,491	1,005
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	891	891	1,239	348
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	83,343	83,342	-	(83,342)
25.6 Medical care	3,500	3,500	-	(3,500)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,604	5,604	7,185	1,581
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,451	5,451	5,361	(90)
31.0 Equipment	2,719	2,719	2,579	(140)
91.0 Unvouchered	-	401	5	(396)
Total, Fugitive Operations	229,281	229,682	154,597	(75,085)
Full Time Equivalent	710	655	677	22

PPA Mission Statement

The Fugitive Operations program locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. It strives to identify or apprehend all fugitives, creating a deterrent to potential absconders and increasing the integrity of the immigration enforcement process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	53,788	53,788	57,251	3,463

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	113	113	94	(19)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	16,410	16,410	17,922	1,512

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	28,276	28,276	31,074	2,798

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	2,040	2,040	2,034	(6)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	130	130	206	76

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	7,209	7,209	10,500	3,291

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	555	556	545	(11)

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	2,817	2,817	3,100	283

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	11	11	11	-

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9,938	9,938	8,000	(1,938)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	6,486	6,486	7,491	1,005

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	891	891	1,239	348

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	83,343	83,342	-	(83,342)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,604	5,604	7,185	1,581

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,451	5,451	5,361	(90)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	2,719	2,719	2,579	(140)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	-	401	5	(396)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Criminal Alien Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Criminal Alien Program				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	73,009	75,961	97,858	21,897
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	551	554	567	13
11.5 Other personnel compensation	23,195	24,500	25,064	564
12.1 Benefits	39,060	39,280	40,183	903
21.0 Travel	4,202	5,074	1,530	(3,544)
22.0 Transportation of things	258	300	100	(200)
23.1 GSA rent	11,740	11,386	5,600	(5,786)
23.2 Other rent	2,491	1,962	1,100	(862)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	5,668	5,661	3,100	(2,561)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,073	5,943	1,159	(4,784)
25.2 Other services	12,040	11,103	17,150	6,047
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	872	950	800	(150)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	5,351	1,693	-	(1,693)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,640	2,000	950	(1,050)
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,628	4,610	1,100	(3,510)
31.0 Equipment	1,427	1,562	435	(1,127)
32.0 Land & structures	12	-	-	-
Total, Criminal Alien Program	192,217	192,539	196,696	4,157
Full Time Equivalents	1,188	942	1,211	269

PPA Mission Statement

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) ensures that aliens are not released back into the community before they are removed from the United States. Through the CAP, ICE officers interview incarcerated aliens to determine whether they are amenable to immigration proceedings. If a case receives a final order of removal, ICE officers will immediately take that alien into custody upon completion of his or her criminal sentence and then prepare that case for removal

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	73,009	75,961	97,858	21,897

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	551	554	567	13

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	23,195	24,500	25,064	564

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	39,060	39,280	40,183	903

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	4,202	5,074	1,530	(3,544)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	258	300	100	(200)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	11,740	11,386	5,600	(5,786)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	2,491	1,962	1,100	(862)

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	5,668	5,661	3,100	(2,561)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,073	5,943	1,159	(4,784)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	12,040	11,103	17,150	6,047

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	872	950	800	(150)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	5,351	1,693	-	(1,693)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,640	2,000	950	(1,050)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,628	4,610	1,100	(3,510)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	1,427	1,562	435	(1,127)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
32.0 Land & structures	12	0	0	0

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Alternatives to Detention
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Alternatives to Detention				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,945	14,032	15,555	1,523
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	44	47	49	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,039	5,038	5,272	234
12.1 Benefits	5,872	7,913	8,281	368
21.0 Travel	31	31	27	(4)
22.0 Transportation of things	88	88	59	(29)
23.1 GSA rent	1,757	1,800	1,858	58
23.2 Other rent	-	8	8	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	732	600	585	(15)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,178	2,000	765	(1,235)
25.2 Other services	41,737	36,230	38,284	2,054
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	112	126	130	4
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	228	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	703	800	750	(50)
26.0 Supplies and materials	751	800	500	(300)
31.0 Equipment	374	400	250	(150)
Total, Alternatives to Detention	69,591	69,913	72,373	2,460
Full Time Equivalents	171	182	182	-

PPA Mission Statement

The Alternatives to Detention program places low-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision rather than traditional detention as a cost-effective way to ensure their appearance for an immigration hearing or for removal. This program lowers the risk that aliens will be fugitives.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,945	14,032	15,555	1,523

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	44	47	49	2

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,039	5,038	5,272	234

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	5,872	7,913	8,281	368

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	31	31	27	(4)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	88	88	59	(29)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	1,757	1,800	1,858	58

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	8	8	-

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	732	600	585	(15)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,178	2,000	765	(1,235)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	41,737	36,230	38,284	2,054

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	112	126	130	4

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	228	-	-	-

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	703	800	750	(50)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	751	800	500	(300)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	374	400	250	(150)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Transportation Removal Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Transportation Removal Program				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	5,130	5,130
12.1 Benefits	250	250	262	12
21.0 Travel	256,889	259,389	252,170	(7,219)
22.0 Transportation of things	51	46	48	2
23.1 GSA rent	400	395	407	12
23.2 Other rent	69	75	78	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	145	152	156	4
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	422	436	14
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9,160	7,432	5,250	(2,182)
25.2 Other services	1,968	1,291	1,500	209
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	2	2	2	-
25.6 Medical care	1	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,441	7,441	6,513	(928)
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,431	4,307	3,950	(357)
31.0 Equipment	712	672	726	54
43.0 Interest & dividends	(1)	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	4	-	4	4
99.0 Other	-	4	-	(4)
Total, Transportation Removal Program	281,522	281,878	276,632	(5,246)
Full Time Equivalents	-	59	59	-

PPA Mission Statement

The Transportation and Removals Management program provides safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody as well as prepares for and conducts the removals of aliens from the United States, as ordered by an immigration judge.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	5,130	5,130

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	250	250	262	12

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	256,889	259,389	252,170	(7,219)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	51	46	48	2

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	400	395	407	12

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	69	75	78	3

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	145	152	156	4

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	422	436	14

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9,160	7,432	5,250	(2,182)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	1,968	1,291	1,500	209

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	2	2	2	-

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical Care	1	-	-	-

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,441	7,441	6,513	(928)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,431	4,307	3,950	(357)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	712	672	726	54

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
43.0 Interest & dividends	(1)	-	-	-

Interest and Dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of monies loaned, deposited, over-paid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	4	-	4	4

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
99.0 Other	-	4	-	(4)

Other includes charges that cannot be distributed to any of the object classes listed previously.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,855	32,361	52,864	20,503
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	121	34	-	(34)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	156	9,819	22,368	12,549
12.1 Benefits	1,402	12,119	19,889	7,770
21.0 Travel	36,716	30,310	11,359	(18,951)
22.0 Transportation of things	55	66	908	842
23.1 GSA rent	4,117	6,896	1,036	(5,860)
23.2 Other rent	5,669	4,767	-	(4,767)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,522	531	4,740	4,209
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	35,551	32,676	3,500	(29,176)
25.2 Other services	11,944	6,152	3,428	(2,724)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	151	213	9,111	8,898
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	49,551	31,497	-	(31,497)
25.6 Medical care	-	-	757	757
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,395	324	11,796	11,472
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,354	2,634	1,946	(688)
31.0 Equipment	24,682	29,598	40,361	10,763
91.0 Unvouchered	23	3	-	(3)
Total, Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	178,264	200,000	184,064	(15,936)
Full Time Equivalents	527	552	667	115

PPA Mission Statement

Secure Communities – A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) sets out a comprehensive plan to improve community safety by transforming the way the Federal Government cooperates with state and local law enforcement agencies to identify, detain, and remove all criminal aliens held in custody.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,855	32,361	52,864	20,503

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits for FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	121	34	-	(34)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	156	9,819	22,368	12,549

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	1,402	12,119	19,889	7,770

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	36,716	30,310	11,359	(18,951)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	55	66	908	842

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	4,117	6,896	1,036	(5,860)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	5,669	4,767	-	(4,767)

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	1,522	531	4,740	4,209

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	35,551	32,676	3,500	(29,176)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	11,944	6,152	3,428	(2,724)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	151	213	9,111	8,898

Purchases for Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	49,551	31,497	-	(31,497)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	-	-	757	757

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,395	324	11,796	11,472

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,354	2,634	1,946	(688)

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	24,682	29,598	40,361	10,763

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	23	3	-	(3)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Changes in Full Time Equivalent**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	17,287	19,132	20,142
	-	-	-
INCREASES	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2009 Enhancements	804	-	-
FY 2010 Enhancements	163	-	-
Annualization of FY 2010 Enhancements	-	240	-
OCIO Conversions	-	47	-
FY 2012 Transfer from Breached Bond	-	-	13
FY 2012 Transfer from Automation Modernization	-	-	36
FY 2012 Transfer from Immigration Inspection User Fee	-	-	22
FY 2012 Requested Enhancements	-	-	129
Attrition Hiring	1,660	1,505	818
Total, INCREASES	2,627	1,792	1,018
	-	-	-
DECREASES	-	-	-
Attrition Losses	(782)	(782)	(818)
Total, DECREASES	(782)	(782)	(818)
	-	-	-
Year End Actual / Estimated FTEs:	19,132	20,142	20,342
	-	-	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,845	1,010	200
	-	-	-

J. Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	2,507	3,001	2,486	(515)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	24,592	24,568	11,095	(13,473)
Legal Proceedings	2,683	3,015	2,497	(518)
Domestic Investigations	15,808	18,437	15,274	(3,163)
International Investigations	547	650	538	(112)
Visa Security Program	137	108	89	(19)
Intelligence	708	918	761	(157)
Custody Operations	10,582	11,063	9,164	(1,899)
Fugitive Operations	1,446	1,555	1,288	(267)
Criminal Alien Program	2,793	2,585	2,141	(444)
Alternatives to Detention	362	372	308	(64)
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	702	1,218	1,009	(209)
Federal Protective Service	-	-	-	-
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	63	57	47	(10)
Total Working Capital Fund	62,930	67,547	46,967	(20,850)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

L. Schedule of Servicewide Costs by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

FY 2012 Schedule of Servicewide Costs by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services, and Other Costs	29,282	33,230	33,230	-
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	35,064	22,588	22,588	-
Legal Proceedings	30,956	34,415	34,415	-
Domestic Investigations	267,070	287,299	287,299	-
International Investigations	5,712	7,322	7,322	-
Visa Security Program	1,609	1,048	1,048	-
Intelligence	8,681	10,342	10,342	-
DRO - Custody Operations	154,755	171,783	171,783	-
DRO - Fugitive Operations	19,831	19,343	19,343	-
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	38,196	36,537	36,537	-
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	5,293	6,847	6,847	-
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	10,847	10,626	10,626	-
Automation Modernization	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-
Federal Protective Service	15,604	4,548	4,548	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	-	-
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	352	590	590	-
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	-	-
Total Servicewide Costs	\$ 623,252	\$ 646,518	\$ 646,518	\$ -

Note: These servicewide costs are made up of costs that all PPAs pay a portion of such as rent, the DHS working capital fund, utilities, workers compensation, FPS security, and transit subsidies. The FY 2011 and FY 2012 servicewide (overhead) costs are estimates that are subject to change.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization**



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Automation Modernization

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Automation Modernization account includes Atlas IT Infrastructure, TECS Modernization, Detention and Removal Operations Modernization (DROM), Atlas Tactical Communications, Modernization of Financial System, ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (LESM), which now includes the TECS Modernization project, and Electronic Health Records (eHR).

The Automation Modernization account allows ICE to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations. These initiatives strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

B – Budget Activities

Atlas

The Atlas program integrates enforcement capability rooted in a “One DHS” vision that includes sharing information, coordinating systems for identifying threats, forging DHS-wide standards, and weaving together networks. To this end, the Atlas program seeks to create and sustain a secure, scalable IT environment that supports ICE law enforcement programs. Prior to 2008, the Atlas Program consisted of eight major projects with 21 subprojects. By January 2009, ten sub-projects were completed. To better align with the DHS IT strategic direction and to allow for more efficient management, the remaining sub-projects were realigned and Atlas was further expanded to include several new IT initiatives. The Atlas program currently consists of three projects with 11 associated subprojects. These projects improve infrastructure, consolidate and standardize IT equipment, improve IT products and services, and increase the security of equipment.

A description of current Atlas projects follows:

- **Atlas IT Infrastructure** – This project was initiated to improve information-sharing across DHS and ICE, strengthen information availability; provide a fully secure IT

environment, improve workforce productivity, and migrate ICE infrastructure to the DHS *One Network*.

- **Tactical Communications (TC)** - This project is designed to modernize mission-critical tactical communications for ICE. This project will replace legacy tactical communications equipment and infrastructure with digital, encrypted, narrowband, Project 25 (P25)-compliant systems. ICE will design, engineer, acquire, integrate, program, install, test, and optimize their tactical wireless communications systems nationwide. Additionally, the TC project will provide infrastructure and subscriber unit training for ICE agents and officers, ensuring users understand how to use the modernized communications systems to support their mission-critical operations.
- **Cyber Security Modernization** – This project will create a robust IT environment in which authentication is rigid. This rigidity greatly increases ICE’s capability to identify threats and respond in an effective manner to those threats. It also increases ICE’s ability to control security assurance and risk management decisions. This increased security control ensures that ICE will better protect its sensitive information, that critical IT resources are available to its workforce when needed, and that information integrity is maintained.

ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization

This initiative includes the following projects:

- **TECS Modernization** – This system will modernize the existing TECS functions that are specific to ICE. These include Investigative Case Management (including Bank Secrecy Act data access, Money Laundering reporting and tracking, and Telephone Link analysis), Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Management Reporting and Workflow, Security and Oversight, Shared Services, Data Management, and Infrastructure Acquisition and Deployment. TECS modernization is a joint U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and ICE initiative.
- **Mobile Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)** – This project gives ICE agents the ability to identify and process an individual in the field using mobile processing units. Currently, suspected illegal aliens are transported to brick and mortar facilities for fingerprint identification. Mobile IDENT provides near real-time identification of aliens, decreases transportation costs, and increases officer safety by reducing the number of instances of alien transport.
- **ICE Pattern Analysis and Information Collection System (ICEPIC)** – ICEPIC provides the capability to generate statistics, enact geospatial data, and link analysis for criminal and terrorist activities. ICEPIC is also the part of the information sharing initiative that allows the integration of all law enforcement data into a single repository and allows the data to be shareable to Local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies.

- **ICE ACCESS** – This initiative provides the resources to help ICE’s State and local partners in the ICE ACCESS program and will integrate ICE information on gangs with U.S. Department of Justice’s (DOJ) gang database.
- **Law Enforcement Information Sharing System (LEISS)** - ICE is the steward for DHS in the Law Enforcement-Shared Mission Community (LE-SMC) space and is responsible for development, coordination, and support of policies, procedures, and processes that facilitate the mission and the DHS Secretary’s priorities for information sharing.
- **Intelligence Support** – This initiative will fund improvements to ICE’s information technology for its intelligence programs. This includes the migration of Data Analysis and Research for Trade Transparency System (DARTTS) and Cyber Crimes Center (C3) into the enterprise solution. This initiative will fund the maintenance of hardware and software for cyber-crime investigations, the National Child Victim Identification System (NCVIS), e-crimes, overt and covert networks, and an upgrade to the Digital Forensic Lab.
- **International Affairs Modernization** – This initiative will fund the overdue modernization of the tools currently being used to screen visa applicants at consular offices overseas.
- **Forensic Document Lab (FDL)** – This project will fund the expansion of the technology infrastructure for the FDL Automated Document Library System. The FDL provides tools and information to ICE agents performing criminal investigations. The modernization of the FDL will ensure applications and tools are available to the agents and will improve information sharing capabilities. The modernization of the FDL will ensure the systems are incorporated into the enterprise.

DRO Modernization (DROM)

This initiative supports the system upgrades and improvements of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO), as well as supporting the requirements of DHS in providing a secure border. DROM will effect improvements in the areas of real-time dynamic data reporting, detainee management, management of detention beds and tracking detainees, bed-space availability management, and transportation management for detention and removals. Through the system upgrades and improvements, ICE OCIO continues to support DRO with effective, responsive, and accurate computer and control systems that advance the DRO mission.

Electronic Health Records (eHR)

The Immigration Health Services Center (IHSC) serves as the health authority for ICE on all matters related to detainee healthcare. IHSC provides direct patient care at 24 facilities

(housing approximately 50-60 percent of the detainee population) and authorizes managed care services to the remaining ICE detainees housed at over 350 contracted detention facilities without on-site IHSC staff nationwide. The eHR initiative will provide enhanced medical documentation quality across all IHSC and Intergovernmental Service Agreement (IGSA) facilities; faster dissemination and improved exchange of detainee health information; and improved data quality and access to support trend analysis, as well as the identification of national and global public health threats.

Modernization of Financial System

The Modernization of Financial System initiative supports the DHS enterprise-wide initiative of consolidating a number of financial systems. This initiative will support ICE’s transition to the new DHS financial system, assist ICE in achieving and sustaining unqualified financial audit opinions, and performing effective financial management.

ICE Decision Support Program (IDSP)

The ICE Decision Support Program (IDSP) facilitates business and organizational decision-making activities across the ICE enterprise. This project is the sponsor of the ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) System, which provides ICE law enforcement users with information sharing capabilities by addressing information sharing and applications interoperability. IIDS is the program’s vehicle for providing self-service reporting and analysis at users’ fingertips, allowing decision makers to spend less time looking for answers and more time making strategic decisions.

This initiative will assist law enforcement agents and ICE decision makers in collecting and generating data to aid them in their investigative, intelligence, and case management activities.

C – Budget Request Summary

ICE requests \$13,860,000 to continue the modernization of its information technology and systems infrastructure for the following program initiatives:

Information Technology Improvements.....\$13.860M (0 FTE)

- **DRO Modernization (\$4.860M)**: This request will fund the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM) v4, which will provide data to state and local law enforcement to help identify, process, and detain immigration offenders. In addition, the request will fund the completion of the rollout of the electronic Travel Document system (eTD) to the final target country identified as having the longest travel document processing time and greatest number of removable aliens.

- **Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (\$9.0M)**: This request will fund TECS Modernization, a joint CBP and ICE initiative supporting investigative information sharing that is scheduled for completion in FY 2015.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPAs

FY 2012 President's Budget
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPAs	FY 2010 Actual ¹		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	-	86,018	36	90,000	-	13,860	(36)	(76,140)		13,860	(36)	(90,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	86,018	36	90,000	-	13,860	(36)	(76,140)		13,860	(36)	(90,000)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	86,018	36	90,000	-	13,860	(36)	(76,140)		13,860	(36)	(90,000)

¹ The Actuals column includes obligations in FY 2010. The FY 2010 unobligated amounts will be carried forward in FY 2011.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Automation Modernization

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	36	-	86,018
2011 C.R.	36	36	90,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(36)	(36)	(90,000)
2012 Current Services	-	-	-
2012 Program Change	-	-	13,860
2012 Total Request	-	-	13,860

*In FY 2012, 36 positions and 36 FTE will be transferred to the annual Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

FY 2012, the Automation Modernization account requests \$13.860 million. Funding is allocated as follows:

Automation Modernization Project	FY 2012 Funding Request (\$Millions)
ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (including TECS Modernization)	\$9.000
DRO Modernization	\$4.860
Automation Modernization Total FY 2012 Funding	\$13.860

Key Accomplishments

FY 2010

In FY 2010, ICE expanded Automation Modernization activities to include ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (including TECS Modernization) and electronic Health Records (eHR)

Atlas

The Atlas Program continued to improve information-sharing across ICE by strengthening information availability, providing a fully secure IT environment, and improving workforce productivity. Atlas initiatives address infrastructure deficiencies that must be corrected before other Automation Modernization programs can fully deploy planned capabilities.

Accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- Continued modernizing an additional 290 ICE sites with new file and print servers;
- Integrated two additional data collection systems into the ICE data warehouse;
- Initiated modernization of 30% of local office networks to improve the performance of all networked IT systems, leading to increases in workforce productivity;
- Completed the implementation of the IT access audit log management initiative;
- Implemented vulnerability scanning tools to quickly detect and respond to IT security breaches; and
- Oversaw the migration of ICE IT assets from the Department of Justice to DHS Data Centers.

Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (LESM)

The TECS modernization effort will support the investigative arm of ICE and update a 20-year-old legacy system, giving ICE improved capabilities. These improvements will allow for better case management, money laundering tracking and reporting, telephone analysis, intelligence reporting and dissemination, Bank Secrecy Act data access, and statistical performance reporting. Critical to this project is the fact that the legacy system is part of a larger system maintained by CBP, which is undergoing rapid modernization.

Accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- **TECS Modernization** – Completed requirements definition phase of the following: Investigative Case Management, Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Reporting and Workflow Management, Security and Oversight, Shared Services, Data Management, Infrastructure Acquisition and Deployment.
- **Mobile IDENT** – Developed the Mobile IDENT proto-type booking service and pilot at three Special Agent-In-Charge (SAC) offices for user acceptance and gap analysis.
- **ICEPIC** - Hardware upgrade and migration to the enterprise data center as well as the support of the national rollout to all SAC offices.
- **ICE ACCESS** - Provided requirements gathering with local and state agencies, as well as the U.S. Department of Justice, for gang information sharing and data integration. Delivered a design strategy to plan for the design and development of an integrated solution for FY 2011.
- **Law Enforcement Information Systems Sharing (LEISS)** – Completed development for sharing images and photos within LEISS and continued rollout of LEISS to five additional information sharing partners.
- **Border Enforcement Security Task (BEST) Force Expansion** – Gathered and analyzed the requirements and design for the modernization of BEST information technology.
- **Intelligence Support** – Gathered the requirements and design for moving the Data Analysis & Research for Trade Transparency (DARTT) system into the enterprise environment as well as requirements and design for the modernization of Cyber Crimes Center systems and NCVIS.

- **International Affairs Modernization** – Gathered the requirements and design of the Office of International Affairs (OIA) systems including Parole Case Tracking System (PCTS), Visa Security System (VSP), World Customs Organization Information Sharing (WCO) and Human Resources Dashboard (HRD).
- **Forensic Document Lab** – Gathered the requirements and design for the modernization of the information technology infrastructure as well as moving into the enterprise environment.

DRO Modernization (DROM)

The major goal of DROM is to create an efficient and streamlined process to minimize the length of detention, increase bed utilization efficiency, and increase the removal of aliens ordered removed from the United States. As a result, DROM projects will enable DRO personnel to better manage, track, and report on the movement of illegal aliens through the detention and removal lifecycle.

Accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- Expanded the Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM) to include the electronic Travel Documents (eTD), Fugitive Case Management System (FCMS) and Alternatives to Detention Program (ATD);
- Transitioned EARM into Full Operating Capability (FOC) status;
- Deployed BST&T DLT, and Central Reservation System (CRS) Modules to achieve Test status; and
- Continued expanding the eTD system as Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) are executed for target countries to use eTD for issuing electronic travel documents.

Electronic Health Records (eHR) System

IHSC provides direct patient care at DRO facilities and oversees managed care services for detainees housed in state, local, and contract detention facilities. IHSC was part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) until October 1, 2007, when it was transitioned to ICE DRO. Prior to 2007, IHSC provided health services through an interagency agreement between ICE and HHS.

ICE is currently assessing IHSC IT infrastructure and systems to ensure adherence with DHS IT standards and alignment with mission and program goals.

Accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- Awarded contracts for design and development of a comprehensive certified eHR system including several subsystems;
- Established an initial planning capability by securing project management office support to manage requirements and expedite documentation;
- Initiated Acquisition Planning and Validation Study to establish the foundation for program execution;
- Developed an eHR program control process to establish comprehensive program management for development, integration and testing environment; and
- Developed and assessed the alignment of the program to the DHS Enterprise Architecture.

Modernization of Financial System

The goal of the Modernization of Financial System project is to ensure compliance with federal financial standards.

Accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- Procured hardware for the Invoice Management System;
- Procured hardware for the Obligations Document Repository;
- Procured hardware/software for Financial Reporting Repository;
- Conducted Fed Traveler/Core Financial System Interface Enhancements (replace batch with online interface); and
- Established PMO Support for Office of Financial Management (OFM) Modernization.

FY 2011

In FY 2011, ICE will further expand Automation Modernization activities to include the following initiatives: Atlas Cyber Security Modernization; Atlas Tactical Communications; and the ICE Decision Support Program.

Atlas

The Atlas Program will continue to provide integrated sound program management support for the FY11 initiatives, and the ongoing multi-year program activities that were funded in prior years, plan future program activities, and ensure program adherence to cost, schedule, and performance goals. Planned accomplishments for the specific Atlas projects are as follows:

Atlas IT Infrastructure

In FY 2011, the Atlas IT Infrastructure project will continue modernization of field office networks to replace many legacy ICE Local Area Networks (LANs) that do not have sufficient data transmission capabilities and improve the performance of all networked IT systems.

Atlas Tactical Communications

In FY 2011, the Tactical Communications project will acquire P25-compliant tactical communications equipment to modernize tactical communications systems in the fourth region, the Chicago Region (Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin). The modernization in the Chicago Region will include infrastructure and subscriber equipment, as well as system and subscriber training for ICE agents and officers, ensuring they understand how to use the modernized communications systems to support their mission-critical operations.

Atlas Cyber Security Modernization

In FY 2011, the Atlas Cyber Security Modernization project will:

- Improve intelligence fusion capability to give ICE the required intelligence information needed to identify state-sponsored attacks that otherwise may go undetected and to implement cross domain solutions to facilitate information sharing with federal, state, and local partners;
- Continue integrating Single Sign-On (SSO) capability into the ICE enterprise
- Establish the basic Enterprise Operations Center (EOC) facility footprint for the future build out of the Service Desk, the Network Operations Center, Security Operations Center,

National Law Enforcement Communications Center, Law Enforcement Service Center, ICE Reporting and Operations Center and Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility in subsequent years; and

- Provide a Configuration Management Program and Mobile Code Signing capability.

Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (LESM)

Projected accomplishments for FY 2011 include the following project milestones:

- **TECS:** Begin design and development of specific projects from the following: Investigative Case Management, Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Reporting and Workflow Management, Security and Oversight, Shared Services, Data Management, Infrastructure Acquisition and Deployment.
- **Mobile IDENT** – Launch a web interface capability. Replace existing technology to include upgrading workstations supporting Mobile IDENT.
- **ICEPIC** – Develop reporting database to include mapping to the TECS Modernization efforts. Enable and expand link analysis, global name resolution, and geospatial capabilities within ICEPIC.
- **ICE ACCESS** – Build upon requirements developed in FY 2010. Integrate infrastructure requirements within ICEPIC.
- **Law Enforcement Information Sharing Service (LEISS)** – Complete development for two factor authentication. Expose law enforcement data to first responders and emergency management teams within ICE and potentially across departments. Continue the rollout to five additional information sharing partners.

DRO Modernization (DROM)

In FY 2011, DROM will:

- Complete deployment of BST&T DLT Modules; and
- Continue development and integration of the BST&T Module TMS;

Electronic Health Records System

In FY 2011, the eHR Program office will design and develop the eHR “Core Capabilities” and deploy the system to the 24 IHSC facilities within two releases (utilizing some FY 2010 funding). Projected accomplishments for FY 2011 include the following project milestones:

- Configure and develop interfaces, complete testing and prototype testing, and initiate deployment of a eHR application to support ICE medical operations at IHSC-staffed detention facilities; and
- Begin deployment of appropriate eHR capability to over 24 IHSC staffed facilities and the 350 Intergovernmental Service Agreements (IGSA) and Contract Detention Facilities (CDF) housing ICE detainees.

Financial System Modernization

Projected FY 2011 accomplishments include:

- Develop system integration plans for ICE's non-core financial systems;
- Prepare detailed test and evaluation scenarios to verify system functionality and determine level of compliance; and
- Perform data cleansing of ICE's current financial systems.

ICE Decision Support Program

Projected accomplishments for FY 2011 include the following project milestones:

- Integrate information from additional enforcement systems into the ICE data warehouse;
- Integrate data from the Law Enforcement Modernization project into the ICE Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) and provide reporting capabilities;
- Integrate data from DROM/BST&T modules into the ICE EDW and provide reporting capabilities;
- Develop & Implement Executive Dashboards (SEVIS II & BST&T);
- Continue integration of ICE internal and external data into the ICE EDW; and
- Continue to support Secure Communities initiated application developments by integrating additional data into the ICE EDW.

FY 2012

In FY 2012, ICE Automation Modernization activities will focus on the following initiatives: Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (including TECS Modernization) and DRO Modernization. ICE will transfer the 36 positions and 36 FTE paid for by the Automation appropriation in FY 2011 to the annual Salaries and Expenses appropriation in FY 2012. Additionally, ICE will continue to use its unobligated balances in this account to continue efforts on other ICE IT modernization projects.

LESM - \$9.0M

FY 2012 projected accomplishments include deploying Significant Incident Report / Significant Prospective Enforcement Activity Report (SPEAR) under TECS Modernization.

DROM - \$4.860M

FY 2012 projected accomplishments include the following:

- Deliver final interface support to synchronize remote systems and newly added EARM modules
- Deploy Electronic Travel Documents (eTD) to final target country identified as having longest travel document processing time and greatest number of removals
- Deploy BST&T CRS Module

IV. Justification of Program Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: DRO Modernization
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$4,860

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,860
Total Request	8	8	20,000	14	14	9,000	-	-	4,860

Description of Item

The Detention and Removal Operations Modernization (DROM) Program was established to oversee the systems upgrades and improvements of DRO's business processes for the detention and removal of illegal aliens from the United States. Specifically, the DROM program is designed to improve real-time reporting, statistics and metrics on detainees through the detention and removals lifecycle; detainee case management and tracking; detainee bed-space availability management; and transportation management.

For FY 2012, ICE requests a DROM enhancement to develop and deploy Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM) Version 4 as well as issue Electronic Travel Documents (eTD) to one additional target country. EARM and eTD will enable ICE DRO to more efficiently process detainees and improve the removal process of detainees of foreign countries that have eTD issued to them.

Non-Personnel Costs (\$4.860 M)

- ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM) v4 (\$4.00 M) – v4 is a major release to DRO's case management system of record. This will include new capabilities for a web-enabled “Detention Module,” “Alternatives to Detention Module”, a services interface to Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), and a tighter integration with the electronic Travel Document system.
- Electronic Travel Documents (\$.860 M) – provides an automated method of issuing travel documents with foreign consulates and DRO users. Funding will provide DRO the ability to complete the rollout of eTD to the final target country identified as having the longest travel document processing time and greatest number of removable aliens.

Justification

DROM is an integral part in augmenting existing detention and removal case management systems. Within Detention and Removal Operations (DRO), each of the PPAs relies on EARM to meet their respective missions. EARM's ability to provide a framework for integrating all detention and removal programs and interface for internal and external enforcement systems makes it vital to more efficiently process and remove detainees. Enhancing EARM gives ICE the ability to meet mandated goals and achieve performance metrics.

Foreign embassies and consulates are also critical stakeholders of DROM as their cooperation and actions can greatly impact the time and cost of alien detention. They confirm the alien's nationality and must approve travel documents for aliens who are returned to their countries and will increasingly rely upon the eTD system to provide an automated and efficient way of processing travel documents.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Funding for this program will enable ICE to support DHS goals by developing real-time dynamic reporting on statistics and metrics for events from apprehension through the detention and removal process, enhancing the ability to monitor and control DRO operations.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Law Enforcement Systems Modernization
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$9,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	9,000
Total Request	17	9	49,800	17	17	38,700	-	-	9,000

Description of Item

The ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization initiative includes a number of case management, information sharing, and operational support service projects that will improve ICE law enforcement personnel access to law enforcement information.

The ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization investment provides funding of \$9.0 million and is allocated according to the following:

Non-Personnel Costs (\$9.000 Million)

- TECS Modernization (\$9.000 M) – provides for the modernization of the existing TECS functions that are specific to ICE. These include Investigative Case Management, Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Bank Secrecy Act data access, Money Laundering reporting and tracking, and Telephone Link analysis. The modernization of the functions will enhance ICE’s ability to share law enforcement information with both federal and non-federal entities. TECS modernization is a joint CBP and ICE initiative. ICE began its modernization effort in FY 2008. ICE must ensure that it is ready to move to the modernized system at the same time as CBP decommissions the existing TECS platform or ICE will shoulder the entire operation and maintenance costs of the legacy TECS platform (estimated to be between \$25 and \$40 million annually).

Justification

The TECS Modernization effort will support the investigative arm of ICE and update a 20-year-old legacy system, giving ICE improved capabilities for case management, money laundering tracking and reporting, telephone analysis, intelligence reporting and dissemination, Bank Secrecy Act data access, information sharing of subject record data, and statistical/performance reporting.

Approval of the LESM initiative will provide ICE with improved interoperability with DHS and other federal law enforcement and homeland security intelligence analysis toolsets; enhanced quality law enforcement information sharing within, and external to DHS; and improved collection of more consistent, timely, and accurate performance information on law enforcement activities and outcomes. It will expand the ability of DHS to collect data using federal standardized data formats and support investigators with a primary source for information sharing within the ISE (Information Sharing Environment) and national Law Enforcement (LE) community.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

TECS Modernization is the largest project within the Law Enforcement Systems Modernization initiative, and is a joint CBP and ICE initiative that is scheduled for completion in FY 2015. CBP began its modernization effort in FY 2005, while ICE began in FY 2008. If ICE is unable to meet the completion deadline, ICE will incur an operations and maintenance cost for the legacy TECS platform, estimated to cost between \$25-40 million annually. FY 2012 funds will primarily be utilized to modernize those existing TECS functions which are specific to the ICE mission, as well as to deploy other law enforcement systems that support:

- Investigative information sharing;
- Business processes for the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor; and
- Business processes for the ICE Office of International Affairs processes.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, \$13,860,000, to remain available until expended.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 FY2011 to FY2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	36	-	86,018
FY 2011 C.R.²	36	36	90,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts	-	-	-
Permanent Transfers	(36)	(36)	(6,107)
Total, Transfers	(36)	(36)	(6,107)
Increases	-	-	-
Total, Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(83,893)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(83,893)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(36)	(36)	(90,000)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
DRO Modernization	-	-	4,860
Law Enforcement Systems Modernization	-	-	9,000
Total, Increases	-	-	13,860
Total, Program Changes	-	-	13,860
FY 2012 Request	-	-	13,860
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	(36)	(36)	(76,140)

² FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	36	-	86,018
FY 2011 C.R.	36	36	90,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	(36)	(36)	(6,107)
Decreases	-	-	(83,893)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(36)	(36)	(90,000)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	13,860
Total, Program Changes	-	-	13,860
FY 2012 Total Request	-	-	13,860
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	(36)	(36)	(76,140)

Estimates by PPAs	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	36	36	90,000	(36)	(36)	(90,000)	-	-	13,860	-	-	13,860	(36)	(36)	(76,140)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not applicable

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	2,190	-	(2,190)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	193	-	(193)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	14	-	(14)
12.1 Benefits	-	545	-	(545)
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	-	2,942	-	(2,942)
21.0 Travel	126	42	-	(42)
22.0 Transportation of things	17	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	43	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	40	32	21	(11)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	72,353	47,986	927	(47,059)
25.2 Other services	4,062	2,235	12,217	9,982
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	709	-	(709)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	65	25	-	(25)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	776	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	8,526	3,312	695	(2,617)
32.0 Land & structures	-	32,717	-	(32,717)
Total, Other Object Classes	86,018	87,058	13,860	(73,198)
Total, Direct Obligations	86,018	90,000	13,860	(76,140)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(40,301)	(30,958)	(25,750)	5,208
Unobligated balance, end of year	30,958	25,750	25,750	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(7,910)	(15,000)	-	15,000
Total Requirements	68,765	69,792	13,860	(55,932)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Permanent Positions by Grade**

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Grades and Salary Ranges	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	-	-	-	-
GS-14	26	26	-	(26)
GS-13	2	2	-	(2)
GS-12	7	7	-	(7)
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	1	1	-	(1)
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	-	-	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	36	36	-	(36)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	36	36	-	(36)
Full Time Equivalents	-	36	-	(36)
Headquarters	36	36	-	(36)
U.S. Field	-	-	-	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	109,847	109,847	-	(109,847)
Average GS Grade	13	13	-	(13)

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
PPA: Automation Modernization				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	2,190	-	(2,190)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	193	-	(193)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	14	-	(14)
12.1 Benefits	-	545	-	(545)
21.0 Travel	126	42	-	(42)
22.0 Transportation of things	17	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	43	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	40	32	21	(11)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	72,353	47,986	927	(47,059)
25.2 Other services	4,062	2,235	12,217	9,982
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	709	-	(709)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	65	25	-	(25)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	776	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	8,526	3,312	695	(2,617)
32.0 Land & structures	-	32,717	-	(32,717)
Total, Automation Modernization	86,018	90,000	13,860	(76,140)
Full Time Equivalent	-	-	-	-

PPA Mission Statement

In FY 2012, ICE has included two information technology (IT) transformational initiatives in the Automation Modernization program: ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization – TECS Modernization and Detention and Removals Operations Modernization (DROM) program. The Automation Modernization program will allow ICE to improve information sharing across the DHS and ICE organizations, strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	2,190	-	(2,190)

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits for 0 FTEs in FY 2012. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	193	-	(193)

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	14	-	(14)

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards, and royalties. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	-	545	-	(545)

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments. The FY 2012 request reflects the aforementioned benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	126	42	-	(42)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated needs for travel expenses.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	17	-	-	-

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	43	-	-	-

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 EOY Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	40	32	21	(11)

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line). The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	72,353	47,986	927	(47,059)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	4,062	2,235	12,217	9,982

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	709	-	(709)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	65	25	-	(25)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	-	-	-

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated needs for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	8,526	3,312	695	(2,617)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for equipment expenses.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
32.0 Land & structures	-	32,717	-	(32,717)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Changes in Full Time Equivalent**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	0	0	36
	-	-	-
INCREASES	-	-	-
FY 2010 President's Budget Enhancements	-	36	-
Attrition Hiring	-	-	-
Total, INCREASES	-	36	-
DECREASES	-	-	-
FY 2012 Transfer to Salaries & Expenses	-	-	(36)
Total, DECREASES	-	-	(36)
Year End Actual / Estimated FTEs:	0	36	0
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	36	(36)

J. Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not applicable

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction**



Fiscal Year 2012
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Construction

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Construction

ICE maintains 18 ICE-owned and directly leased facilities and provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) and other ICE Programs and DHS tenants. The construction account funds are available until expended.

B – Budget Activities

With the Construction account, ICE has the authority to plan, design, and construct housing and processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities to support the detention of aliens, as well as perform repair and alteration of existing structures.

C – Budget Request Summary

ICE uses existing resources to accomplish critical repairs and maintenance. Critical projects include: items that poses a life, health or safety issue or items such as adding additional space in processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities and capital and non-capital improvement projects to replace critical systems that are approaching their maximum life expectancy. The FY 2012 request includes the cancellation of \$16,300,000 from prior-year balances. ICE will manage its responsibilities with remaining balances.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPAs

FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPAs	FY 2010 Actual ¹		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Construction	-	18,627	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)	-	-	-	(4,818)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	18,627	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)	-	-	-	(4,818)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	18,627	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)	-	-	-	(4,818)

¹ The Actual column includes obligations from prior-year balances.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Construction

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	18,627
2011 C.R.	-	-	4,818
2012 Current Services	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	-

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement does not request funding for Construction in FY 2012. In FY 2012, \$16,300,000 in prior-year balances will be cancelled.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The ICE Construction Program supports DRO’s national detention program and other ICE Programs including, but not limited to, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the Office of Principal Legal Advisors (OPLA), the National Firearms Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU) and others by providing space in its owned and directly leased portfolio. The ICE-owned and directly leased portfolio consists of approximately 1.5 million square feet of space at eighteen (18) sites. The primary tenant is Detention and Removal Operations (DRO), which operates Service Processing Centers (SPCs) and related mission operations at six (6) of the ICE sites. The SPC locations are: Batavia, New York; El Centro, California; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Miami, Florida, and Los Fresnos, Texas. These facilities accommodate approximately 12 percent of ICE detainees. The other 12 locations are used to support ICE field operations.

The ICE Construction Program provides construction, maintenance, sustainment, and expansion of housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to support the detention of aliens. These projects are part of an ongoing program to meet the growing national demand for detention capacity. ICE continues to address the need for bed space and support facilities required to handle the processing and removal of aliens during immigration proceedings, relative to the total number of potentially removable aliens in the country.

In FY 2010, ICE used carry-forward funding and appropriations of \$4.8 million to perform repairs, alterations, and emergency repairs based on health and safety issues to existing ICE-owned facilities.

In FY 2011, ICE will use carry-forward funding to perform emergency repairs and alterations based on health and safety issues to maintain ICE-owned facilities.

In FY 2012, ICE will continue to monitor prior activity in the Construction account to determine if any recoveries can be made due to lower than anticipated project costs or by deferring projects. In FY 2012, \$16,300,000 in prior-year balances will be cancelled. Remaining and recovered funds will be used for critical repairs to maintain the present level of functionality of the SPCs and other tenant operations, as well as maintain a small emergency buffer in case of anticipated failures to critical mechanical/electrical systems or natural disasters. ICE will manage its responsibilities with remaining balances.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Of the unobligated balances available under the heading "Construction" appropriated for construction projects in prior year appropriations, \$16,300,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Explanation of Changes:

Cancellation of \$16,300,000 in unobligated balances from prior-year appropriations. ICE will manage its responsibilities with remaining balances.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	18,627
FY 2011 C.R.²	-	-	4,818³
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,818)
 Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,818)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
 Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	-	-	-
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	-	-	(4,818)

² FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

³ In FY 2012 \$16,300,000 of unobligated balances available to Construction are permanently cancelled.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	18,627
FY 2011 C.R.	-	-	4,818
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,818)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	-	-	-
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	-	-	(4,818)

Estimates by PPAs	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 President's Budget			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Construction	-	-	4,818	-	-	(4,818)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,818)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	24	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	18,603	4,818	-	(4,818)
Total, Other Object Classes	18,627	4,818	-	(4,818)
Total, Direct Obligations	18,627	4,818	-	(4,818)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(23,128)	(25,918)	(26,838)	(920)
Unobligated balance, end of year	25,917	26,838	26,838	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(19,669)	(15,000)	-	15,000
Total Requirements	1,747	(9,262)	-	9,262

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not Applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 and other immigration statutes authorize ICE to detain aliens who are charged with immigration violations, have entered the United States illegally, or have been ordered to leave the country. These aliens can be detained while their immigration proceedings are administered, which in turn facilitates their proper and expedient removal from the country.

The ICE Construction Program provides construction, maintenance, sustainment, and expansion of housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to support the detention of aliens. These projects are part of an ongoing capital investment program that is intended to meet the growing national demand for detention capacity. ICE continues to address the need for bed space and support facilities required to handle the processing and removal of aliens during immigration proceedings, relative to the total number of potentially removable aliens in the country.

Facility Repair & Alterations

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

Repair and alteration projects are continually identified at existing ICE owned facilities. These projects are not capital construction projects, but maintenance, repair and alteration projects necessary to maintain government owned facilities and ensure they comply with life safety and code requirements in support to tenant activities.

2. Significant Changes

In FY 2012, carryover funds within the no-year Construction account will be used for deferred maintenance, emergency repairs and alterations and approved capital improvements. Only critical repairs will be funded.

3. Project Schedule

	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Start	Physical Complete	Total Estimated Cost (000)	Total Project Cost (000)
FY 2012 Budget Request	N/A	N/A	10/01/2011	9/30/2012	\$0.0	\$0.0

**4. Schedule of Project Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Prior	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Obligation (actual and planned)	\$5,000	\$18,627	\$4,818	\$0	\$28,445
Expenditure (actual and planned)	\$5,000	\$18,627	\$4,818	\$0	\$28,445

**5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
Construction: \$0		
Other costs: \$0		
Project total for FY12: \$0		

6. Method of Performance

All detention projects are currently planned, managed, and monitored by the ICE Chief Financial Officer, Office of Facilities Administration. ICE entered into a MOU with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide environmental documentation, planning, design, construction, procurement, and project management services.

7. Compliance with Applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards, and Executive Orders

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for the compliance with all applicable laws, code compliance, regulations and standards for all ICE projects. The services being provided by USACE are managed and monitored by ICE/OFA.

ICE projects must comply with the following life-safety codes and standards:

- Local building codes or the latest edition of one of the model building codes, and the most current International Building Code (IBC)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 101 Life Safety Code
- National Electric Code

ICE OFA must also comply with the ICE Detention Design Guidelines (2002 edition), and the ICE Detention Construction Guidelines (2004 edition).

Handicapped accessibility codes and standards apply to ICE facilities as follows:

- Facilities must comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, Federal Standard 795
- Facilities must also comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Construction	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	24	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	18,603	4,818	-	(4,818)
Total, Construction	18,627	4,818	-	(4,818)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

PPA Mission Statement

The Construction account funds are available until expended. The Construction account uses its resources to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of customs and immigration laws.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	24	-	-	-

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for travel.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	18,603	4,818	-	(4,818)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Not Applicable

J. Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program**



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Student Exchange and Visitor Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Student Exchange and Visitor Program

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program's (SEVP) mission is to enhance national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them. SEVP is an enforcement tool to assist in keeping our Nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors in the academic programs in the United States.

B – Budget Activities

SEVP administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. SEVP also provides outreach and training for SEVIS users. SEVIS is used by the Compliance Enforcement Unit (CEU) to identify foreign students and exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools. The CEU also uses SEVIS to identify schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements.

C – Budget Request Summary

ICE requests \$120,000,000, 204 positions, and 204 FTE for SEVP in FY 2012. The requested funds will provide the resources needed to fund base requirements for salaries and benefits and operational expenses.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPAs

FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPAs	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	179	72,850	204	120,000	204	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	179	72,850	204	120,000	204	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	179	72,850	204	120,000	204	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

*As with other fee accounts, ICE is working to standardize the practice of not including any FTE that are not fully dedicated and funded from this account.

Note: The Salaries and Expenses account is reimbursed for the following FTE performing SEVP compliance enforcement unit work: 156 FTE in FY 2010, 234 FTE in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Student Exchange and Visitor Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	387	179	72,850
2011 C.R.	204	204	120,000
2012 Current Services	204	204	120,000
2012 Total Request	204	204	120,000

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement requests \$120.0 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) works to enhance national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them. SEVP facilitates the participation of students and exchange visitors in the academic programs in the United States and works to ensure that the programs are not used to illegally allow entrance into the country.

SEVP administers the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). SEVIS collects, maintains and provides information on foreign students, exchange visitors and their dependents on F, M, and J visas while studying in the United States. SEVIS also maintains information on the schools and program sponsors authorized to use SEVIS and host foreign students and exchange visitors. SEVIS assists in the identification of those who are not in compliance with visa rules and immigration law and who may be a threat to national security.

SEVIS is ICE's core technology in this critical homeland security mission. It is the first web-based system that provides real-time, up-to-date information on F, M, and J visa holders. The system can be accessed at any time making it an effective law enforcement tool used by agencies within the Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, and Department of Justice. SEVIS is used by the Compliance Enforcement Unit (CEU) to identify foreign students and exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools. SEVP and CEU also use SEVIS to identify schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements. Information maintained in SEVIS is instrumental in supporting ICE's role in conducting human smuggling investigations that identify and prosecute criminal organizations involved in the transporting and harboring of illegal aliens into the United States.

All prospective students and exchange visitors are required to pay a SEVP processing fee electronically or by check using the Form I-901 (currently fees are \$200 for F and M visa

holders, \$180 for J visa holders, and \$35 for some exchange visitors) prior to seeking a visa at consulates and embassies overseas. This fee, in addition to the fees collected from schools seeking certification to host non-immigrant students, provides the full funding for SEVP, including CEU agents that support enforcement of SEVP policies and regulations. Statutory and regulatory guidance requires SEVP to review its fee structure every two years to ensure that the costs of the services that are provided are fully captured by fees assessed on those receiving the services. The latest fee study was completed in the 2nd Quarter of FY 2010. The study's results show no fee increase will be required for FY 2011- FY 2012. Publication of the report is scheduled for the 2nd Quarter of FY 2011.

Key Accomplishments

In FY 2010, SEVP:

- Continued development of a newly configured SEVIS II system that is based on tracking and monitoring individuals rather than records (SEVIS II will be highly interoperable with all of ICE's stakeholders eliminating critical vulnerabilities);
- Increased outreach to the academic and student communities with SEVP Response Center, a dedicated customer information and queries resolution that handles more than 950 calls monthly;
- Developed and implemented a reorganization plan to establish the management, organization, and grade structure to effectively integrate 88 additional FTE for recertification and field liaison activities;
- Developed and implemented a systematic hiring plan to prioritize hiring new positions and fill existing vacancies;
- Developed recertification process and deployment plan for 23 FTE;
- Developed a revenue contingency plan to monitor fee receipts, project revenue shortfalls, and identify potential savings based on current revenues;
- Completed a fee study for the FY 2011-2012 program fees which ensures long term cash flow and solvency requirements are met and provides long term stability and sustainability of fees;
- Completed the first phase of automated Standard Operating Plans for SEVP;
- Conducted research with the flight community leading toward a comprehensive rewrite of the flight regulation; and
- Deployed the SEVP Automated Management System with major functionality to support recertification.

In FY 2011, SEVP will:

- Complete deferred hiring of 23 FTE to staff recertification positions within SEVP;
- Revise the sections of 8 CFR 214 under SEVP's authority to clarify the specifications for nonimmigrant students (F and M visas) and exchange visitors (J visas), explain the school certification criteria with more detail, incorporates all comments/questions received since the implementation of SEVIS incorporate significant refinements in policy and procedures, supporting the transition to SEVIS II and deletes obsolete provisions and language;
- Complete a fee study and formulate fee rules for FY 2012-2013 program fees with recommendations regarding potential fee adjustments based on revised application volume projections and future program requirements; and
- Continue the development of SEVP Automated Management System.

For FY 2012, SEVP is not seeking additional resources for staffing increases or new initiatives but a fee study is underway to determine the correct fee amounts to fund SEVP activities in FY 2013 – FY 2014. SEVP will continue to work on the existing initiatives and further execute activities and programs newly established in FY2010 and FY 2011. SEVP will complete development of the SEVP Automated Management System moving SEVP to a significantly paperless system. Also, SEVP will continue working on the development of SEVIS II.

Below is a more detailed analysis of the accomplishments and goals for the ongoing compliance enforcement, SEVIS II, recertification and liaison initiatives that were newly established in FY 2009.

Compliance Enforcement: The budget supports expansion of SEVP compliance enforcement efforts that are essential to support ICE and DHS strategic objectives to prevent the unlawful exploitation of our Nation's people and institutions by non-immigrants violating laws within the homeland, and to enforce non-immigrant compliance with our immigration, customs, and criminal laws.

In FY 2010, CEU:

- Analyzed 156,279 SEVP leads in FY 2010, in contrast to 149,114 analyzed in FY 2009. This represents an increase of 5 percent. The CEU also responded to 147 requests for analysis to support major criminal cases. This is 12 percent higher than the 132 requests for analytical support in FY 2009. To support these efforts, approximately \$5.318 million in SEVP funding was spent on CEU analytical and support contracts;
- Initiated 3,943 SEVP investigations in FY 2010, up from 3,488 in FY 2009. This represents an increase of 13 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2010;
- SEVP investigations resulted in 1,207 SEVP-related arrests, up 17 percent from the 1,033 SEVP arrests made in FY 2009;
- Spent \$422,895 in SEVP funding on surveillance, tracking, utility and specialized IT equipment to support major SEVP visa fraud investigative activities by field offices;
- Spent \$310,000 of SEVP funding to support major visa fraud cases investigating criminal exploitations of SEVP; and
- Increased staffing by 21 FTE for a total of 156 FTE.

In FY 2011, CEU will:

- Increase all categories of leads, referrals and arrests. To support these cases, SEVP will purchase specialized equipment for surveillance, tracking, utility and IT resources for compliance cases requiring positive identification of foreign nationals during field encounters including mobile biometric identification equipment;
- Increase major criminal investigative activities involving sensitive national security concerns and major criminal fraud cases through establishing a School Fraud Investigation Program to identify and develop potential school fraud referrals to OI field offices. Key areas where funding will be used include, but are not limited to: analysis, surveillance, undercover operations, collection of evidence, and prosecutions;
- Implement an outreach initiative directed to academic and training institutions that are certified by ICE to enroll foreign students and exchange visitors. The scope of the outreach will be to educate the institution on relevant laws and regulations, and to develop sources of information supporting school and student visa fraud investigations;

- Increase capability to provide higher-level specialized analytical support for SEVP major criminal investigations; and
- Hire 78 FTE for a total of 234 FTE for compliance and enforcement agents.

For FY 2012, the CEU will increase compliance efforts while increasing efficiency, and strengthen existing interagency partnerships to ensure efforts remain focused on emerging national security threat streams. With the full staffing levels planned in FY 2011 the CEU planned accomplishments include:

- Increase all categories of leads, referrals and arrests.
- Increase capability to provide higher-level specialized analytical support for SEVP major criminal investigations.
- Increase case development through analysis, surveillance, undercover operations, collection of evidence, and prosecutions.
- Continue to expand the School Fraud Investigation Program to increase referrals to OI field offices for investigation into sensitive national security concerns and major criminal investigations of school and student visa fraud.
- Continue to develop outreach to academic and training institutions certified by SEVP to increase information sources supporting fraud investigations.

SEVIS II: Fundamental to the attainment of any DHS and ICE strategic objective to detect and deter threats to our homeland through terrorist exploitation of legitimate student entry pathways into the Homeland is SEVP's ability to collect information and track legitimate non-immigrant students and certified schools. This tracking can only be accomplished through the SEVIS system.

The current SEVIS system does not adequately meet the needs of the national security, law enforcement, and educational institution communities, which all rely heavily on SEVIS data and its interoperability. The SEVIS II initiative supports the DHS Strategic Goal of Prevention, Objective 2.2, Enforce Trade and Immigration Laws. It will meet the needs of the intelligence and enforcement communities increasing the ability to track and monitor individuals; integrate seamlessly with other intelligence systems; and provide real-time critical individual-based information. A newly configured and deployed SEVIS II system based on tracking and monitoring individuals rather than records that is highly interoperable with all of our stakeholders will eliminate critical vulnerabilities.

SEVP is reassessing its cost and schedule baselines for the SEVIS II project due to changing system functionality requirements to ensure system compatibility and integration with other existing law enforcement system modernization upgrades currently underway. This rebaselining effort has been briefed to the DHS Acquisition Review Board (ARB), and it is anticipated a revised Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), including a revised schedule and lifecycle cost estimate, will be submitted to the ARB prior to April of 2011. Delivery of SEVIS II is not anticipated before the end of 2012.

In FY 2010, SEVP:

- Increased SEVIS II requirements and project management staff to support the development of SEVIS II;
- Completed a re-write of the SEVIS II Functional Requirements Document;

- Completed the writing of a SEVIS II Vision Document to better define the scope and purpose of SEVIS II ;
- Re-defined the method for SEVIS II requirements gathering to use the OneSpring, LLC iRise, and ICE Enterprise tool; and
- Executed Interface Statement of Intent (ISI) with all SEVIS II interface partners except Customs and Border Protection (CBP) which is awaiting CBP's signature.

In FY 2011, SEVP will:

- Continue the design and development of SEVIS II system that is based on tracking and monitoring individuals rather than records;
- Work with ICE OCIO to re-baseline the SEVIS II Lifecycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) and development and deployment schedule;
- Continue SEVIS II requirements Visualization;
- Begin the implementation of a comprehensive SEVIS II Communications Strategy (micro site, webinars, conferences, etc.);
- Work with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Transformation Program Office to ensure that key components of SEVIS II development, including Account Setup, and critical interfaces to USCIS systems are coordinated and delivered in accordance with the revised SEVIS II development schedule;
- Continue full engagement with academic and program sponsor community to ensure that system performance requirements are met and their interests and requirements are fully incorporated into SEVIS II;
- Continue outreach and partnership with Department of State and other DHS partners with the SEVIS II system; and
- Continue operations and maintenance of SEVIS.

In FY2012, SEVP will continue development activities for SEVIS II in accordance with the re-baselined cost and schedule. SEVP will continue to work closely with key program stakeholders in the academic and program sponsor communities and SEVIS II partners to share information and collaborate on development issues. SEVP will continue to operate and maintain SEVIS to fully meet mission requirements until SEVIS II is fully deployed and operational.

Recertification: The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 mandated that DHS conduct recertification of certified educational institutions every two years. SEVP recertification is a review of an educational institution previously certified to affirm that the educational institutions remains eligible and is complying with regulatory recordkeeping, retention, and reporting requirements. The focus of recertification is past performance coupled with a review to ensure that the educational institution maintains its basic eligibility for initial certification. The process may include an on-site visit or review. Approximately 9,200 educational institutions have been certified by SEVP. As of the end of December 2010, there were 76 schools recertified and 285 schools had successfully submitted a recertification package for a review by SEVP.

In FY 2010, SEVP:

- Completed documentation of recertification standard operating procedures and related job aids;
- Developed the recertification process and deployment plan for 8 FTE for recertification; and

- Successfully deployed recertification at the end of May 2010 with the expectation to recertify 10,000 schools in the next 2 years.

In FY 2011, SEVP will:

- Hire six FTE for recertification in November and December 2010;
- Send 1,152 recertification notices out to petitioners by December 2010;
- Coordinate expanded efforts with the new liaison unit and the already established compliance enforcement unit;
- Integrate SEVP Automated Management System workflow process with the recertification of all SEVP certified schools;
- Coordinate with SEVP's stakeholders to ensure timely and thorough recertification reviews of the results of the first half of the recertification process.

For FY 2012, SEVP will refine and improve work processes to ensure thorough and timely recertification reviews of approximately 5,000 educational institutions.

Liaison: The purpose of the SEVP Liaison initiative is to improve dialog and provide assistance between SEVP and the stakeholder communities it serves. Liaisons will proactively provide training as required, disseminate information on policy changes and conduct follow-up visits with stakeholders as needed. Liaisons will be fully trained in all aspects of the Student and Exchange Visitor Program and will be central to ensuring communication between the program and its stakeholders. Liaisons will undergo a comprehensive training program prior to their assignment so that the program can work toward consistency in its policies and procedures. Through the liaisons, SEVP hopes to see improved data integrity in SEVIS. Liaisons will be co-located in ICE Special Agent In-Charge offices across the United States. They will provide assistance to the more than 9,000 schools approved by SEVP as well as stakeholders. The budget request to fund the hiring and deployment of the liaison representatives will enable SEVP to improve its ability to effectively ensure optimal compliance by the academic community with immigration regulations.

In FY 2010, SEVP:

- Redeveloped and refined Liaison territories structure and resubmitted request for approval of revised territory (SAC/RAC) offices; and
- Developed a virtual office using SharePoint to be used by the Liaison staff.

In FY 2011, SEVP will:

- Hire five FTE to establish a liaison function for SEVP. These positions will include a branch chief, three regional managers, and a knowledge analyst. These individuals will take the basic work developed in all areas of the program to refine the training and develop an implementation plan with an anticipated hiring of 60 liaisons positions in FY 2012.

For FY 2012, the 60 FTEs for this initiative will provide for a fully functioning and robust liaison program that coordinates on a routine basis with other OI, ICE, DHS, and educational institution stakeholders.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	387	179	72,850
FY 2011 C.R.¹	204	204	120,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2012 Current Services	204	204	120,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	204	204	120,000
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	-	-	-

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	387	179	72,850
FY 2011 C.R.	204	204	120,000
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2012 Current Services	204	204	120,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	204	204	120,000
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by PPAs	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	204	204	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	204	120,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,139	24,365	28,451	4,086
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	213	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,039	7,694	7,746	52
12.1 Benefits	7,065	10,655	11,585	930
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	25,456	42,714	47,782	5,068
21.0 Travel	262	2,461	2,727	266
22.0 Transportation of things	4	35	65	30
23.1 GSA rent	174	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	86	1,018	1,210	192
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	20,556	25,784	22,216	(3,568)
25.2 Other services	7,683	4,872	6,328	1,456
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	47	7,067	16,733	9,666
25.6 Medical care	-	116	124	8
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	15,389	30,735	17,265	(13,470)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,415	1,930	1,986	56
31.0 Equipment	1,749	3,268	3,564	296
91.0 Unvouchered	18	-	-	-
99.0 Other	11	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	47,394	77,286	72,218	23,824
Total, Direct Obligations	72,850	120,000	120,000	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	(60,569)	(104,366)	(88,392)	15,974
Unobligated balance, end of year	104,341	88,392	88,392	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(4,194)	(500)	-	500
Total Requirements	112,428	103,526	120,000	16,474

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	-	-	-	-
GS-14	74	-	-	-
GS-13	238	204	204	-
GS-12	35	-	-	-
GS-11	20	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	20	-	-	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	-	-	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	387	204	204	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	194	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	193	204	204	-
Full Time Equivalents	179	204	204	-
Headquarters	88	46	46	-
U.S. Field	299	158	158	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	99,211	99,211	99,211	-
Average GS Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Student Exchange and Visitor Program	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,139	24,365	28,451	4,086
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	213	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,039	7,694	7,746	52
12.1 Benefits	7,065	10,655	11,585	930
21.0 Travel	262	2,461	2,727	266
22.0 Transportation of things	4	35	65	30
23.1 GSA rent	174	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	86	1,018	1,210	192
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	20,556	25,784	22,216	(3,568)
25.2 Other services	7,683	4,872	6,328	1,456
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	47	7,067	16,733	9,666
25.6 Medical care	-	116	124	8
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	15,389	30,735	17,265	(13,470)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,415	1,930	1,986	56
31.0 Equipment	1,749	3,268	3,564	296
91.0 Unvouchered	18	-	-	-
99.0 Other	11	-	-	-
Total, Student Exchange and Visitor Program	72,850	120,000	120,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	179	204	204	-

PPA Mission Statement

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, J visa classification) in the United States. SEVIS is designed to keep our nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors seeking to study in the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,139	24,365	28,451	4,086

Permanent Positions includes salaries and benefits in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	213	-	-	-

Other than Permanent includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,039	7,694	7,746	52

Other Personnel Compensation includes compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees, such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, and hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, cash incentive awards and royalties. The FY 2012 request includes funds for the aforementioned types of compensation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	7,065	10,655	11,585	930

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments. The FY 2012 request includes funds for the aforementioned benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	262	2,461	2,727	266

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request represents the anticipated need for travel expenses.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	4	35	65	30

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.1 GSA rent	174	-	-	-

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	86	1,018	1,210	192

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line). The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	20,556	25,784	22,216	(3,568)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	7,683	4,872	6,328	1,456

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes funds for these services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	47	7,067	16,733	9,666

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	-	116	124	8

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated medical care needs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	15,389	30,735	17,265	(13,470)

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,415	1,930	1,986	56

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated supplies and materials needs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	1,749	3,268	3,564	296

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for equipment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	18	-	-	-

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for this object class.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
99.0 Other	11	-	-	-

Other includes charges that cannot be distributed to any of the object classes listed previously. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for this object class.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Changes in Full Time Equivalent

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	25	179	204
INCREASES	-	-	-
Hiring of SEVP Personnel	154	25	-
Total, Increases	154	25	-
DECREASES	-	-	-
Year End Actual / Estimated FTEs:	179	204	204
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	154	25	-

J. Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund**



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Breached Bond Detention Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Breached Bond Detention Fund

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing, in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All collections in excess of \$8,000,000 posted under the INA, which are recovered by the Department of Justice, are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund.

B – Budget Activities

Breached Bond Detention Fund – Under this program, amounts deposited into the fund can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens. Funds remain available until expended.

C – Budget Request Summary

For FY 2012, ICE requests \$75,000,000 for new collections and corresponding spending authority. ICE uses this money as part of its overall detention budget and, in FY 2012, this funding will allow ICE to fund an estimated 1,572 detention beds and related costs such as healthcare and compliance oversight.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPAs

FY 2012 President's Budget
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPAs	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	13	60,213	13	75,000	-	75,000	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	13	60,213	13	75,000	-	75,000	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	13	60,213	13	75,000	-	75,000	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	-

*The FY 2010 Actual amount funded 13 FTEs. These positions will be paid for out of annual appropriations in FY 2012. As with other fee accounts, ICE is working to standardize the practice of not including any FTE that are not fully dedicated and funded from this account.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Breached Bond

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	13	13	60,213
2011 C. R.	13	13	75,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	75,000
2012 Total Request	-	-	75,000

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement requests \$75.0 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing, in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond/Detention Fund. The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All collections in excess of the first \$8,000,000 are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, are used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

ICE uses these resources to support 1,572 beds and related costs such as healthcare and compliance oversight. A portion of these funds were used to support 13 staff in FY 2010, including bond control specialists, immigration enforcement agents, and administrative personnel. Throughout FY 2011, ICE will work to re-align the positions currently paid for by the Breached Bond Detention Fund. In FY 2012, these positions will be paid for out of annual appropriations from the Salaries and Expenses account.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
FY2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	13	13	60,213
FY 2011 C.R.¹	13	13	75,000
Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(13)	-
 Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(13)	-
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	75,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
 Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	-	-	75,000
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	(13)	(13)	-

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	13	13	60,213
FY 2011 C.R.	13	13	75,000
Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(13)	-
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	75,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	-	-	75,000
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	(13)	(13)	-

Estimates by PPAs	FY 2011 C. R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	13	13	75,000	(13)	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	(13)	(13)	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	9	66	68	2
22.0 Transportation of things	2	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	28	374	374	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,695	29	29	-
25.2 Other services	3,330	2,481	2,480	(1)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	52,874	36,004	36,159	155
25.6 Medical care	-	35,651	35,698	47
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	263	70	70	-
31.0 Equipment	11	113	113	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	9	9	-
99.0 Other	-	203	-	(203)
Total, Breached Bond	60,213	75,000	75,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	60,213	75,000	75,000	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	(27,076)	(27,950)	(5,000)	22,950
Unobligated balance, end of year	22,938	5,000	5,000	-
Recoveries	(4,112)	(3,000)	-	3,000
Total Requirements	51,963	49,050	75,000	25,950

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	-	-	-	-
GS-14	-	-	-	-
GS-13	-	-	-	-
GS-12	-	-	-	-
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	13	13	-	(13)
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	-	-	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	13	13	-	(13)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	13	13	-	(13)
Full Time Equivalents	13	13	-	(13)
Headquarters	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	13	13	-	(13)
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	58,511	58,511	-	-
Average GS Grade	9	9	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
 Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 – FY 2012 Change
PPA: Breached Bond				
Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	9	66	68	2
22.0 Transportation of things	2	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	28	374	374	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,695	29	29	-
25.2 Other services	3,330	2,481	2,480	(1)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	52,874	36,004	36,159	155
25.6 Medical care	-	35,651	35,698	47
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	263	70	70	-
31.0 Equipment	11	113	113	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	9	9	-
99.0 Other	-	203	-	(203)
Total, Breached Bond	60,213	75,000	75,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	13	13	-	(13)

PPA Mission Statement

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing, in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All collections in excess of \$8,000,000 posted under the INA, which are recovered by the Department of Justice, are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	9	66	68	2

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated project travel needs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	2	-	-	-

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	28	374	374	-

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line). The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for the aforementioned items and services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,695	29	29	-

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for the aforementioned services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	3,330	2,481	2,480	(1)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for other services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	52,874	36,004	36,159	155

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request includes funds for the previously mentioned contracts.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	0	35,651	35,698	47

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request includes funds for medical care.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	-	-	-

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for the aforementioned activities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	263	70	70	-

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and materials.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	11	113	113	-

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for equipment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
32.0 Land & structures	0	9	9	-

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for land and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
99.0 Other	-	203	-	(203)

Other includes charges that cannot be distributed to any of the object classes listed previously. The FY 2012 request does not include funds for miscellaneous items.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Changes in Full Time Equivalent**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	13	13	13
INCREASES	-	-	-
DECREASES	-	-	(13)
Year End Actual / Estimated FTEs:	13	13	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	(13)

J. Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees**



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Immigration Inspection User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Immigration Inspection User Fees

The ICE Immigration User Fee account is a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry as codified in 8 U.S.C 1103, 1356, section 286, the Immigration and Nationality Act. These fees are used to recover some of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air and sea ports. These ICE operations encompass:

- expanding, operating, and maintaining information systems for nonimmigrant control;
- detecting fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States;
- investigating crimes relating to admissibility and establishing the government's legal position regarding all detentions;
- representing the government in all legal proceedings involving immigration and admissibility;
- transporting detained aliens who arrive at air and sea ports of entry to immigration legal proceedings;
- providing detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft or vessels and for any inadmissible alien who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry;
- providing training and technical assistance to commercial airline and vessel personnel regarding detection of fraudulent documents; and
- program oversight and management.

B – Budget Activities

The Immigration Inspection User Fee will fund 1,415 detention beds. The 22 positions funded from this account in FY 2011 will be transferred to the Salaries and Expenses appropriation in FY 2012.

C – Budget Request Summary

ICE requests \$116,869,000 in spending authority for FY 2012. ICE projects approximately a one-half percent increase in fee collections in FY 2012 which is aligned with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection projections for international visitors to the United States and immigration inspection user fee collections.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPAs

FY 2012 President's Budget
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPAs	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	22	91,317	22	116,387	-	116,869	(22)	482	-	-	(22)	482
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	22	91,317	22	116,387	-	116,869	(22)	482	-	-	(22)	482
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	22	91,317	22	116,387	-	116,869	(22)	482	-	-	(22)	482

*The FY 2010 Actual amount funded 22 FTEs. These positions will be paid for out of annual appropriations in FY 2012. As with other fee accounts, ICE is working to standardize the practice of not including any FTE that are not fully dedicated and funded from this account.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: User Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	22	22	91,317
2011 C.R.	22	22	116,387
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(22)	(22)	482
2012 Current Services	-	-	116,869
2012 Total Request	-	-	116,869

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement requests \$116.9 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees are used to recover some of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. These ICE operations encompass:

- expanding, operating, and maintaining information systems for nonimmigrant control;
- detecting fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States;
- investigating crimes relating to admissibility and establishing the government’s legal position regarding all detentions;
- representing the government in all legal proceedings involving immigration and admissibility;
- transporting detained aliens who arrive at air and sea ports of entry to immigration legal proceedings;
- providing detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft or vessels and for any inadmissible alien who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry;
- providing training and technical assistance to commercial airline and vessel personnel regarding detection of fraudulent documents; and
- program oversight and management.

All deposits into the Immigration User Fee account are available until expended.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	22	22	91,317
FY 2011 C.R.¹	22	22	116,387
Adjustments-to-Base	(22)	(22)	482
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(22)	(22)	482
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	116,869
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	-	-	116,869
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	(22)	(22)	482

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted plus the following approved anomaly: a \$6.587 million increase to align with new user fee estimates.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	22	22	91,317
FY 2011 C.R.	22	22	116,387
Adjustments-to-Base	(22)	(22)	482
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	116,869
Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	-	-	116,869
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	(22)	(22)	482

Estimates by PPAs	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	22	22	116,387	(22)	(22)	482	-	-	-	-	-	116,869	(22)	(22)	482

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 – FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	1	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	1	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	76	199	199	-
22.0 Transportation of things	11	118	118	-
23.2 Other rent	-	3	3	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	108	96	96	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,057	4,873	4,882	9
25.2 Other services	10,869	50,849	32,725	(18,124)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	17	20	20	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	58,399	20,255	38,781	18,526
25.6 Medical care	1,158	15,751	15,779	28
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,206	7,159	7,172	13
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,140	11,471	11,491	20
31.0 Equipment	14,273	5,593	5,603	10
Total, Other Object Classes	91,317	116,387	116,869	482
Total, Direct Obligations	91,317	116,387	116,869	482
Unobligated balance, start of year	(71,874)	(98,074)	(104,197)	(6,123)
Unobligated balance, end of year	97,992	104,197	104,197	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(7,410)	(1,950)	-	1,950
Total Requirements	110,025	120,560	116,869	3,691

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	-	-	-	-
GS-14	-	-	-	-
GS-13	-	-	-	-
GS-12	-	-	-	-
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	-	-	-	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	22	22	-	(22)
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	22	22	-	(22)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	22	22	-	(22)
Full Time Equivalent	22	22	-	(22)
Headquarters	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	22	22	-	(22)
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	42,209	42,209	-	-
Average GS Grade	7	7	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: User Fee	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
12.1 Benefits	1	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	76	199	199	-
22.0 Transportation of things	11	118	118	-
23.2 Other rent	-	3	3	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	108	96	96	-
24.0 Printing	2	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,057	4,873	4,882	9
25.2 Other services	10,869	50,849	32,725	(18,124)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	17	20	20	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	58,399	20,255	38,781	18,526
25.6 Medical care	1,158	15,751	15,779	28
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,206	7,159	7,172	13
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,140	11,471	11,491	20
31.0 Equipment	14,273	5,593	5,603	10
Total, User Fee	91,317	116,387	116,869	482
Full Time Equivalents	22	22	-	(22)

PPA Mission Statement

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees are used to recover some of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
12.1 Benefits	1	-	-	-

Benefits include cash payments to other funds for the benefit of Federal civilian employees or direct payments to these employees, including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities or death and professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention, or other incentives, and other allowances and payments. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	76	199	199	-

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for travel.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	11	118	118	-

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	3	3	-

Other Rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for other rent.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	108	96	96	-

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phone (land line). The FY 2012 request reflects the need for communication, utilities, and other miscellaneous charges.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
24.0 Reproduction and Printing	2	-	-	-

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for reproduction and printing.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,057	4,873	4,882	9

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated needs for advisory and assistance services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.2 Other services	10,869	50,849	32,725	(18,124)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated needs for other services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	17	20	20	-

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for purchases of goods and services from government accounts.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	58,399	20,255	38,781	18,526

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for operation and maintenance of facilities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.6 Medical care	1,158	15,751	15,779	28

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request reflects the need for medical care.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,206	7,159	7,172	13

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for operation and maintenance of equipment.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,140	11,471	11,491	20

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and materials.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
31.0 Equipment	14,273	5,593	5,603	10

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for equipment.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Changes in Full Time Equivalent

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	22	22	22
INCREASES	-	-	-
DECREASES	-	-	(22)
Year End Actual / Estimated FTEs:	22	22	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	(22)

J. Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration



Fiscal Year 2012
Overview

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE ¹	AMOUNT	FTE ²	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Aviation Security	48,478	4,881,571	52,269	5,214,040	55,284	5,401,165	3,015	187,125	609	100,009	2,406	87,116
Surface Transportation Security	430	96,921	787	110,516	775	134,748	(12)	24,232	-	-	(12)	24,232
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	243	181,532	252	209,219	481	220,274	229	11,055	36	8,764	193	2,291
Transportation Security Support	1,414	973,597	1,517	1,001,780	1,855	1,113,697	338	111,917	30	1,516	308	110,401
Federal Air Marshals		872,141		860,111		991,375	-	131,264	-	-	-	131,264
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates												
(Gross Discretionary)	50,565	7,005,762	54,825	7,395,666	58,395	7,861,259	3,570	465,593	675	110,289	2,895	355,304
Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)		128,798		250,000		250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airport Checkpoint Security Fund (ACSF)		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	2	3,805	6	4,000	6	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates												
(Gross Budgetary Resources)	50,567	7,138,365	54,831	7,649,666	58,401	8,115,259	3,570	465,593	675	110,289	2,895	355,304
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
<i>Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees</i>	-	(1,840,016)	-	(2,121,560)	-	(2,711,500)	-	(589,940)	-	(589,940)	-	-
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fee (less ASCF)</i>		(1,557,946)		(1,701,560)		(2,291,500)		(589,940)		(589,940)		-
<i>Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)</i>		(282,070)		(420,000)		(420,000)		-		-		-
<i>Aviation Fees - Discretionary Fees</i>	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee</i>		(12)						-		-		-
<i>Indirect Air Cargo - Fee</i>		(16)						-		-		-

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation, continued

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE ¹	AMOUNT	FTE ²	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees	-	(41,299)	-	(37,220)	-	(36,320)	-	900	-	-	-	900
Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee		(30,596)		(9,200)		(8,300)		900				900
Hazardous Material Commercial Drivers License - Fee		(10,417)		(12,000)		(12,000)		-				-
General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee		(136)		(100)		(100)		-				-
Indirect Air Cargo - Fee		(150)		(1,400)		(1,400)		-				-
Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee		-		(5,200)		(5,200)		-				-
Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee		-		(1,200)		(1,200)		-				-
Secure Identification Display Area Checks - Fee		-		(8,000)		(8,000)		-				-
Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee		-		(100)		(100)		-				-
Sensitive Security Information - Fee		-		(20)		(20)		-				-
Less: Prior Year Rescission:		(4,000)						-				-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	50,565	5,120,419	54,825	5,236,886	58,395	5,113,439	3,570	(123,447)	675	(479,651)	2,895	356,204
Aviation Fees - Mandatory	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund		(250,000)		(250,000)		(250,000)		-				-
Credentialing Fees - Mandatory	-	(4,584)	-	(4,000)	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee		(4,584)		(4,000)		(4,000)		-				-

¹ The FY11 Aviation appropriation reflects a 300 FTE correction, resulting in the FY12 Budget Appendix showing 300 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

² The FY12 Aviation appropriation reflects a 202 FTE correction, resulting in the FY12 Budget Appendix showing 502 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 President's Budget		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Checkpoint Support	---	170,500										
EDS Procurement and Installation	---	253,600										
Total	---	424,100										

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 EOY Actuals						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
I. AVIATION SECURITY	48,478	5,305,671	---	---	48,478	5,305,671	52,269	5,214,040	---	---	52,269	5,214,040	55,284	5,401,165	---	---	55,284	5,401,165
1. Screening Partnership Program	---	\$153,702	---	---	---	153,702	---	139,643	---	---	---	139,643	---	144,193	---	---	---	144,193
2. Screener PC&B	44,244	2,785,447	---	---	44,244	2,785,447	47,224	2,880,209	---	---	47,224	2,880,209	49,729	3,060,493	---	---	49,729	3,060,493
3. Screener Training and Other	56	208,684	---	---	56	208,684	55	238,693	---	---	55	238,693	47	252,526	---	---	47	252,526
4. Checkpoint Support	45	384,420	---	---	45	384,420	54	256,143	---	---	54	256,143	61	254,093	---	---	61	254,093
5. EDS Procurement/Installation	103	595,752	---	---	103	595,752	116	390,260	---	---	116	390,260	114	272,738	---	---	114	272,738
6. Screening Technology Maintenance [& Utilities]	---	298,637	---	---	---	298,637	---	316,625	---	---	---	316,625	---	332,265	---	---	---	332,265
7. Operation Integration	---	19,455	---	---	---	19,455	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8. Aviation Regulation & Other Enforcement	1,114	259,462	---	---	1,114	259,462	1,224	318,666	---	---	1,224	318,666	1,574	373,239	---	---	1,574	373,239
9. Airport Management and Support	2,227	453,568	---	---	2,227	453,568	2,841	533,827	---	---	2,841	533,827	2,987	571,503	---	---	2,987	571,503
10. Federal Flight Deck Officer & Flight Crew Training	28	25,928	---	---	28	25,928	29	25,148	---	---	29	25,148	42	25,461	---	---	42	25,461
11. Air Cargo	660	119,301	---	---	660	119,301	726	114,826	---	---	726	114,826	730	114,654	---	---	730	114,654
12. Airport Perimeter Security	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13. TSA Appropriation (FY10 Actuals only)	---	493	---	---	---	493	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aviation Fees - Discretionary Fees - User Fees	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14. General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee	---	6	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15. Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	1	816	---	---	1	816	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
II. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY	430	96,921	---	---	430	96,921	787	110,516	---	---	787	\$110,516	775	134,748	---	---	775	\$134,748
1. Staffing and Operations	154	48,075	---	---	154	48,075	165	39,792	---	---	165	39,792	153	38,514	---	---	153	38,514
2. Surface Transportation Security Inspectors & Canines	276	48,846	---	---	276	48,846	622	70,724	---	---	622	70,724	622	96,234	---	---	622	96,234
III. TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT &	243	181,532	---	---	243	181,532	252	209,219	---	---	252	209,219	481	220,274	---	---	481	220,274
1. Secure Flight	103	86,969	---	---	103	86,969	108	84,363	---	---	108	84,363	314	92,414	---	---	314	92,414
2. Other Vetting Programs	97	51,434	---	---	97	51,434	98	87,636	---	---	98	87,636	121	91,540	---	---	121	91,540
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. Registered Traveler Program - Fee	---	15	---	---	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4. Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	27	32,151	---	---	27	32,151	21	9,200	---	---	21	9,200	21	8,300	---	---	21	8,300
5. Hazardous Material Commercial Drivers License - Fee	16	10,911	---	---	16	10,911	17	12,000	---	---	17	12,000	17	12,000	---	---	17	12,000
6. General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee	---	18	---	---	---	18	---	100	---	---	---	100	---	100	---	---	---	100
7. Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	---	6	---	---	---	6	2	1,400	---	---	2	1,400	2	1,400	---	---	2	1,400
8. Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	5,200	---	---	6	5,200	6	5,200	---	---	6	5,200
9. Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	---	---	---	1,200	---	1,200	---	---	---	1,200
10. Secure Identification Display Area Checks - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	---	8,000	---	8,000	---	---	---	8,000
11. Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	100	---	100	---	---	---	100
12. Sensitive Security Information - Fee	---	28	---	---	---	28	---	20	---	---	---	20	---	20	---	---	---	20

Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by PPA, continued

Budget Activity	2010 EOY Actuals						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
IV. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT	1,414	973,597	---	---	1,414	973,597	1,517	1,001,780	---	---	1,517	1,001,780	1,855	1,113,697	---	---	1,855	1,113,697
1. Intelligence	144	24,711	---	---	144	24,711	175	33,604	---	---	175	33,604	223	42,992	---	---	223	42,992
2. Headquarters Administration	910	257,827	---	---	910	257,827	971	254,794	---	---	971	254,794	1,181	320,794	---	---	1,181	320,794
3. Human Capital Services	212	240,032	---	---	212	240,032	222	237,770	---	---	222	237,770	235	264,299	---	---	235	264,299
4. Information Technology	148	450,830	---	---	148	450,830	149	475,612	---	---	149	475,612	216	485,612	---	---	216	485,612
5. Research & Development	---	197	---	---	---	197	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS	---	872,141	---	---	---	872,141	---	860,111	---	---	---	860,111	---	991,375	---	---	---	991,375
1. Management and Administration	---	759,635	---	---	---	759,635	---	762,569	---	---	---	762,569	---	860,260	---	---	---	860,260
2. Travel and Training	---	112,506	---	---	---	112,506	---	97,542	---	---	---	97,542	---	131,115	---	---	---	131,115
Total Direct Approp & Budget Est (Gross Discretionary)	50,565	7,429,862	---	---	50,565	7,429,862	54,825	7,395,666	---	---	54,825	7,395,666	58,395	7,861,259	---	---	58,395	7,861,259
MANDATORY FEES	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1. Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	---	128,798	---	---	---	128,798	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000
2. Airport Checkpoint Security Fund (ACSF)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	2	3,805	---	---	2	3,805	6	4,000	---	---	6	4,000	6	4,000	---	---	6	4,000
Total Budget Authority	50,567	7,562,465	---	---	50,567	7,562,465	54,831	7,649,666	---	---	54,831	7,649,666	58,401	8,115,259	---	---	58,401	8,115,259
FEE ACCOUNT OFFSET	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Discretionary Fees:	---	(1,881,343)	---	---	---	(1,881,343)	---	(2,158,780)	---	---	---	(2,158,780)	---	(2,747,820)	---	---	---	(2,747,820)
<i>Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1. Aviation Passenger Security Fees (less ASCF)	---	(1,557,946)	---	---	---	(1,557,946)	---	(1,701,560)	---	---	---	(1,701,560)	---	(2,291,500)	---	---	---	(2,291,500)
2. Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)	---	(282,070)	---	---	---	(282,070)	---	(420,000)	---	---	---	(420,000)	---	(420,000)	---	---	---	(420,000)
<i>Aviation Fees - Discretionary - User Fees</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee	---	(12)	---	---	---	(12)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4. Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	---	(16)	---	---	---	(16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<i>Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees</i>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5. Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	---	(30,596)	---	---	---	(30,596)	---	(9,200)	---	---	---	(9,200)	---	(8,300)	---	---	---	(8,300)
6. Hazardous Material Commercial Drivers License - Fee	---	(10,417)	---	---	---	(10,417)	---	(12,000)	---	---	---	(12,000)	---	(12,000)	---	---	---	(12,000)
7. General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee	---	(136)	---	---	---	(136)	---	(100)	---	---	---	(100)	---	(100)	---	---	---	(100)
8. Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	---	(150)	---	---	---	(150)	---	(1,400)	---	---	---	(1,400)	---	(1,400)	---	---	---	(1,400)
9. Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(5,200)	---	---	---	(5,200)	---	(5,200)	---	---	---	(5,200)
10. Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(1,200)	---	---	---	(1,200)	---	(1,200)	---	---	---	(1,200)
11. Secure Identification Display Area Checks - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(8,000)	---	---	---	(8,000)	---	(8,000)	---	---	---	(8,000)
12. Other Security Threat Assessment - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(100)	---	---	---	(100)	---	(100)	---	---	---	(100)
13. Sensitive Security Information - Fee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(20)	---	---	---	(20)	---	(20)	---	---	---	(20)
Mandatory Fees:	---	(254,584)	---	---	---	(254,584)	---	(254,000)	---	---	---	(254,000)	---	(254,000)	---	---	---	(254,000)
1. Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)
2. Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	---	(4,584)	---	---	---	(4,584)	---	(4,000)	---	---	---	(4,000)	---	(4,000)	---	---	---	(4,000)
RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	---	(4,000)	---	---	---	(4,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	50,567	5,422,538	---	---	50,567	5,422,538	54,831	5,236,886	---	---	54,831	5,236,886	58,401	5,113,439	---	---	58,401	5,113,439

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2010	1/27/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Registered Traveler PII Status	Delivered to Congress on 9/13/10
FY 2010	2/1/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Federal Air Marshal Staffing Assessment	Under review
FY 2010	2/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Checkpoint Support Expenditure Plan 1 st Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress 7/12/10 - Combined with Q2 Report
FY 2010	2/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	EDS Expenditure Plan 1 st Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress 7/12/10 - Combined with Q2 Report
FY 2010	4/23/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Consolidation of Checkpoint and Checked Baggage Systems at Smaller Airports	Delivered to Congress on 11/12/10
FY 2010	4/26/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	100 Percent Air Cargo Screening Plan	Delivered to Congress on 12/17/10
FY 2010	5/17/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Recoveries and Deobligation 2 nd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 6/28/10
FY 2010	5/17/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	FAMS Classified Hiring 2 nd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 6/14/10
FY 2010	5/17/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Air Cargo Statistics 2 nd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 8/9/10
FY 2010	5/17/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	EDS Expenditure Plan 2 nd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 7/12/10
FY 2010	5/17/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Checkpoint Support Expenditure Plan 2 nd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 7/12/10
FY 2010	8/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Recoveries and Deobligation 3 rd Quarter Report	N/A
FY 2010	8/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	FAMS Classified Hiring 3 rd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 9/8/10
FY 2010	8/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Air Cargo Statistics 3 rd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 11/10/10
FY 2010	8/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	EDS Expenditure Plan 3 rd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 1/5/11 - Combined with Q4 Report
FY 2010	8/16/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Checkpoint Support Expenditure Plan 3 rd Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 1/5/11 - Combined with Q4 Report
FY 2010	11/15/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Recoveries and Deobligation 4 th Quarter Report	N/A
FY 2010	11/15/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	FAMS Classified Hiring 4 th Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 1/7/11
FY 2010	11/15/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Air Cargo Statistics 4 th Quarter Report	Under review
FY 2010	11/15/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	EDS Expenditure Plan 4 th Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 1/5/11
FY 2010	11/15/2010	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Checkpoint Support Expenditure Plan 4 th Quarter Report	Delivered to Congress on 1/5/11

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Aviation Security	2011	Such sums	N/A	5,401,165
- Screening Partnership Program	2011	Such sums	N/A	144,193
- Screener Personnel Compensation and Benefits	2011	Such sums	N/A	3,060,493
- Screener Training and Other	2011	Such sums	N/A	252,526
- Checkpoint Support	2011	Such sums	N/A	254,093
- EDS/ETD Procurement and Installation	2011	Such sums	N/A	272,738
- Screening Technology Maintenance & Utilities	2011	Such sums	N/A	332,265
- Operation Integration	2011	Such sums	N/A	---
- Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	2011	Such sums	N/A	373,239
- Airport Management and Support	2011	Such sums	N/A	571,503
- Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	2011	Such sums	N/A	25,461
- Air Cargo	2011	Such sums	N/A	114,654
- Airport Perimeter Security	2011	Such sums	N/A	---
Surface Transportation Security	2011	N/A	N/A	134,748
- Surface Transportation Security Operations and Staffing	2011	N/A	N/A	38,514
- surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines	2011	N/A	N/A	96,234
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	2005	Such sums	54,919	224,274
- Secure Flight ¹	2005	Such sums	34,919	92,414
- Crew Vetting ¹	2005	Such sums	10,000	---
- Other Vetting & Screening/Screening Admin & Ops	N/A	N/A	N/A	91,540
- TWIC - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,300
- HAZMAT CDL - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
- General Aviation at DCA - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	100
- Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,400
- Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,200
- Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200
- Secure Identification Display Area Checks - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,000
- Other Security Threat Assessments	N/A	N/A	N/A	100
- Sensitive Security Info - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	20
- Alien Flight School - Fee ¹	2005	Such sums	10,000	4,000
Transportation Security Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,113,697
- Intelligence	N/A	N/A	N/A	42,992
- HQ Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	320,794
- Human Capital Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	264,299
- Information Technology	N/A	N/A	N/A	485,612
Federal Air Marshal Service	2011	Such sums	N/A	991,375
- Management and Administration	2011	Such sums	N/A	860,260
- Travel and Training	2011	Such sums	N/A	131,115
- Air-to-Ground Communications	2011	Such sums	N/A	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund ²	2028	Such sums	N/A	250,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				8,115,259

¹ Through FY 2005, these programs were under the Aviation Appropriation and were therefore authorized. The Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing Appropriation has not been authorized.

² P.L. 110-53 reauthorized the Aviation Security Capital Fund from FY 2008 through FY 2028.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Aviation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Aviation Security:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), P.L. 107-71, enacted on November 19, 2001, established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The Aviation Security Appropriation consists of programs whose primary focus is to secure aviation transportation. The path to achieving this mission has evolved in the years since the September 11th attacks. Enhancements in aviation security have included emphasis in explosives detection training and technology, modifications to the prohibited items list, and changes to TSA security screening protocols.

B. Budget Activities:

The Aviation Security appropriation includes two distinct components: (1) Transportation Security Officer (TSO) Operations and Equipment and (2) Aviation Direction and Enforcement.

TSO Operations and Equipment includes the Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) that support the pay, training, outfitting, and operating costs for the TSO workforce. Funding is also included for checkpoint support, purchase, installation, and maintenance of screening equipment, to include explosives detection systems (EDS) and explosives trace detection machines (ETD).

Aviation Direction and Enforcement includes activities that ensure that TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the Nation's commercial airports. Funding requested under this decision unit supports air cargo and airport/airline regulation compliance through inspections, international programs, and the airport management and direction staff and airport administrative support.

Terrorism in the aviation domain is an enduring and highly adaptive threat. Terrorists study our vulnerabilities to learn how to exploit our procedural and technological security gaps to increase the lethality and political impact of their attacks. Aviation continues to be a target of coordinated terrorist activity. Examples include the attempted attack of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit on Christmas Day in 2009, an alleged terrorist plot to detonate liquid explosives onboard multiple aircraft departing from the United Kingdom for the United States in August 2006, and terrorists' intended attacks on U.S.-bound flights originating from multiple foreign airports in December 2003. This request supports efforts to mitigate the risk to the Aviation domain.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 60,951 positions, 55,284 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE), and \$5,401,165,000 in discretionary appropriated funding. Also included in the appropriation is \$250,000,000 in mandatory fee collections (0 FTP/FTE). The total adjustment-to-base includes an increase of 1,416 positions; 2,406 FTE; and a net increase of

\$87,116,000 in appropriated funding. The program changes include 1,216 positions, 609 FTE, and an increase of \$100,009,000 to:

- Purchase 200 additional Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units, as well as provide the staffing to support and operate these machines. (535 positions, 268 FTE, and \$75,801,000)
- Expand the Behavior Detection Officer workforce. (350 positions, 175 FTE and \$18,299,000)
- Provide an additional twelve multi-modal Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. (331 positions, 166 FTE, and \$23,509,000)
- Reduce Screening Technology Maintenance by \$17,600,000

TSA also requests an adjustment to the aviation security passenger fee (0 FTP/0 FTE, \$589,940)

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration

Aviation Security

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity FY 2012 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE 1/	AMOUNT	FTE 2/	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Screening Partnership Program	-	153,702	-	139,643	-	144,193	-	4,550	-	-	-	4,550
Screening PC&B	44,244	2,785,447	47,224	2,880,209	49,729	3,060,493	2,505	180,284	430	30,326	2,075	149,958
Screening Training and Other	56	208,684	55	238,693	47	252,526	(8)	13,833	-	7,361	(8)	6,472
Checkpoint Support	45	\$213,920	54	256,143	61	254,093	7	(2,080)	-	53,808	7	(55,858)
EDS Procurement and Installation	103	\$342,152	116	390,260	114	272,738	(2)	(117,522)	-	-	(2)	(117,522)
Screening Technology Maintenance [& Utilities]	-	298,637	-	316,625	-	332,265	-	15,640	-	(17,600)	-	33,240
Operation Integration	-	19,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,114	259,462	1,224	318,666	1,574	373,239	350	54,573	166	22,945	184	31,628
Airport Management and Support	2,227	453,568	2,841	533,827	2,987	571,503	146	37,676	13	3,169	133	34,507
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	28	25,928	29	25,148	42	25,461	13	313	-	-	13	313
Air Cargo	660	119,301	726	114,826	730	114,654	4	(172)	-	-	4	(172)
TSA Appropriation (FY 10 Actuals Only)	-	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Appropriated	48,477	4,880,749	52,269	5,214,040	55,284	5,401,165	3,015	187,125	609	100,009	2,406	87,116
General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport - Fee	-	\$6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	1	\$816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Appropriations & Budget Estimates (Gross Discretionary)	48,478	4,881,571	52,269	5,214,040	55,284	5,401,165	3,015	187,125	609	100,009	2,406	87,116
Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	-	128,798	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Budget Authority)	48,478	5,010,369	52,269	5,464,040	55,284	5,651,165	3,015	187,125	609	100,009	2,406	87,116
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees	-	(1,840,016)	-	(2,121,560)	-	(2,711,500)	-	(589,940)	-	(589,940)	-	-
Aviation Passenger Security Fee (less ASCF) - Discretionary	-	(1,557,946)	-	(1,701,560)	-	(2,291,500)	-	(589,940)	-	(589,940)	-	-
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee - Discretionary	-	(282,070)	-	(420,000)	-	(420,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Fees - Discretionary Fees	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Aviation at DCA - Discretionary	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Air Cargo - Discretionary	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Discretionary Appropriations and Budget Estimates	48,478	3,041,527	52,269	3,092,480	55,284	2,689,665	3,015	(402,815)	609	(489,931)	2,406	87,116
Aviation Fees - Mandatory Fees	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The FY11 Aviation appropriation reflects a 300 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 300 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

² The FY12 Aviation appropriation reflects a 202 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 502 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Checkpoint Support	0	170,500										
EDS Procurement and Installation	0	253,600										
Total	0	424,100										

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screening Partnership Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: SCREENER PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	\$153,702
2011 C.R.	139,643
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	4,550
2012 Current Services	144,193
2012 Program Change	0
2012 Request	144,193

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$144.2 million for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of \$4.6 million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Screener Partnership Program (SPP) was established under Section 108 of the ATSA to permit an airport operator to request screening services through a private screening company. The program was intended as a pilot and was only mandated for two years. The requirement was fulfilled in 2005. There are currently 16 SPP airports. Private screening contractors are to perform equal to or better than federal screening operations under federal oversight following the same operating procedures.

Below is a list of the 16 airports currently participating in the program:

San Francisco International Airport	Roswell Industrial Airport
Kansas City International Airport	Dawson Community Airport
Greater Rochester International Airport	Wokal Field
Jackson Hole Airport	Havre City-County Airport
Tupelo Regional Airport	Lewiston Municipal Airport
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Regional Airport	Frank Wiley Field
Key West International Airport	Clayton Airport
Charles Schulz – Sonoma County Airport	Sidney-Richland Regional Airport

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Deployed VIPR teams to SPP airports;
- Evaluated the Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan to ensure the objectivity of the metrics;
- Implemented security requirements in existing contracts as changes were made to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or new security programs were developed.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Award five contracts for screening services at eight airports;
- Execute eight contract option years;
- Deploy Advanced Imaging Technology at two airports;
- Implement security requirements in existing contracts as changes are made to SOPs or as new security programs are developed;
- Support the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate as they receive Safety Act Designation and Certification applications; and
- Transition eight airports to new security screening contracts.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to:

- Execute 16 contract option years;
- Continue to implement security requirements in existing contracts as changes are made to SOP or as new security programs are developed;
- Continue to support DHS's S&T Directorate as they receive Safety Act Designation and Certification applications; and,
- Prepare solicitations for eight airports for renewal of screening services.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screener Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PC&B)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SCREENER PC&B

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	49,468	44,244	\$2,785,447
2011 C.R.	52,871	47,224	2,880,209
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	1,275	2,075	149,958
2012 Current Services	54,146	49,299	3,030,167
2012 Program Change	860	430	30,326
2012 Request	55,006	49,729	3,060,493

TSA requests \$3.1 billion for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of 1,275 FTP/2,075 FTE and \$149.9 million. The program change includes a total increase of 860 FTP/430 FTE and \$30.3 million consisting of an increase of 510 FTP/255 FTE and \$16.1 million for additional TSOs to support the FY 2012 procurement of 200 AIT machines; and 350 FTP/175 FTE and \$14.2 million for Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Passenger and baggage screening protects commercial air travelers by detecting and removing dangerous or deadly objects that individuals are attempting to smuggle onto aircraft, either on their person or in their carry-on or checked baggage. The TSA screening process must strike the appropriate balance between preventing security breaches and maintaining the efficient movement of law-abiding passengers through the security checkpoints. After passenger check-in, TSOs use various types of electronic detection and imaging machines, including X-ray machines, explosives trace detection (ETD) equipment, walk-through metal detectors (WTMD), AIT, and hand-held metal detectors. At the checkpoints, TSOs may perform physical searches of carry-on baggage and pat-down searches of airline passengers, crew, and airport employees. This is in conjunction with the use of behavior recognition techniques and the validation of travel documents.

Since 2010, the size of the TSO workforce has increased significantly to facilitate the accelerated deployment of AIT machines. AIT offers a significant increase in detection capabilities for non-metallic threats. The FY 2012 request annualizes positions expected to be hired in FY 2011 and required to operate these machines, and provides additional TSOs to support 200 new AIT machines.

TSO Workforce

ATSA established the employment standards for security screening personnel. Security screening personnel -- both private and federal -- are required to be U.S. citizens; pass a background investigation; and have a high school diploma, a general equivalency diploma, or sufficient experience. They must undergo extensive training and be certified to screen passengers and baggage through the use of detection equipment. The screening workforce is subject to periodic training and testing. Failure to pass any phase of training or a certification examination is grounds for employment termination.

TSOs are just one of the layers of security needed to thwart the threats to the aviation system. TSA has added more specialized security positions with different skill sets such as Travel Document Checkers (TDCs) and BDOs to enhance the level of security provided and to move security beyond the checkpoint environment. TSA has seen the benefits of these new positions in providing a career path for TSOs, which has had a direct impact on reducing attrition and enabling TSA to retain a more tenured TSO workforce.

The TSO budgeted FTE levels are broken down as follows:

TSO Budgeted FTE by Job title ^{1/}

Job title	Band	FY 2008 FTE	FY 2009 FTE	FY 2010 FTE	FY 2011 FTE	FY 2012 FTE
TSOs	D, E	32,180	31,536	29,792	31,636	33,911
Lead/Master ^{2/}	F	5,490	5,490	6,090	6,615	6,615
Supervisory/Expert TSOs ^{2/}	G	4,360	4,360	4,610	4,850	4,850
BDOs	F,G,H,I	2,011	2,860	2,986	2,986	3,161
BAOs	H, I	297	297	352	Realigned to Airport Mgmt	Realigned to Airport Mgmt
Managers	H, I	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,137	1,192
TOTAL		45,438	45,643	44,930	47,224	49,729

^{1/} TSO Workforce is composed of approximately 11,000 PT TSOs and 37,000 FT TSOs (of which over 3,000 are Split Shift Employees).

^{2/} These numbers were adjusted for FY 2010 and FY 2011 to more accurately reflect TSOs outside the entry level/journeyman position.

TSO FTE Allocated to Security Duties

Job Duty	FY 2008 FTE	FY 2009 FTE	FY 2010 FTE	FY 2011 FTE	FY 2012 FTE
TDC	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001
ADASP	1,279	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654
BDOs	2,011	2,860	2,986	2,986	3,161
BAO	297	297	352	Realigned to Airport Mgmt	Realigned to Airport Mgmt
Checkpoint / Other	39,850	38,831	37,937	40,583	42,913
TOTAL	45,438	45,643	44,930	47,224	49,729

^{1/} TSO Workforce is composed of approximately 11,000 PT TSOs and 37,000 FT TSOs (of which over 3,000 are Split Shift Employees).

^{2/} These numbers were adjusted for FY 2010 and FY 2011 to more accurately reflect TSOs outside the entry level/journeyman position. The responsibilities of the TSOs have increased over the years, becoming more specialized with additional technology requirements and additional responsibilities and the number of TSOs in these positions have increased.

Workforce Initiatives

TSA determines and allocates FTE to the airports through the Staffing Allocation Model (SAM). This model is constantly refined to most effectively allocate and manage the TSO workforce. Through the SAM process, TSA has been able to identify operational and efficiency gains made possible through better scheduling, increased use of part-time and split shift employees, technology improvements and improved management practices. These gains have led to the expansion of security initiatives, largely accomplished within existing resources, which have significantly strengthened air transportation security. The workforce initiatives include:

- TDC Program - This program ensures that only passengers with authentic boarding passes can access the sterile areas of airports and board aircraft. Specially trained TSOs, using black lights and magnifying loupes to detect fraudulent documents, are positioned in front of the checkpoint to check passengers' boarding passes and identification. Any passenger identification screening issues are resolved by the Identity Verification Coordination Center.
- Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) – This essential behavior recognition and analysis program adds an important layer of security in all areas of an airport. It provides a non-intrusive means of identifying potentially high-risk individuals who exhibit behaviors that deviate from an established environmental baseline (indicative of stress, fear and deception), which could possibly reflect intentions of terrorism and/or criminal activity. SPOT looks at involuntary physical and physiological reactions. In FY 2010, SPOT's BDOs were evaluated under the Performance and Accountability Standards System (PASS) program and required to successfully qualify on technical proficiency assessments germane to their screening functions. This included job knowledge tests, practical skills evaluation, and a proficiency checklist.

- VIPR teams – These teams consist of TSOs, BDOs, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives and Federal Air Marshals. Their duty is to screen passengers, look for suspicious behavior and act as a visible deterrent in multiple transportation sectors, including general aviation, buses, and mass-transit. New technology, including the use of mobile radiological screening equipment, has expanded the reach and capability of TSA’s VIPR teams.
- Playbook/Aviation Direct Access Screening Program (ADASP) – The objective of Playbook/ADASP is to establish uniform procedures and standards for TSOs to screen individuals, their accessible property, vehicles upon entering a direct access point screening location, and conduct visual inspections of aircraft.

Playbook is designed as a comprehensive, flexible deployment system of countermeasures that are coordinated at the local airport level in order to respond quickly to emergency conditions or hostile acts. It’s supported through local decision-making between the Airport Operator and the Federal Security Director (FSD). Playbook involves working collaboratively with stakeholders and coordinating the assets of TSA, local law enforcement, and other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) agencies to improve an airport’s overall security posture. ADASP is an enhanced layer of security in response to a possible threat posed by airport and aircraft operator employees or other individuals and vehicles entering or present within a Security Identification Display Area (SIDA), Air Operations Area (AOA), secured, or sterile area. In FY 2010, ADASP was integrated into Playbook.

- Performance Accountability and Standards System (PASS) – TSA’s innovative pay-for-performance system has been rewarding high performing TSOs for over five years. The objective rating system has been refined and the system overall has become more successful as employees become familiar with expectations and scoring techniques. PASS grants TSOs the opportunity to earn a pay raise every year, in addition to the federal cost of living adjustment, if applicable. PASS serves as an effective motivator for the workforce and represents the cutting edge of government pay-for-performance systems.
- The Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) – This program measures TSO screening performance using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. The primary purpose of ASAP is to provide statistical data to determine reasons for failure within the checkpoint and checked baggage screening process. ASAP test results provide critical information to TSA leadership that helps with the improvement of aviation security and the identification of vulnerabilities across screening operations. Each ASAP cycle is six-months long with the number of assessments required per cycle based on the factors to be evaluated.

Career Progression Program

This program enables widespread career growth and professional development opportunities for high-performing TSOs, while reducing attrition. The career progression structure allows TSA to distinguish and retain the more experienced and top performing TSOs. Test results show a positive correlation between longevity and performance, including detection ability, screening efficiency and customer service. As threats evolve and increase in complexity, the advanced skills of the TSA workforce are necessary to stay ahead of terrorist capabilities.

Program benefits include:

- Providing for the promotions of TSOs to E Band, a TSO compensation scale above the existing entry-level D Band. TSOs are eligible based on a minimum of two years experience, specific level of performance and additional training/duties.
- Increasing opportunities whereby TSOs can advance into specialized technical career tracks. For example, a Master or Expert TSO can further specialize their skill-sets by advancing into a position as a BDO. Additionally, Security Training Instructors (STIs) and Coordination Center Officers (CCOs) are specialized TSO tracks which are compensated at a higher band. STIs perform training instruction based on national and local training programs. CCOs monitor and disseminate information provided to the coordination center, respond to critical incidents, and provide direct operational support to the passenger/baggage screening function.
- Deploying new training to TSOs to increase their abilities and skill sets, and to enhance TSOs' security expertise.
- In FY 2009 and FY 2010, TSA achieved record low attrition rates, allowing TSA to continue progression to a more experienced workforce. The chart below indicates the historical trend of decreasing attrition rates; TSA expects a continual downward trend for the rest of FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Historical Attrition Rates:

Attrition Type	Work Schedule	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Voluntary	Full-Time ONLY	13.6%	13.4%	12.6%	11.6%	10.8%	5.3%	4.2%
Voluntary	Part-Time ONLY	57.8%	44.1%	38.6%	37.4%	31.8%	15.5%	12.9%
Voluntary	TOTAL	18.0%	17.4%	16.5%	17.4%	15.8%	7.7%	6.2%

Workers' Compensation

TSA continues to aggressively reduce U.S. Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Program costs through strategies of prevention, education, case management, and nurse intervention. TSA field operations are required to develop a local safety program targeted at inspections, hazard recognition and analysis, hazard abatement, and injury documentation. TSA's Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (OSHE) provides field support to the nation's airports to develop their safety programs. OSHE provides, through the Online Learning Center, 11 safety courses aimed at injury prevention. The national nurse case management program has successfully assisted TSOs in returning to employment in a shorter time. The Periodic Roll Initiative, established in April 2007 is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team where all of the long-term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible.

The President's Safety, Health, and Return to Employment Initiative requires Federal agencies to reduce the Total Case Rate and Lost Time Case Rate by three percent each fiscal year. As noted in the chart below, TSA has exceeded its goal of reducing the number of TSO injuries and illnesses, and in FY 2012, TSA will seek to continue the trend of reducing

numbers of TSO injuries and illnesses. In addition, TSA's Workers' Compensation has decreased by over \$15 million from FY 2006 to FY 2010.

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Percent Change FY 2005 - FY 2010
Total Case Rate (TCR)	22.89	36.27	29.06	16.46	13.93	10.15	7.55	7.16	-75.36%
Lost Time Case Rate (LTCR)	--	--	12.89	8.94	7.19	5.14	3.53	3.37	-73.86%

On November 12, 2010, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA), an independent Federal agency, issued a decision directing an election among TSOs to determine whether or not they want to be represented by one of two unions for purposes other than collective bargaining. The FLRA plans to conduct this election this spring and would subsequently initiate proceedings to resolve any objections or challenges to the election that may be filed. Should a union win a majority of the votes cast and the FLRA ultimately certify that the election was valid, a modest amount of funds from this PPA will be necessary to engage and support implementation with the selected union on a limited basis.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Staffed the rapid deployment of AIT machines;
- Screened more than 628 million people and more than 425 million checked bags;
- Prevented passengers from bringing onto planes more than 860 firearms; and
- Executed 6,600 ASAP assessments at airports.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue the deployment of AIT machines to double the number by the end of the calendar year;
- Expand use of Credential Authentication Technology/Boarding Pass Scanning System (CAT/BPSS) devices at TDC stations; and
- Maintain the annual level of 6,600 ASAP airport assessments.

In FY 2012, TSA will continue staffing new and existing AIT machines and explore ways to gain efficiencies through AIT and TDC staffing. TSA will strive to maintain the successful trend of reducing attrition year over year to new all-time lows. TSA will search for ways to expand and enhance Behavior Detection techniques and continue to deploy CAT/BPSS devices to TDC stations and complete over 6,600 ASAP assessments at airports.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screening Training and Other
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: SCREENING TRAINING AND OTHER

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	56	56	\$208,684
2011 C.R.	56	55	238,693
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	(8)	6472
2012 Current Services	48	47	245,165
2012 Program Change	...	...	7,361
2012 Request	48	47	252,526

TSA requests \$252.5 million for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of (8) FTP/FTE and \$6.5 million. The program change includes an increase of \$7.4 million to support training, consumables and other associated costs for the additional AIT machines and 350 new BDOs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This activity provides the resources to support new and recurring training requirements for the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce, as well as other direct costs associated with screening operations.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
TSO Training	\$121.7	\$123.8
Screener Consumables, Uniforms, and Other	\$79.9	\$91.8
National Deployment Office	\$25.0	\$24.9
Environmental Programs	\$12.1	\$12.0
Total	\$238.7	\$252.5

Transportation Security Officer (TSO) Training: \$123.8 million: Given the ever changing threats that face the aviation domain, screener training is constantly evolving. TSO training is comprised of a compendium of courses that includes basic training for initial hires, on-the-job training, lead and supervisor technical training, recurrent training, advanced technical skills training, remedial training, and return-to-duty training. All new hires receive a combination of instructor-led, hands-on, and web-based training. Recurrent and specialized

training courses are provided by either classroom instruction or the TSA Online Learning Center.

TSA uses a measurement and evaluation process to ensure training programs meet established objectives and standards. Training effectiveness is assessed using a four-level model measuring trainee reaction, learning, behavior, and results. TSA also conducts assessments to ensure a high level of instructional quality is maintained.

Training under this PPA includes:

- New Hire Training Program (NHTP): The bulk of the security training funding provides for classroom instruction on checkpoint procedures and strategy, including travel document checking and the tenants of checkpoint evolution. NHTP provides web-based training, 40 hours of instructor-led training and hands-on equipment-specific labs at the home/hub airport. The checked baggage screening procedures module includes on-screen-resolution protocol training for all new hires depending upon the equipment in place at their duty location. TSA develops and delivers training in support of emerging technologies, such as AIT, into the mainstream passenger screening process.
- Recurrent Training: All TSOs are required to undergo recurrent security training to ensure they maintain proficiency of skills learned during basic training. Additionally, the recurrent courses are designed to keep the workforce up-to-date with procedural changes; new technologies introduced into the screening operations, such as AIT; equipment used by the TSOs in the performance of their duties; and new threat items. This training is often delivered on a weekly basis and targets the TSOs' individual training needs. Recurrent training courses are also required for BDOs and TDCs.
- Supervisor Technical Training Course: The technical and leadership competence of Supervisory Transportation Security Officers (STSOs) and Lead TSOs (LTSOs) is a critical component of workforce effectiveness and retention. TSA developed and deployed a course to strengthen STSOs' technical and general supervisory skills and to provide tools needed to successfully manage the daily responsibilities and challenges faced at the checkpoint and/or checked baggage screening locations. TSA conducts additional STSO Train-the-Trainer courses to enable airports to provide ongoing training to their STSOs and LTSOs at their home airports.
- Leadership Training: This training supports the requirements of 5 CFR 412.202 Systematic Training and Development of Supervisors, Manager, and Executives. Leadership training programs have been developed and are deployed for different levels of TSOs. All leadership training programs cover topic areas such as communications skills, managing employee performance, coaching and mentoring, and team building. Examples of such programs are:
 - The Real Time Leadership Skills program - a new course of study designed for approximately 13,000 team leads that include LTSOs, Expert Behavior Detection Officers, and Security Training Instructors (STIs).
 - Foundations of Leadership program - basic leadership training for the 5,000 STSOs.

Additional initiatives are underway to provide additional training in basic employee relations, supervisory responsibilities in managing safety, and diversity training.

In FY 2010, TSA piloted an Associates Program at selected CAT X and I airports and more than 3,000 TSO employees participated. The Associates Program provides for re-skilling the workforce and providing cutting-edge professional training and development that is critical for the TSOs to fully accomplish the TSA mission and fulfill its vision. It also provides for career development and supports overall retention efforts. In FY 2012, this program will roll out to the entire TSO workforce, primarily through long distance learning, to CAT II, III, and IV airports.

TSA continues to use the latest cutting edge technologies to provide sophisticated scenario-based training on known and emerging threats. TSA employs a variety of automated training and testing tools to enhance TSO skills, including simulated computer based courses and training videos. Training supports the evaluation and deployment of emerging technology training/aids and tools for passenger, carry-on, and checked baggage screening. Some of these emerging technologies include AIT, Advanced Technology (AT), X-Ray, Bottled Liquid Scanners (BLS), Stand-Off Detection (SOD), and Auto Explosives Detection Systems (Auto-EDS).

Performance Reviews:

All TSOs, Lead TSOs, STIs, and STSOs must participate in an Annual Proficiency Review to ensure that they meet all of the qualifications and performance standards required to perform their duties as required by ATSA. TSOs will continue to be certified annually based on overall performance as defined by the PASS. In 2010, PASS Technical Proficiency testing focused on image recognition, proper screening techniques, and the ability to identify, detect, and locate prohibited items. Technical proficiency is measured in the following ways:

- Measuring Image Proficiency – One image quiz per year administered using the X-ray simulation;
- Measuring Practical Skills – A series of Practical Skills Evaluations, including the detection of prohibited items, of all TSOs every year; and
- Measuring On-Screen Alarm Resolution Protocol (OSARP) Proficiency – One OSARP quiz per year administered using the Employee Assessment Management System software.

Practical skills evaluations are also conducted on the TSO workforce by STIs. Over 40,000 TSOs were successfully recertified using an end-to-end paperless evaluation and reporting system. The evaluation criteria has been restructured into a more focused results-based measure centered on a TSO's ability to find prohibited/threat items. TSA also created more realistic object recognition assessments to accommodate for the evolving technology deployed at airports.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Designed, developed, and delivered a training event to support the changes implemented by TSA to adopt the new pat down procedures. Held instructor led classroom training sessions for over 600 TSA STIs, who then trained over 43,000 officers, supervisors, and leads to ensure a consistent understanding of the changes and to allow for the proficiency demonstrations required of each training participant;

- Designed, developed, and delivered technical training to approximately 10,000 TSOs to support the deployment of over 250 AITs;
- Designed, developed, and delivered technical training to support the deployment of Auto EDS; and
- Launched simulation software for use during image analysis training for both AIT and checkpoint advanced technology (AT) x-ray systems.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to design, develop, and launch training courses/materials to support new technology deployments. This includes AIT, reduced-size EDS for use at checkpoints, shoe and bottled liquid scanners, and checkpoint AT X-ray;
- Explore the use of digital video recording tools to upload TSO real-life performance at the checkpoint into an electronic and automated evaluation system to capture demonstrations of proficiency;
- Launch a national standardized on the job training (OJT) instructor program, which will provide specialized training to OJT instructors for the purposes of building effective coaching and mentoring skills; and
- Develop and launch a verbal communications training program for TSOs to build skills that will help them better understand passenger behavior and diffuse disruptive reactions to the screening process.

In FY 2012, TSA will continue to ensure that the training provided to screeners encompasses known and emerging threats. TSA will redesign an imaging simulator that will provide the capability to simulate checkpoint imaging technologies for the purposes of training and certifying TSOs. In addition, TSA plans to develop and implement an updated training curriculum for STIs and Supervisory TSOs enhancing technical and coaching skills.

Supplies/Uniforms/and Other: \$91.8 million: Consumable supplies are critical materials used by TSOs to ensure effective screening of passengers, carry-on, and checked baggage. These consumable supplies include disposable gloves, sample swabs/wands, reactant materials, label seals to identify bags inspected by TSOs, and baggage inserts, which both notify passengers that their bag has been inspected and provide contact information in the event of a problem. In addition, TSA provides uniforms to new hires as well as provides replacement uniforms to all TSOs through the annual allowance program.

National Deployment Office (NDO): \$24.9 million: The NDO provides additional TSOs and BDOs to FSDs for screening support during crisis response and recovery operations, seasonal demands, special events or other activities that require higher-than-normal security related staffing levels. Each request for NDO support is analyzed from a cost/benefit/risk perspective to ensure the optimal use of limited resources is achieved. The NDOs responsibilities include deploying TSOs, TSIs, and BDOs in support of VIPR Teams. For disaster response operations, the NDO is responsible for deploying 12 Transportation Security Advance Teams, which include 156 personnel, and 41 Transportation Screening Security Teams, which include 895 personnel.

Environmental Management Program: \$12.0 million: This program provides for the disposition of hazardous materials and abandoned personal property collected by TSA at checkpoints, as well as the maintenance of the environmental management system. TSA has an extensive and complex program to safely and securely identify, sort, store, and protect assets; as well as to remove and dispose of hazardous and voluntarily abandoned property.

TSA's national hazardous materials disposal program protects the traveling public from exposure to hazardous materials and complies with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations and laws.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Checkpoint Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: CHECKPOINT SUPPORT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual*	65	45	\$213,920
2011 C.R.	56	54	256,143
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	8	7	(55,858)
2012 Current Services	64	61	200,285
2012 Program Change	...	...	53,808
2012 Request	64	61	254,093

*The table above excludes American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) funding of \$170.5 million.

TSA requests \$254.1 million for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of \$55.9 million. The program change includes a \$53.8 million increase to maintain the acceleration of AIT deployment.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Checkpoint Technology	\$240.4	\$238.3
Advanced Surveillance Program	6.0	6.0
Payroll	9.7	9.8
Total	\$256.1	\$254.1

The checkpoint support program provides the resources required to test, evaluate, integrate, and deploy passenger screening and carry-on baggage screening capabilities. This involves technologies, training, checkpoint reconfigurations, closed circuit television surveillance equipment, and the operational integration of systems at approximately 2,250 passenger checkpoint lanes in our Nation’s airports. TSA developed a strategic plan to enhance screening through improved checkpoint technology that will refine passenger security for aviation. This initiative extends beyond the airport checkpoint and considers the end-to-end passenger experience to improve security and increase efficiency. The focus is on a layered security approach and includes improved explosives detection and enhanced hostile intent detection.

Current technologies that have been deployed include Threat Image Protection Ready X-Ray machines; Enhanced Walk-through Metal Detectors that screen persons for metallic weapons such as guns or knives; Explosives Trace Detectors (ETD), which are used to test for explosive residue on selected carry-on items or can be used as a portable device that allows for increased security and an added layer of random screening within the sterile area; Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS), which screen bottles to determine if they contain explosives or benign liquids; Chemical Analysis Devices (CAD), which are small devices used to identify suspect substances; AIT consisting of millimeter wave and backscatter X-ray ; and Advanced Technology (AT-2) systems, which are X-ray systems with advanced visual detection capabilities that use multi-view capabilities or automated explosives detection capabilities.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Established a Qualified Products List (QPL) for AT-2; added vendors to existing QPL for BLS and AIT;
- Conducted test and evaluation (T&E) support for AT-2 and Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP);
- Completed upgrade and enabled STIP functionality on first ETD systems; and
- Accelerated the large scale deployment of AT-2, BLS, AIT, CAD, and Next Generation ETDs (NextGen ETDs) using funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue procurement and deployment of AT-2, BLS, NextGen ETD, and AIT;
- Conduct laboratory and operational T&E for Automated Wait Time (AWT), Credential Authentication Technology (CAT), and Shoe Scanner Devices (SSD);
- Procure and deploy Portable ETD, AWT, and CAT;
- Add STIP enhancements to include the Maintenance Ticket Application and the Remote Monitoring and Maintenance capabilities; and
- Upgrade AT-1 to AT-2, and enhance AIT with Automated Target Recognition (ATR) capability.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to:

- Continue the procurement and deployment of AT-2, NextGen ETD, CAT & Boarding Pass Scanning System (CAT/BPSS), and AIT;
- Evaluate and modify fielded systems to enhance features and add threat detection capabilities; and
- Establish a new set of technology qualification groups based on Innovative Technology Review Process data and information on next generation technologies to include: emerging spectrum-based inspection technologies, Advanced Enhanced Metal Detector including echo-imaging, and Next generation X-ray based systems.

Checkpoint Technology: \$238.3 million: This request includes funding to test, procure, and deploy improved technology systems to further extend explosives and prohibited item detection coverage at aviation checkpoints. It includes funding to test, purchase, and install new screening equipment and update existing equipment with such enhancements as AT-2 tier upgrades and ATR for AIT. Funds will also be used for program, engineering, technical support and travel, original equipment manufacturer training, warehousing, consumables, and refurbishing equipment, to provide functionality and performance enhancements, as well as for life-cycle replacements for units reaching the end of their useful life.

TSA analyzes the integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations, in the field under a variety of environmental conditions. In particular, this includes:

- Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) in support of regulatory and policy decisions;
- OT&E as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA, including Early Utility Assessments, Initial OT&E, and Follow-on OT&E over the project lifecycle;
- Pilots, concept demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development, process optimization and improvement, and workforce / vector characterizations; and
- T&E capabilities development to improve the quality and utility of evaluation products.

Technology	FOC	Purchases with Prior Year Funds	After Prior Years Purchases	Purchases with ARRA Funds	After ARRA Purchases	Purchases with FY 2010 Funds	After FY 2010 Purchases	Purchases with FY 2011 Funds	After FY 2011 Purchases	Purchases with FY 2012 Funds	After FY 2012 Purchases	PURCHASES TOTAL
Advanced Technology ¹	2,325	1248	54%	599	79%	0	79%	0	79%	325	93%	2,172
Advanced Imaging Technology	1,800	47	3%	453	28%	0	28%	500	56%	275	71%	1,275
Credential Authentication Technology	2,325	0	0%	0	0%	700	30%	600	56%	0	56%	1,300
Bottled Liquids Scanner	1,300	800	62%	500	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	1,300
NextGen Explosives Trace Detector	1,500	360	24%	500	57%	100	64%	0	64%	100	71%	1,060
Portable Explosives Trace Detector	811	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	415	51%	396	100%	811
Chemical Analysis Device	255	140	55%	0	55%	115	100%	0	100%	0	100%	255
Shoe Scanning Device	2,325	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	25	1%	50	3%	75
Automated Wait Times	470	0	0%	0	0%	315	67%	0	67%	155	100%	470

¹ Percentage of FOC based on FY 2014 estimates. Current nationwide requirements are being met.

Advanced Surveillance Program: \$6.0 million: As part of TSA’s layered approach, the Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP), partnering with local transportation authorities, utilizes the existing infrastructure owned and operated by local airport authorities to meet the needs of TSA for remote monitoring of screening areas, threat detection and assessment, and to provide enhanced situational awareness to local TSA. Advanced Surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the “best practices” of the security industry world-wide for many years. They provide threat identification, situational awareness, deterrence, loss prevention, investigative and legal activities along with standard management functions within the checkpoint areas, to include exit lanes, sterile areas, and queue lanes. ASP promotes a cooperative partnership and sharing of information between Federal and local authorities and provides invaluable coordination for command and control for first responders in the event of an incident or threat. Additional funding is requested in the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA to support ASP in baggage handling areas.

	FOC	Projects Completed with Prior Year and FY 2012 Funds	After FY 2012 Projects
Advanced Surveillance Program Projects	285	73	26%

Payroll: \$9.8 million: The request provides funding to support 64 full time positions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Explosives Detection Systems Procurement and Installation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Millions)**

PPA: EXPLOSIVES DETECTION SYSTEMS (EDS)
PROCUREMENT & INSTALLATION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual*	130	103	\$342,152
2011 C.R.	122	116	390,260
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	(2)	(-117,522)
2012 Current Services	120	114	272,738
2012 Program Change	...	...	...
2012 Request	120	114	272,738

*The table above excludes American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) funding of \$253.6 million.

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$272.7 million for this activity. The adjustments-to-base includes a decrease of 2 FTE and \$117.5 million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Installation ^{1/}	\$496.9	\$308.7
Purchase of Checked Baggage Equipment	119.2	190.5
Advanced Surveillance Program	5.0	5.0
Payroll	19.2	18.5
Total	\$640.3	\$522.7

^{1/} Includes mandatory funding of \$250M

The FY 2012 request will be used to test, evaluate, select, and deploy electronic baggage screening technology systems. TSA’s Electronic Baggage Screen Program (EBSP) is responsible for ensuring that 100 percent of all checked baggage is screened with explosives detection system capabilities or a suitable alternative. The two primary technologies acquired and deployed under the EBSP are EDS equipment and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) devices. TSA’s activities related to purchasing and installing EDS and ETD systems consist of some or all of the following, depending on the equipment and specific location: 1)

operational testing and evaluation (OT&E), 2) equipment purchase, 3) site survey and design, 4) site preparation, 5) facility modification, 6) warehousing and shipping, 7) equipment installation, integration, and multiplexing, 8) independent verification and validation testing, and 9) program support.

In 2006, TSA developed a Strategic Plan for achieving risk-based, optimal screening solutions. Implementation of these optimal solutions has resulted in decreased life cycle costs for the EBSP program. This plan uses a top-down prioritization model to perform a systematic and comprehensive assessment of screening alternatives at airports and prioritizes projects by balancing security and economic factors. These results feed into a deployment model that identifies the optimal schedule for deploying equipment to airports given funding, equipment availability, and other key assumptions. TSA's progress towards completing airports of highest priority as identified in TSA's risk-based EBSP Integrated Deployment Model is shown below. Continued progress assumes enactment of the legislative proposal that allows the use of the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF) for the purchase and installation of EDS equipment in order to complete optimal in-line systems.

Program progress relative to EDS/ETD deployment and facility modifications
*Projections through FY 2011**

	Total Number of TSA Airports**	Entire Airport Completed	Some Screening Areas with Completed Systems	Total Number of Airports with Some Completed Systems	Percentage of Airports with Some Completed Systems
CAT X	28	17	11	28	100%
CAT I	57	38	11	49	86%
CAT II	76	60	9	69	91%
CAT III	125	72	1	73	58%
Total	286	187	32	219	77%

* As of December 3, 2010.

* Status is based on live bag screening as of August 31, 2010, and projects planned to be completed with FY 2009, ARRA, and FY 2010-FY 2011 funds by September 30, 2011.

**Based on TSA Threat Category listing as of August 20, 2010.

Prioritization

TSA historically focused on completing the highest priority systems at Airport Security Threat Category (CAT) X – III airports with risk being a major factor in determining the priorities. As shown in the chart above, considerable progress has been made towards this goal. In order to accomplish the goals of optimizing security and screening checked baggage with the most effective and efficient system for each airport screening zone, in FY 2011 the EBSP broadened its focus to look more closely at all airports, including the reevaluation of existing sites.

Recapitalization

As of November 30, 2010, TSA had approximately 2,000 EDS units deployed nationwide. The increasing age of the Transportation Security Equipment necessitates the implementation

of a Recapitalization Program to improve operations at existing sites. There is a need for TSA to replace aging and less up-to-date security technologies over the next five years.

Facility Modification Project Prioritization

Facility modification priorities necessarily occur after resources are allocated to other program commitments. To prioritize facility modification projects, several factors are considered beyond the risk-based Airport Prioritization Model (APM) ranking, including the cost share the airport is willing to assume, the scoring of the airport’s funding application, and the readiness of the airport to apply funding (i.e., schedule). In this process, TSA first runs a top-down model to generate the APM scores and concurrently reviews airport funding applications submitted. TSA then scores the additional factors and generates a prioritization list. The figure that follows indicates how that process is conducted. Lastly, a factor for readiness is then applied to ensure that funds are directed to airports that are ready to apply them.

Process Overview



Technology

EDS is the main technology used in the checked baggage screening process. This equipment automates what was previously a manually-intensive baggage inspection, allowing faster bag throughput (up to 300 percent) and improved threat detection capabilities. EDS machines are the largest and most expensive security screening equipment in the TSA inventory.

EDS equipment can be in stand alone or in-line configurations. In-line configurations integrate the EDS equipment into the baggage handling system. In-line EDS provides more reliable baggage delivery, greater efficiency, and increased flexibility to accommodate traffic growth. TSA benefits from operational improvements associated with this type of automation. For instance, working conditions for screeners improve with in-line systems. Alarms can be resolved in quieter, dedicated spaces that are properly designed for the alarm resolution function. On-the-job injuries are reduced as a result of better-designed alarm resolution areas since fewer alarms mean fewer bags are lifted by TSOs. These are just some examples of the broad reaching benefits of in-line systems.

Continuous improvements are required to increase equipment reliability, reduce downtime, extend service life, and eliminate screener safety hazards in order for EBSP to substantially improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the deployed screening equipment.

Newly entrant EDS machines and significant upgrades to existing EDS technology are constantly under development. These technologies offer a variety of enhancements that will improve screening capabilities, increase throughput, and reduce equipment footprint. . Additionally, TSA’s efforts to contain costs by using Reduced Size EDS to combine checkpoint and checked baggage operations at low-efficiency/high-cost airports are being explored.

ETD machines are used both as primary and secondary screening methods (i.e., resolving EDS alarms). ETDs are the second largest component of equipment cost within the EBSP program. ETDs are designed to detect explosives residue left on an item and/or bag. Since the enactment of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, TSA has implemented the 100 percent checked baggage screening requirement; however, some solutions in place may not be sustainable as passenger loads increase. TSA plans to replace 100 percent ETD checked baggage screening solutions with EDS or reduced sized dual-use EDS where appropriate. These changes began in FY 2009.

Changes in EDS detection capabilities will also require additional technologies such as Bottled Liquids Scanners to assist in alarm resolution.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Continued competitive procurement process for all three classes of EDS machines: High Speed, Medium Speed (MS), and Reduced Size EDS (RS-EDS);
- Awarded facility modification contracts funded by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to eleven airports;
- Deployed and installed 151 RS-EDS units and had 39 MS-EDS units go operational in FY 2010 to support both stand-alone and in-line Checked Baggage Inspection Systems (CBIS); and
- Initiated ETD recapitalization effort with the deployment of 257 ETDs beginning in August, 2010.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete Windows 1a, the first window of opportunity the vendors can enter into the competitive procurement process, for all three classes of EDS machines: High Speed, MS, and RS-EDS and award contracts based on this competition; complete certification and operational testing for Windows 3 of the competitive procurement process;
- Continue collaboration with the DHS Science & Technology Directorate to execute higher detection standards for EDS equipment;
- Award facility modification contracts to 12 airports nationwide;
- Procure EDS machines to support ongoing in-line projects and initiation of the recapitalization of legacy EDS machines including in-line systems; and
- Conduct Testing and Evaluation support for CBIS.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to:

- Complete Windows 1b of the competitive procurement process of all three classes of EDS machines and award contracts based on this competition achieving Home Made Explosives capability;
- Procure and deploy all three classes of EDS machines to support optimal screening solutions; and
- Continue the recapitalization of the aging EDS and ETD fleet.

Purchase: \$190.5 million: The FY 2012 request includes funding to support the purchase of 156 EDS for deployment in our Nation's airports. The procurement will consist of MS-, high-speed, and RS-EDS. Purchases in FY 2012 are planned to support projects where facility modifications will be completed from prior year funded projects and to purchase units to replace aging equipment in the field.

The following table provides a breakout of planned technology purchases.

(dollars in millions)

EDS Type	FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Budgeted	
	Planned Purchases	Projected Costs	Planned Purchases	Projected Costs
Reduced-Size	112	\$39.2	35	\$13.5
Medium Speed	74	\$74.0	114	\$166.5
High Speed	4	\$6.0	7	\$10.5
Total	190	\$119.2	156	\$190.5

Installation: \$308.7 million: The FY 2012 request includes funding for installation. The installation funding supports the multi year-Letter of Intent requirement and the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in the Nation’s airports. In addition to equipment installation, integration, and multiplexing, installation activities include independent verification and validation testing, site survey and design, facility modification, site preparation, warehousing and shipping, operational testing and evaluation (OT&E), and program support.

Installation funding is also used to evaluate the impact of new security technologies, procedures, and policies. TSA analyzes integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations in the field under a variety of environmental conditions. In particular, this includes:

- OT&E as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA;
- OT&E in support of regulatory and policy decisions in areas such as air cargo;
- Pilots, concept demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization; and
- Testing & Evaluation capabilities development to improve the quality and utility of evaluation products.

Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP): \$5.0 million: As part of TSA’s layered approach, ASP, partnering with local transportation authorities, utilizes the existing infrastructure owned and operated by local airport authorities to meet the needs of TSA for remote monitoring of screening areas, threat detection and assessment, and to provide enhanced situational awareness to local TSA. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the “best practices” of the security industry world-wide. They provide threat identification, situational awareness, deterrence, loss prevention, investigative and legal activities along with standard management functions, within the checked baggage areas. ASP promotes a cooperative partnership and sharing of information between Federal and local authorities and provides invaluable coordination for command and control as well as first responders in the event of an incident or threat. The Checkpoint Support program requests additional funding to support ASP in passenger screening areas.

	FOC	Projects Completed with Prior Year and FY 2012 Funds	After FY 2012 Projects
Advanced Surveillance Program Projects	285	73	26%

Payroll: \$18.5 million: The request provides funding to support 120 full time positions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screening Technology Maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: SCREENING TECHNOLOGY AND
MAINTENANCE

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	\$298,637
2011 C.R.	316,625
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	33,240
2012 Current Services	349,865
2012 Program Change	(17,600)
2012 Request	332,265

TSA requests \$332.3 million for this activity. The adjustment-to-base is \$33.2 million, and the program change includes a \$17.6 million decrease from contract savings.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance	\$234.1	\$251.9
Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance	73.4	76.8
Utilities	6.0	0.0
Disposal	3.1	3.6
Total	\$316.6	\$332.3

Funding in this PPA supports the maintenance and disposal of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) in the Nation’s airports. Maintenance is essential to preserve the operational capability of security technology equipment. Once warranties expire (normally after 12 - 24 months), all TSA checkpoint and checked baggage screening equipment is under a maintenance contract throughout its life cycle. Most maintenance is performed by contractor Field Service Technicians working for Original Equipment Manufacturers or a third party Maintenance Service Provider. Preventive maintenance is performed according to the manufacturer’s recommended schedule (e.g., monthly, annually, etc). Corrective maintenance support is provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to perform unplanned corrective repairs in the field. Maintenance contracts include labor costs for all preventive

and corrective maintenance, as well as material costs for repair parts or consumables (e.g., ETD swabs).

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Provided preventive and corrective maintenance to over 13,500 pieces of security equipment;
- Sustained high levels of operational availability achieved in FY 2009 for TSE;
- Replaced aging or unreliable EDS technologies with RS-EDS with lower maintenance prices; and,
- Imposed responsiveness and performance reporting requirements on equipment warranties that are consistent with long-term maintenance practices.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Provide cost-effective, mission enhancing maintenance services for the expanded fleet of screening equipment resulting from procurement actions under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009;
- Begin implementing Remote Maintenance Monitoring/Maintenance Ticketing Application; and,
- Reduce EDS average unit maintenance costs due to equipment recapitalization.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to provide cost effective, mission enhancing maintenance services for the expanded fleet of screening equipment resulting from procurement actions undertaken in FY 2010 and FY 2011. Additionally, TSA intends to identify opportunities for equipment reliability improvements based on performance metrics analysis and using Logistics Engineering Changes. Finally, in FY 2012, TSA will continue to exceed equipment performance objectives for Operational Availability.

Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance: \$251.9 million: This request funds preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checked baggage screening systems. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; consumables for ETDs; tools and test equipment/calibration; maintenance training; and related logistics, data management, safety, occupational health, and environmental management functions.

Below is a breakout of projected maintenance costs for baggage screening equipment:

Equipment	FY 2012 Fielded Quantity	FY 2012 Requirement
EDS		
CTX-5500	255	\$21,113,174
CTX-9000	248	\$26,772,326
CTX-9400	194	\$18,783,809
CTX-9800	18	\$1,727,247
e6000/ 6000FFOV	503	\$58,040,862
e6600	172	\$18,203,379
Reveal CT-80	594	\$23,536,863
XLB	37	\$4,601,152
King Cobra	5	\$367,719
Fusion Dual-Use	7	\$502,797
AN 6980 Dual-Use	17	\$1,007,393

Equipment	FY 2012 Fielded Quantity	FY 2012 Requirement
Subtotal		\$174,656,721
ETD		
400B	2,624	\$27,946,280
Itemiser-W	1,977	\$18,961,839
Next Gen	1,300	\$10,149,038
Consumables		\$5,312,606
Excepted Maintenance/Call Center/Environment Issues		\$10,117,598
Subtotal		\$72,487,361
Support Services		\$4,715,202
Total Maintenance Requirement		\$251,859,284
Disposal		\$1,807,500

Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance: \$76.8 million: This request funds the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed passenger screening security equipment. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; consumables for ETDs; tools and test equipment/calibration; and maintenance training.

Below is a breakout of projected maintenance costs for passenger screening systems:

Equipment	FY 2012 Quantity	FY 2012 Requirement
ETD		
IonScan 400B	400	\$3,341,198
Itemiser-W	180	\$1,515,807
HH ETD (Sabre 4000)	1,060	\$4,781,910
FIDO	213	\$893,461
Next Generation	835	\$8,385,492
Consumables	1	\$1,548,886
EMD		
Ceia	1,174	\$825,735
Metorex	117	\$143,797
Garrett	191	\$264,791
AT Systems		
Smiths	1,010	\$17,578,820
Rapiscan	939	\$10,687,099
AIT		
L-3	500	\$1,941,499
Rapiscan	500	\$2,757,891
Universal Conveyor Systems		
TBD	110	\$1,020,420
Bottle Liquid Scanners (BLS/ILD)		
Ceia	800	\$4,234,019

Equipment	FY 2012 Quantity	FY 2012 Requirement
Smiths	500	\$2,595,044
Cast & Prosthesis Imagers		
Spectrum	36	\$297,472
Standoff Detection		
QinetiQ	22	\$785,868
Credential Authentication Technology		
TBD	1,900	\$2,994,281
Shoe Scanners		
TBD	100	\$1,181,953
Chemical Analysis Device		
Ahura	140	\$73,544
Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance		\$67,848,987
Call Center/Excepted Maintenance/Program Management		\$5,976,233
Support Services		\$2,965,500
Total Checkpoint Maintenance Requirement		\$76,790,720
Disposal		\$1,807,500

Disposal: \$3.6 million: This request includes funding to provide disposal of equipment. Security equipment is decommissioned when evolving operational requirements (e.g., higher screening throughput), technological advancements (e.g., improved detection capability) or supportability problems (e.g., frequent failures) dictate the need for replacement. Sometimes equipment is redeployed to satisfy screening requirements at other airports. Security equipment that is not redeployed is considered for disposal in accordance with the TSA National Disposal Plan and all applicable laws and regulations governing the disposal of hazardous materials. This budget includes funding to dispose of excess security equipment through an agreement with the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service to provide disposition/disposal services, including hazardous property.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Operation Integration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operation Integration

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	\$19,455
2011 C.R.
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services
2012 Program Change
2012 Request

The Transportation Security Administration does not request separate funding for this activity in FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)**

PPA: AVIATION REGULATION AND OTHER ENFORCEMENT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	1,186	1,114	\$259,462
2011 C.R.	1,424	1,224	318,666
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	48	184	31,628
2012 Current Services	1,472	1,408	350,294
2012 Program Change	331	166	22,945
2012 Request	1,803	1,574	373,239

TSA requests \$373.2 million for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of 48 FTP/184 FTE and \$31.6 million. The program change includes 331 FTP/166 FTE and \$22.9 million for 12 new multi-modal Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Aviation Regulation is responsible for providing law enforcement and regulatory presence at airports to ensure compliance with required security measures and response to security incidents. It also provides an international component to foster consistency in worldwide security requirements.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.
(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement	\$107.6	120.0
International Programs	\$51.1	66.8
International Repair Station Inspections	\$2.7	2.6
Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments	\$82.5	83.3
National Explosive Detection Canine Training Program (NEDCTP)	\$55.6	62.3
Transportation Sector Network Management (TSNM)	\$11.7	12.7
VIPR	\$7.5	25.5
Total	\$318.7	373.2

Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement: \$120.0 million: The mission of the regulatory inspection program is broad and involves the evaluation of the security integrity of more than 450 U.S. airports, 550 foreign airports, and a combined total of over 1,500 domestic and international carriers that operate in the United States. These inspectors also conduct periodic inspections of over 7,500 indirect air carriers operating in the United States.

Over the past few years, TSA’s inspector community has made significant efforts to ensure that various airport inspections are scheduled in a way that balances/maximizes oversight while identifying possible efficiencies in scheduling. Risk scores are used to drive and prioritize inspection activity and take into account various factors, including the latest intelligence information.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of TSA Inspectors (TSIs). This PPA includes 855 TSI-Aviation Domestic Inspectors, of which 123 are Canine Handlers; 45 TSI-Aviation International Inspectors; and 15 TSI International Repair Station Inspectors.

TSA Inspectors

	Full-Time Permanent Positions						
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
TSI - Aviation Domestic	681	657	778	755	755	855 ¹	855
TSI - Aviation Int'l	39	39	45	45	45	45	45
Total, Aviation Inspectors	720	696	823	800	800	900	900
TSI - Int'l Repair Stations	2	15	15	15	15	15	15
TSI - Cargo	225	300	535	535	620 ²	620	620
TSI - Cargo Int'l		10	10	10	10	10	10
Total, Cargo	225	310	545	545	630	630	630
TSI - Surface	100	100	175	225	404 ³	404	404
TOTAL	1,047	1,121	1,558	1,585	1,849	1,949	1,949

1/ Increase of 100 inspectors/canine handlers in support of additional proprietary teams

2/ Increase of 50 inspectors in P.L. 111-83, conversion of 35 legacy canine teams to proprietary canine teams

3/ Increase of 100 inspectors in P.L. 111-83; Increase of 79 inspectors for the 15 additional VIPR teams

Aviation TSIs (TSI-As) have an essential role in executing local annual inspection plans based on the national inspection plan. As part of their inspection responsibilities, TSI-As review records and files pertaining to criminal history records checks performed pursuant to federal law. The inspectors also review records and files to ensure compliance of indirect air carriers; private passenger and/or cargo charters; and airmen and aircrew with security requirements. In addition to inspections, TSI-As also perform testing to determine compliance with transportation security regulations. The TSI-As investigate incidents related to violations of TSA regulations, security directives, and approved security programs. Inspectors deliver technical briefings and provide assistance to the aviation industry in interpreting agency policies to ensure compliance with rules. Inspections are both scheduled and random and may include one or all of the critical security elements required by TSA.

To ensure the adequacy and integrity of security at airports, TSIs evaluate the types of fences, lighting, and locks being used, among other important security measures through visual and hands-on inspection. Based on these assessments inspectors will recommend enhancements,

where appropriate, for non-regulated airports/facilities, including general aviation landing facilities and airports, and for aircraft operators. Areas of emphasis for inspection and/or assessment include: access control systems, security identification systems, surveillance systems, law enforcement response capabilities, physical security of aviation facilities and aircraft.

Inspectors are given the authority to initiate enforcement actions against airports, air carriers, and indirect air carriers where compliance violations have occurred or corrections have not been made. This includes misconduct of employees that threaten the security of an airport and/or aircraft. Inspectors must be well trained and knowledgeable in order to assist the agency Chief Counsel in the preparation of formal enforcement actions against those who violate security requirements.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Completed over 6,817 airport inspections, 12,357 aircraft operator inspections, and 2,036 foreign air carrier inspections (including one baseline comprehensive inspection on each), as well as conducted follow up inspections to address previously identified compliance issues and completed over 1,049 flight school inspections;
- Expanded Airport Strikes to monthly multi-week efforts focusing on comprehensive inspections and testing at high-threat airports averaging one per month;
- Participated in over 66,285 activities, which include Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) testing, multi-modal VIPRs, Playbook exercises, and other high-visibility activities;
- Processed 5,428 Notice of Violations against passengers traveling with prohibited items and collected \$1,613,887 in fines; and
- Completed 25 Congressionally mandated Joint Vulnerability Assessments at CAT X and CAT I airports in coordination with the Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Office of Security Assessments.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Expand Airport Strikes and Flight School strikes to twice a month, multi-week efforts focusing on comprehensive inspections and testing at high-threat airports;
- Conduct Corporate Security Inspections of domestic aircraft operator's corporate security functions; and
- Continue to conduct one annual baseline comprehensive inspection of all airports, aircraft operators, flight schools, and foreign air carriers at domestic airports; issue quarterly special emphasis inspections that focus on threat, risk, and previous year compliance; and support ASAP, VIPR, and Playbook activities.

For FY 2012, the regulatory inspection and enforcement program plans to continue to conduct one comprehensive annual baseline inspection of all airports, aircraft operators, flight schools, repair stations, and foreign air carriers at domestic airports; conduct bi-monthly multi-week airport and flight school strikes, issue quarterly special emphasis inspections that focus on threat, risk, and previous year compliance; and support ASAP, VIPR, and Playbook activities.

International Programs (including International Repair Station Inspections): \$69.4 million: TSA's Office of Global Strategies (OGS) promotes alignment and consistency

between the security requirements of the U.S. and foreign governments and is responsible for all facets of the agency's activities at foreign locations. Its statutory and regulatory responsibilities focus on identifying and mitigating security risks to transportation modes used extensively by U.S. citizens and foreign governments. When a new threat or vulnerability emerges, OGS must coordinate the implementation of appropriate responses to mitigate the likelihood of a successful attack with both foreign governments and industry. TSA takes a leadership role as a permanent U.S. member in the regional and international organizations concerned with transportation security [i.e., International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Group of Eight (G8) Transportation Security Subgroup, and the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC)].

TSA strives to lead worldwide improvements in transportation security using a multi-layered approach, which includes:

- Liaison activity and representation with over 100 foreign governments, on-site liaison activity and representation in 25 foreign countries;
- Evaluation and documentation of vulnerabilities at nearly 300 airports and 900 air carrier stations located in foreign countries around the world;
- Liaison activity and representation with approximately 240 foreign air carriers;
- Active leadership within the regional and international community that comprises the world's transportation security expertise engaged in policy development; and
- Capacity building program for nations needing assistance in order to meet international standards.

An increase in FY 2011 of \$32.2 million provided funding for 74 additional positions to enhance and manage international programs at 25 existing offices in high risk areas, to provide training to host nations to mitigate vulnerabilities, and to ensure compliance with aviation security standards. The increase will also allow TSA to triple its Aviation Security Sustainable International Standards Teams (ASSIST), and to support technical and automated systems used by Foreign Airport Assessment Program for risk management.

Transportation Security Administration Representatives (TSARs)

TSARs serve as on-site coordinators for the TSA response to terrorist incidents and threats to U.S. assets at foreign transportation modes. The TSARs serve as principal advisors on transportation security affairs to U.S. Ambassadors and other embassy officials. TSARs handle all modes of transportation and are responsible for ensuring the National Civil Aviation Security Programs meet international standards for aviation security. TSARs also facilitate the TSA compliance effort by planning and coordinating airport assessments.

TSA requested to increase TSAR positions by three in the FY 2011 Presidents Request. These positions were for Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE); Dakar, Senegal; and New Delhi, India. Currently, the embassy in Dubai, UAE has no space for a TSAR, therefore OGS has shifted this position to Abu Dhabi, UAE, and the request is pending formal Department of State (DOS) approval. DOS has approved the TSAR position in New Delhi and OGS is currently awaiting approval by the Government of India. There are also space constraints at the Embassy in Dakar and DHS is currently working with DOS in an effort to find a solution. These positions are expected to be funded from within OGS current service levels.

TSA developed, distributed, and analyzed a comprehensive staffing scorecard to determine the number of countries that should be assigned to each TSAR. The scorecard accounts for the number of Last Point of Departure (LPD) airports in a given country, the vulnerabilities at those airports, the number of carriers and weekly flights from the airports, threat level in the country, the level of cooperation between the host government and the United States, the amount of assistance needed (and likelihood of sustainment of any help provided), and the level of priority of the country for TSA and the U.S. Government. The resulting data enables TSA to determine the appropriate distribution of countries to each TSAR to ensure an equivalent workload is maintained across the workforce.

TSARs			
Locations	Number	Location	Number
Abu Dhabi	1	Madrid	1
Amman	1	Nassau	1
Athens	1	New Delhi	1
Bangkok	1	Nairobi	1
Beijing	1	Manila	1
Berlin	1	Mexico City	1
Brazil	1	Ottawa	1
Brussels	1	Paris	1
Buenos Aires	1	Rome	1
Caribbean (Miami)	3	Singapore	1
Dakar	1	Sydney	1
Johannesburg	1	Tokyo	1
London	1	Warsaw	1
Total	15	Total	13

Pre-Clearances

At 13 airports (eight in Canada, two in the Bahamas, one in Bermuda, one in Aruba, and one in Shannon, Ireland), Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers pre-clear passengers and baggage for entry into the United States. Inspection procedures, which are commensurate with U.S. port of entry screening, involve immigrations, customs, and agriculture screening. Pre-cleared international flights arrive at a U.S. domestic gate and passengers deplane directly into the sterile area at more than 60 U.S. airports without having another U.S. government inspection. Upon arrival at the U.S. domestic terminal facility, the traveler may either connect to a U.S. domestic flight or they may leave the airport. In order to permit these passengers to bypass TSA screening, TSA must ensure that the screening measures applied to passengers and their carry-on baggage at the pre-clearance foreign airport is equivalent to those measures performed at domestic U.S. airports. Determination of comparability entails extensive negotiation with the host government and frequent observations of operations. In FY 2011, TSA plans to establish pre-clearance operations in Dublin, Ireland.

Aviation Security Sustainable International Standards Team (ASSIST)

In addition to conducting aviation security training courses in support of the ICAO, the Organization of American States and the U.S. Department of State, TSA developed and fielded its own capability for providing focused and comprehensive support to willing partner

countries with the goal of appreciably enhancing their aviation security programs. ASSIST deploys single and multifaceted teams of subject matter experts to provide in-depth training and technical assistance that help willing aviation security officials develop and sustain suitable aviation security institutions and procedures that meet all international standards and recommended practices. ASSIST focuses geographically on Africa, the Latin America/Caribbean area, and the Asia-Pacific region in light of the exponential growth in traffic from these regions to the United States, as well as concerns about the security of transiting U.S. passengers and cargo.

Cargo Security

Air cargo security, especially those measures applied to goods carried on passenger aircraft, remains important to DHS. TSA has initiated several efforts to ensure that cargo destined for the United States is subjected to the required level of screening. These efforts include:

- Convening the International Cargo Workgroup and focusing on the full spectrum of cargo security issues such as determining acceptance of other countries' cargo programs, identifying best practices for dissemination to other cargo experts, and incorporating all-cargo operations into the Compliance Work Plan;
- Developing a comprehensive Risk Methodology that aligns with the process used for passenger airports;
- Ensuring that the FY 2011 Work Plan reflects a comprehensive review of all airports or carriers providing cargo service to the United States;
- Partnering with Australia to conduct an Air Cargo Security Workshop within the rubric of the Asia-Pacific Economic Council. This Workshop was held in Singapore and was viewed as highly successful;
- Implementing the airport assessment methodology for those airports providing only cargo operations/service to the United States;
- Beginning compliance/verification procedures for new ICAO standards pertaining to Supply Chain Security; and
- Conducting visits to all airports and air carrier stations involved in transporting cargo on passenger aircraft to the United States.

Transportation Security Specialists (TSS)

TSA's OGS identifies vulnerabilities at foreign locations through two primary means – assessments of foreign airports and inspections of air carriers that fly from those airports.

Under 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 44907, TSA is charged with assessing all foreign airports with flights to the United States and those from which U.S. air carriers operate (regardless of the destination). TSA has a cadre of Security Specialists who visit the nearly 300 airports at one- to three-year intervals. Frequency of the visits is based on risk computations of current threat, documented vulnerabilities, and flight data. During the assessments, TSA evaluates the security posture of the airport in accordance with security standards established by the ICAO. The observations focus on screening (passengers, accessible property, and checked bags), access control (e.g., fence integrity, badge display and control, vehicle access), aircraft security (e.g., ensuring the aircraft was guarded against any unauthorized access), cargo, catering, and quality control (e.g., ensuring that screeners were properly trained).

Annual visits are conducted to ensure that all U.S. air carriers operate in compliance with TSA regulations identified in the Aircraft Operator Standard Security Program (AOSSP) and supporting Security Directives (SDs). TSA also inspects foreign air carriers that fly to the United States from each airport that they operate to ensure compliance with the Model Security Program and supporting Emergency Amendments (EAs).

TSA has a spectrum of responses available to mitigate issues identified during these visits. Options range from providing on-the-spot correction recommendations, to conducting formal training, to recommending enacting a Public Notice that the airport does not implement adequate security measures, to suspending service. These last two responses are usually only considered when all other attempts have failed in assisting the airport or host government to improve security. Interim measures may also include issuance of site-specific SDs and EAs (that require additional measures by the regulated air carriers) or repeated visits by Security Specialists to evaluate progress.

Staffing will enable TSA to continue airport assessments, air carrier inspections, and in the very near future, foreign repair station audits.

TSS	
Location	Number
Miami	25
Dallas	19
Los Angeles	17
Singapore	7
Frankfurt	21
HQ	1
Total	90

TSA plans to expand the Risk Methodology to reflect specific threat vectors in each specific region (e.g., presence of Man Portable Air Defense System inventory). TSA will also expand the data included in vulnerability evaluations to include concerns such as Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device protection and land-side security in addition to the ICAO Standards.

Repair Station Inspection Program

TSA is required under Vision 100 (49 U.S.C. 44924) to establish security regulations for foreign and domestic aircraft repair stations and to conduct audits of foreign repair stations. The Aviation Repair Station Security Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM), TSA-2004-1713 RIN 1652-AA38, proposes security requirements for repair stations that are certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and codifies TSA’s inspection authority.

This program serves to ensure the security of maintenance, overhaul, repair and assembly work conducted on air carrier aircraft and components at foreign and domestic repair stations. This will be achieved through specific inspection activities including security reviews and audits, vulnerability assessments and surveys. Implementation of the Vision 100 legislation for repair stations will allow FAA to certify new repair stations regulated under 14 CFR part 145.

On November 17, 2009, TSA issued a NPRM for aircraft repair station security that clarifies the agency's inspection authority and imposes security requirements for both domestic and foreign repair stations, notably pertaining to control access for aircraft and aircraft components. Efforts include, but are not limited to, conducting voluntary reviews for security enhancement of foreign and domestic repair stations, inspecting for compliance of approximately 4,100 domestic repair stations and 700 foreign repair stations and identifying security gaps through security analysis and action programs.

The Repair Station Inspection program uses a risk-based methodology to schedule foreign airport assessments and foreign air carrier inspections. Currently, all air carriers are inspected once annually unless they have a high "Airport Vulnerability" rating. This rating is used to determine the frequency of assessment and inspection planning based on the outcome of threat, vulnerability, and consequence analysis. This methodology allows TSA to efficiently utilize its workforce by visiting airports with a higher likelihood of being a target for criminal or terrorist acts, while taking into account analysis of the protective measures in place and the potential impact for loss.

This program engages industry through a voluntary audit program which involves a three-tier approach for conducting audits: 1) scheduling visits using the risk-based prioritization in conjunction with TSA Foreign Airport Assessment Program; 2) outreach to U.S. air carriers to capture the foreign repair stations they contract; and 3) contacting corporations with multi-station ownership for information on their foreign repair stations.

Global Policy and Programs

TSA's Global Policy and Programs (GPP) guide TSA's development of policy, including cargo policy, affecting international operations and stakeholders. This includes planning international projects and diplomatic approaches, strategic planning, cargo related outreach, and ensuring consistent messaging to international industry members concerning policy and change. TSA also assigns a point of contact to the ICAO to work collaboratively towards the development of global aviation security standards. Since FY 2010, GPP has performed the ICAO policy development and implementation responsibilities that had been conducted by International Operations Division.

International Industry Representatives

International Industry Representatives (IIRs) serve as TSA's principal representative to the international aviation industry. The role of the IIR has become increasingly involved as more stringent rules, requirements, and procedures have been imposed on foreign air carriers with scheduled or public charter operations to and from the United States from foreign locations. The IIRs provide oversight and guidance to each foreign air carrier and are responsible for ensuring air carriers understand and comply with U.S. regulations and TSA-accepted security programs and initiatives.

In FY 2011, the number of IIRs are expected to increase by ten, bringing the total number to 18. The 5 IIR FTPs assigned at headquarters are desk officers that support the IIR staff in the field. They serve as the headquarters communication and coordination link for the field when resolving highly sensitive security issues associated with international incidents, and develop and analyze the risk assessments and metrics. They communicate intelligence information,

assist in the preparation and distribution of DHS/TSA policies and plans for threats to worldwide transportation security systems, and assist IIRs with technical direction for both foreign air and cargo carriers. As the table below indicates, IIRs are placed globally to assist TSA outreach efforts in locations with foreign partners.

IIRs Locations FY 2010		Additional IIRs Locations in FY 2011 & 2012	
Number	Number	Number	Number
Miami	1	Europe	1
Dallas Ft. Worth	1	Africa	1
Beijing	1	Asia Pacific	1
Singapore	1	Western Hemisphere	1
Frankfurt	2	Ottawa	1
Warsaw	1	Headquarters	5
Abu Dhabi	1		

The number of active foreign air carriers fluctuates per year as new carriers either begin or cease operations to the United States. At the close of FY 2010, there were 214 TSA-regulated passenger and all-cargo carriers.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Established TSAR offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Johannesburg, South Africa; and Nassau, Bahamas;
- Developed an ASSIST priority list of countries in coordination with DHS, Department of State, and ECAC;
- Provided rapid response to the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, including forward deployment of personnel to assist host government officials ensure protocols at the Port Au Prince, Haiti airport to facilitate the resumption of service;
- Conducted 123 airport assessments and more than 850 air carrier inspections, which reflected an increase from 62 percent to 85 percent completion of the scheduled compliance activities as compared with FY 2009; and
- Coordinated program implementation for all passenger foreign air carriers to cutover to the Secure Flight program by the end of 2010, advised foreign air carriers on cargo screening requirements to meet the 100 percent domestic outbound screening requirement effective August 1, 2010.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Staff new overseas IIR positions in Europe, Africa, Asia-Pacific, and in the Western Hemisphere to include Ottawa, Canada. Staff three TSARs positions as a result of an emerging need at strategic locations around the world– one each in Dakar, Senegal; Abu Dhabi, UAE; and New Delhi, India to address potential risks and harmonization and/or capacity building efforts; and
- Issue the final NPRM for repair stations by the end of FY 2011.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to have all overseas positions filled in high risk areas, to automate and streamline reporting processes for significant activities, continue collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies to promote “one voice” on transportation security issues, and

deepen outreach to international stakeholders. TSA will also conduct annual or biennial evaluations to ensure that all pre-clearance foreign airports apply equivalent security measures to those performed at domestic U.S. airports, and review ASSIST information and define metrics used to evaluate program impact. There are plans to implement the repair station program to assess and inspect all repair stations both foreign and domestic. In FY 2012, TSA plans to continue to expand the presence and role of GPP in global transportation security, participate in outreach to familiarize global aviation stakeholders with the new Model Security Programs, and review trend analysis to make GPP more efficient and effective.

Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments: \$83.4 million

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program: In accordance with the ATSA, TSA established cooperative agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies to provide uniformed officers at passenger security checkpoints under the flexible response authorities granted to TSA. These agreements provide financial assistance to partially reimburse airports at screening points throughout the United States for post 9/11 law enforcement hours. They ensure that a consistent law enforcement presence is always available to deter suspicious activity and respond quickly in the event of a breach of security at designated checkpoints.

In FY 2010, TSA funded 330 cooperative agreements that included the following LEO patrol and response hours:

Airport Category	Hours
Cat I	552,983
Cat II	440,892
Cat III	355,272
Cat IV	272,411
Cat X	787,707
Total	2,409,265

In FY 2011, TSA will continue to improve program efficiencies and to maximize the use of available program funds by reviewing participants' actual annual expenditures and adjusting award levels accordingly. This review process continues to include site visits to a select number of airports during the course of the fiscal year, which will ensure appropriate use and expenditure of program funding by airport participants.

Assistant Federal Security Directors for Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs):

In addition to these agreements, AFSD-LEs further coordinate and support TSA's security efforts with local law enforcement. AFSD-LEs partner with law enforcement officials from other Federal, State, and local agencies to address significant issues, share intelligence and ensure the safety of airports. AFSD-LEs are assigned to a hub airport, but most are also

responsible for spoke airports in their district. There are currently 82 AFSD-LEs positions that cover 275 airports.

The FY 2012 request includes an adjustment-to-base for an additional 22 AFSD-LEs. These proposed positions will help to mitigate response times for investigations and to ease congestion at the checkpoint. Given the increased threat to aviation security, the additional strategically placed AFSD-LEs will provide an additional layer of support to the airports.

Joint Vulnerability Assessments:

Joint Vulnerability Assessments (JVAs) are a joint effort undertaken by TSA and FBI with the purpose of assessing current and potential threats to commercial air transportation facilities within the United States. The process is a direct result of the increasing threats to aviation, which prompted Congress to pass Section 310 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1966. Section 310 requires the FAA and the FBI to conduct joint threat and vulnerability assessments of security at U.S. airports. This responsibility was transferred to TSA under ATSA.

Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) Vulnerability Assessments (MVAs) are designed to enhance security of air transportation by minimizing the potential for missile or stand-off weapons attack against aircraft. The program is designed to deter, detect, and mitigate the MANPADS threat.

TSA also conducts international MANPADS Assist Visits to partner with international allies on joint international assessments that are appropriate and mutually beneficial to the U.S. Government and the host nation. These visits are similar to the domestic MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments and are conducted at foreign airports to help identify and define potential launch locations in areas surrounding the airport by using known terrorist methodology and weapon employment tactics and capabilities.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted 24 JVAs, 15 MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments, Three MANPADS Assist Visits, and 25 MANPADS outreach/training initiatives;
- Initiated partnerships with other agencies/programs to provide MANPADS recognition training, outline the technique and methodologies utilized during the vulnerability assessment process and the subsequent development of a mitigation plan; and
- Established two additional AFSD-LE positions in Texas (Lubbock Preston Smith International Airport and McAllen Miller International Airport) bringing the current total number of airports supported by the program to 82.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Continue to oversee the AFSD-LE program to support security coordination and collaboration with State and local law enforcement and to maintain effective and efficient use of resources;
- Expand partnerships with other Federal agencies/programs to provide MANPADS training;
- Increase JVAs and MVAs by 3-5 percent; and
- Implement the Multiple Disciplinary Vulnerability Assessment (MDVA) program with a focus on the insider threat. The MDVA is a vulnerability assessment initiative that

capitalizes on a multi-layered approach to gather and analyze information identified as vulnerabilities from personnel, physical and information systems within the inter-security environment of an airport. The MDVA will identify and mitigate insider threats.

In FY 2012, the program plans to conduct six MDVAs at CAT X airports using a risk based model and enhancing the MDVA process by developing a comprehensive assessment tool/database.

National Explosives Detection Canine Training Program (NEDCTP): \$62.4 million:

TSA’s NEDCTP develops, trains, deploys, and certifies explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and either a TSA or State and local law enforcement handler. Bomb threats cause disruption of air, land, and sea commerce and pose an unacceptable danger to the traveling public. Explosives detection canine teams are proven and reliable resources in the detection of explosives and are a key component in a balanced counter-sabotage program. Fostering partnerships throughout the Federal government, State and local law enforcement, and the international community is a key element of NEDCTP’s mission.

Through cooperative agreements, TSA provides funding for training, certification and maintenance of the explosives detection capable canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers’ salaries and other costs. In FY 2012, TSA plans to increase the current stipend by approximately \$10,500 per team. This is necessary to proportionately compensate for the escalating inflationary and operational costs borne by NEDCTP participants.

Projected FY 2012 Funded Canine Teams				
<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Legacy Aviation</u>	<u>Proprietary</u>	<u>Mass Transit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Base Funding	468	45	117	630
Supplemental	50	120		170
FY 2011 Enhancement		100		100
Total	518	265	117	900

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted 10 handler training classes;
- Participated in Triacetone Triperoxide (TATP) Training Aid Research and Development. Program awaiting Final Report on the initiative to identify how to produce safe TATP training aids for explosives detection canine teams;
- Contributed to Ozone Odor Concealment Test (Phase I & II). This is a joint effort between the NEDCTP and DHS Science & Technology to test ozone disbursing machines and their odor masking capabilities; and

- Established Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) Pilot (Handheld Scanners) at Dulles International Airport (IAD) and Delaware River and Bay Authority (DRBA). This pilot program provides a Canine Asset Management System for the accountability and tracking of Explosives Training aids through the use of a secure mobile device.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Start to train and deploy 100 Person Borne Improvised Explosives Detection (PBIED) Canine Teams;
- Expand the NEDCTP infrastructure with special emphasis on the Canine Training and Evaluation Branch in San Antonio, TX;
- Fund an estimated total of 783 teams in Aviation and Air Cargo. These teams enhance the layer of security to other modes of transportation within their area of responsibility in addition to the airport;
- Continue to participate in the DHS Canine Working Group;
- Participate in Ozone Odor Concealment Test (Phase III); and
- Continue NAVAIR Pilot (Handheld Scanners) at Dulles International Airport (IAD) and Delaware Bay Authority (DRBA).

In FY 2012, the NEDCTP plans to continue the training and deployment of the 100 teams and plans to provide supplemental PBIED training to the State and local law enforcement teams.

Transportation Security Network Management (TSNM) \$12.7 million

TSNM coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community. General Aviation (GA) includes corporate operators, recreational and private aircraft, and charter operations; private and public use of general aviation airports, airmen, and airspace. The program works collaboratively with industry and government stakeholders to develop innovative methods to enhance security and to develop, disseminate, and consistently apply a framework of appropriate and feasible security standards. TSNM serves as the “one-stop” shop for all GA security matters. The program uses a threat based and risk management approach to develop strategies, policies, plans, and programs to reduce the security risks and vulnerabilities associated with GA operations.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Redefined the requirements of the GA Data Management System;
- Implemented a vulnerability assessment survey tool for GA airports;
- In conjunction with CBP, TSA eliminated international waivers for aircraft travelling to/from the United States, in favor of CBP’s Electronic Advanced Passenger Information System; and
- Developed/implemented a GA marketing and educational program for the GA industry to enhance security awareness.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Modify the existing Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) rulemaking and implement/issue a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for GA aircraft;
- Develop and implement the GA Data Management System;

- Work with CBP and the FAA to analyze feasibility of aligning the Automatic Detection and Processing Terminal (ADAPT) tool with the Air and Marine Surveillance System (AMOSS) and incorporate Electronic Advanced Passenger Information System (EAPIS) into AMOSS/ADAPT;
- Work with industry to modify the DCA Access Security Program.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to enhance the GA Data Management System to include additional functionality and to explore the possibility of expanding to other modes of transportation. In addition, TSA will identify a database that will enhance available knowledge of GA operations and operators, and facilitate access to this information for the purposes of enforcing regulations and resolving incidents.

Commercial Airlines

This activity includes the TSA/Aircraft Operator Corporate liaison function, development of new aviation security policy, and management of existing policy for necessary modification or elimination based on the evolving threat against full program commercial airlines. The program provides high level system-wide regulatory oversight of commercial airlines including management of the AOSSP, the Private Charter Program, and associated Security Directives. This supports the TSA vision for security excellence through lessons learned, best practices, case studies, corporate reviews and evaluations, operator improvement plans, and trend analysis.

The Commercial Airlines program is responsible for 70 aircraft operators with Principal Security Inspectors (PSIs) assigned to multiple commercial airlines. PSIs act as the TSA representative and provide the industry, at the corporate level, with supporting interpretations, clarifications, and assessments of the regulations. This branch monitors the specific operator's compliance level and takes action when a trend is identified. PSIs are subject matter experts on their assigned carriers, included approvers of carrier's security training programs provided to the flight deck and cabin crew, and ground security coordinators. Additionally, commercial airlines staff provides vital subject matter expertise for critical incident management during times of national emergencies and conducts outreach to airlines when developing aviation security measures to mitigate threats.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Provided extended vital support as subject matter experts at the Critical Incident Management Group located at the TSOC during the attempted bombing of Northwest Flight 253 on Christmas Day 2009 and continued provision of industry interpretation and clarification to security directives issued as a result;
- Managed 259 aircraft operator amendments to the AOSSP. Each amendment provides alternate measures that meet or exceed existing AOSSP requirements; and
- Reassigned aircraft operators and PSIs to ensure periodic rotation is accomplished giving the PSIs a broad range of experience handling various operators.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Strengthen relationships with the U.S. airlines that are certified to operate under the full AOSSP to provide a stronger support not only on regulatory oversight of commercial airlines on the full Program and on the Private Charter Program but also provide the

- industry with supporting interpretations, clarification and assessments of the regulations and the level of carrier compliance;
- Work with operators and TSA's Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) program to oversee the transfer of airline employee vetting from an aircraft operator responsibility; and
 - Create PSI specific database to assist in reporting and tracking trends in areas of non-compliance.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to apply best practice findings resulting from the Homeland Security Study Analysis Institute contract to each aircraft operator. Operator risk will be based on analysis of the findings providing a guideline for future improvements on a carrier by carrier basis. Additionally, TSA plans to complete AOSSP and PCSSP baseline updates for all Chapters updated from the reissue version released in April 2006. TSA also plans to refine the PSI specific compliance database to ensure consistent reporting and tracking.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR): \$25.4 million

The objective of VIPR deployments is to augment capabilities that disrupt and deter potential terrorist activity. To achieve this end, TSA utilizes risk-based, periodic random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and types of activities. VIPR operations teams consist of TSA personnel that may include TSIs, TSOs, Federal Air Marshals, Behavioral Detection Officers, Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives, Explosives Detection Canine teams, and Federal, State and local law enforcement officers. Uniformed VIPR team members provide a visible and official security presence apparent to all who use or are observing the mass transit or passenger rail system. VIPR activities bolster the system's efforts to prevent an adversary from orienting on and breaching a pattern in security activities. As a result of additional resources and an increased Federal, state and local stakeholder awareness of, and commitment to VIPR deployments, the total number of VIPR deployments has increased from four to five per week in 2007 to approximately 145 to 150 per week in 2010.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted 3,784 VIPR operations in the Aviation environment.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Increase the number of Aviation VIPR operations to 4,400 annually.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to increase the number of multi-modal VIPR teams by 12. This will increase the number of operations by 2,760 nationwide to 7,360 annually.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Airport Management and Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: AIRPORT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	2,414	2,227	\$453,568
2011 C.R.	3,004	2,841	533,827
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	77	133	34,507
2012 Current Services	3,081	2,974	568,334
2012 Program Change	25	13	3,169
2012 Request	3,106	2,987	571,503

TSA requests \$571.5 million for this activity. This includes an adjustments-to-base of 77 FTP/133 FTE and \$34.5 million. The program change includes 25 FTP/13 FTE and \$3.2 million to support the FY 2012 program increases related to AIT, BDOs and additional VIPR teams.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Federal Security Director (FSD) and Staff Costs - Field and HQ	\$341.7	\$377.7
Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC)	\$28.4	\$22.3
Airport Parking, Transit, and Fleet	\$24.3	\$24.8
Airport Rent and Furniture	\$139.4	\$146.7
Total	\$533.8	\$571.5

Federal Security Directors (FSD) Staff and Headquarters: \$377.7 million: This funding supports the salaries and benefits of FSDs and their staff, as well as travel, training, and contract requirements support. In addition, the funding provides for headquarters positions that direct the policy, analysis, and administration of aviation screening. FSDs and staff are critical to supporting the front line operations of the TSOs. To streamline the administrative operations and gain efficiency at the airports, larger airports have been designated as hubs. These hubs provide security direction, administrative support, and staffing/personnel as needed to smaller, lower staffed airports (spokes). For example, Boston-Logan International Airport is the hub for seven spoke airports (Bedford-Hanscom, Barnstable, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Provincetown, Westover and Worcester airports).

FSDs and staff travel frequently between the hubs and spoke airports. Funding for airport management and staff provides the proper direction, support, and staff at the spokes to ensure efficient and effective operations.

FSDs and staff develop operational strategies to make the screening process more efficient for the traveling public especially during peak travel seasons. They continue to be the central reference point on policy development, information technology, training, performance management, finance, and human resources to support the mission of TSA.

TSA adapts to a dynamic and changing environment with industry accepted scheduling and modeling programs. These applications allow TSA to efficiently determine and schedule the TSO workforce at the Nation's diverse airports. By accurately predicting, executing, and measuring the number of TSOs required, TSA ensures that the public has a positive experience while maintaining the proper number of TSOs at each airport.

This activity also includes funding for Explosives Transportation Security Specialists (TSS-Es) (formerly called Bomb Appraisal Officers (BAOs)). The TSS-E program strengthens the security of the Nation's transportation systems by providing frequent interaction and formal training to TSOs to increase their ability to recognize potential Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and IED components. TSS-Es are highly skilled individuals who have undergone training in the disposal of explosive ordinance. This program provides preventative measures against IEDs while reducing costly airport delays and closures. The TSS-E Program currently operates at 123 airports.

TSS-Es are assigned to selected FSDs to provide subject matter expertise to TSA and its stakeholders on chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and explosive threats to the Nation's infrastructure. Although TSS-Es are assigned to selected FSD staffs they have regional responsibilities making them available to all FSDs within their region to assist in multi-modal explosives security issues. TSS-Es conduct explosives vulnerability assessments in all transportation modes, participate in aviation related Joint Vulnerability Assessments and MANPAD Vulnerability Assessments. They assist in the development of mitigation plans, conduct tailored explosives recognition and response training, and develop exercises for all transportation modes. TSS-Es also provide transportation specific expertise to the FBI Explosives Unit and the National Transportation Safety Board during investigations where explosives are suspected or confirmed.

In calendar year 2010, TSS-E's responded to 5,451 calls for advanced alarm resolution which prevented 5,287 hours of potential terminal disruption resulting in an estimated cost avoidance of \$21.2M. This is based on an estimate of productive time of \$67.06 per minute. As anecdotal information, air carriers and airports have told the BAO program that a single terminal evacuation causes major disruption and can cost millions of dollars.

Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC): \$22.3 million: The TSOC is located at TSA's Freedom Center in Northern Virginia. The TSOC provides 24/7/365 coordination, communications, collaboration of intelligence and domain awareness for all DHS transportation-related security activities worldwide. The TSOC correlates and fuses real-time intelligence and operational information, ensuring unity of action in the prevention of, and response to, terrorist-related incidents across transportation modes. The TSOC is co-located and closely aligned with TSA's Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Emergency Preparedness activities.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Managed daily operations to include continuous reporting from TSA personnel at 450 sites and 23 countries overseas, handled approximately 52 incidents daily and over 8,500 inbound and outbound phone calls weekly;
- Handled 250 events at the Freedom Center, including security related conferences, and security/incident management tabletop exercises;
- Conducted final testing of ACTIVU, a content management display system that enables users in geographically diverse locations to view the same displayed content, promoting better information sharing and ultimately aiding in event management;
- Expanded use of ADAPT (Automatic Detection and Processing Terminal), which provides TSA enhanced aviation situational awareness; and
- Created an updated operational pod for the National Capital Region Coordination Center, a multi-agency collaborative effort to oversee the security of the National Capital Region, on the TSOC Watch Floor to enhance the National Capital Region security with seven federal partners and three departments.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Finalize the rollout of the ACTIVU system capability;
- Establish the National Airspace Coordination Center; and
- Establish training programs to include formal surveillance system operations training to enhance the National Capital Region security and Watch Officer resident training.

The FY 2012 request includes a \$745,000 adjustment-to-base for five Watch Officers to assist with TSA's increased vetting workload as a result of the December 25, 2009 bombing attempt. TSA also plans to enhance system capability on the TSOC Watch Floor to provide enhanced support for "No Fly" Watch List inquiries, and equipping the Watch Officers with a state-of-the-art training and certification process.

Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits: \$24.8 million: This program provides parking at 28 participating airports for field staff. In addition, TSA provides transit benefits for field office employees as well as provides fleet services.

Airport Rent and Furniture: \$146.7 million: In support of its field operations, TSA leases over 3.5 million square feet of space with more than 700 leases at more than 450 airport locations. On-airport space is used for mission-critical direct TSO support, such as break rooms, lockers, and training facilities. These airport leases are typically short-term, requiring frequent re-negotiation. The annual rent is set by the local airport authority based on formulas to recapture operating costs, capital improvements, and major repairs. Annual increases are generally far greater than the change in the Consumer Price Index or any other general economic measure. Airport rent is far more expensive and far less predictable than general office space in other commercial buildings.

For FY 2012, TSA plans to begin application of the new space allocation and design guidelines to all field real estate projects, with the goal to better distribute the portfolio, and make efficient use of space.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: FFDO and Flight Crew Training

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	44	28	\$25,928
2011 C.R.	30	29	\$25,148
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	14	13	\$313
2012 Current Services	44	42	\$25,461
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	44	42	\$25,461

TSA requests \$25.5 million for this activity. The adjustments-to-base include \$313,000 and 13 FTE to support enhanced security initiatives.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Flight Deck Officer Program (FFDO) program was created by the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act of 2003 (APATA – P.L. 107-296), which authorizes the deputation of qualified airline pilots to act as Federal law enforcement officers in order to defend the flight decks of aircraft against acts of criminal violence or air piracy. This voluntary program provides a combination of law enforcement training in firearms proficiency, self-defense tactics, authority, use-of-force, and decision-making in defense of both commercial and cargo aircraft.

The Crew Member Self Defense (CMSD) Program was established via the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (FAA Reauthorization Act) in 2004. The Act requires TSA to develop and make available to flight and cabin crewmembers a voluntary, advanced self-defense training program as another means of safeguarding the civil aviation system.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Federal Flight Deck Officer	\$23.7	\$24.1
Crew Member Self Defense	\$1.4	\$1.4
Total	\$25.1	\$25.5

In FY 2010, TSA permanently transferred \$1.5 million from the CMSD to the FFDO program in order to best meet recurrent training requirements for the thousands of existing FFDOs who are reaching their fourth and fifth years within the program. TSA continues to provide required bi-annual firearms requalification training to program volunteers and plans

to improve communications with FFDO participants by completing implementation of a dedicated e-mail and web portal system to more readily share and receive information.

TSA continues to provide CMSD training based on historic attendance and participation levels. Additionally, as a means of increasing participation in CMSD Training, TSA will continue to evaluate the use of Federal Air Marshal Field Offices as a way to provide training at more locations.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Delivered initial training to an estimated 542 FFDOs;
- Provided recurrent training opportunities for 1,960 volunteers to maintain and update their required skills as FFDOs; and
- Completed 17,367 iterations of firearms requalification training which is required bi-annually for all existing FFDOs.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Offer initial FFDO training to an estimated 650 new volunteers;
- Train and maintain the existing population of FFDO volunteers through recurrent training and firearms requalification; and
- Provide recurrent training (recertification) to approximately 4,000 volunteers.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to offer initial FFDO training to an estimated 250 new volunteers as well as train and maintain the existing population of FFDO volunteers through recurrent training and firearms requalification. The FFDO program expects to provide recurrent training (recertification) for approximately 4,000 volunteers and to provide CMSD Training based on historic attendance and participation levels.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Air Cargo
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: AIR CARGO

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	762	660	\$119,301
2011 C.R.	756	726	114,826
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	(172)
2012 Current Services	760	730	114,654
2012 Program Change	...	...	...
2012 Total Request	760	730	114,654

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$114.7 million for this activity in FY 2012 which includes an adjustment-to-base of 4 FTE and a decrease of \$172,000.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 charges TSA with the implementation of statutory requirements for ensuring the security of transportation systems and passengers when cargo is transported by air.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Air Cargo Policy and Programs and Technology	\$27.9	\$25.8
Air Cargo Inspectors and Proprietary Canine	73.6	\$73.7
National Explosive Detection Canine Training Program (NEDCTP)	13.3	15.2
Total	\$114.8	\$114.7

Air Cargo Policy and Programs and Technology: \$25.8 million: The program is responsible for securing the air cargo supply chain including cargo, conveyances, and people. The air cargo transportation system consists of approximately 450 domestic airports, 225 air carriers, and 4,100 indirect air carriers and shippers. An estimated 32 billion pounds of cargo is shipped within the United States by air annually. TSA focuses on two primary security threats related to the air cargo transportation system: (1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and (2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act) required TSA to implement a system to ensure that 100 percent of all cargo on passenger aircraft is screened at a level commensurate with checked baggage. To meet this requirement, TSA has employed two phases for screening air cargo: (1) as of August 1, 2010, 100 percent of all cargo transported on a passenger aircraft departing a U.S. airport was required to be screened; and (2) on January 11, 2011, TSA published proposed revisions to the Standard Security programs for domestic and international air carriers, proposing that 100 percent of all cargo transported on a passenger aircraft from foreign last point of departure (LPD) into the United States be screened by December 31, 2011. Affected industry has up to 45 days to comment. This is TSA's standard notice and comment process for security programs.

TSA recognized that 100 percent screening could not be achieved solely by the aircraft operators screening cargo. To limit screening capacity to a single point within the cargo supply chain would create significant delays and missed flights, and ultimately impede the flow of commerce. To support the requirement on industry to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft from U.S. airports, TSA developed the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). CCSP allows screening of cargo at points throughout the supply chain by an approved Certified Cargo Screening Facility (CCSF) prior to the arrival of the cargo at airport.

To support the mandate for 100 percent screening, TSA approved a suite of screening technologies and associated protocols whereby screening entities may choose, on the basis of their unique requirements and commodities, the appropriate type of screening technology for the screening of cargo. While the 100 percent screening mandate has been achieved for cargo originating from U.S. airports, challenges remain for air cargo screening. As such, TSA is engaged in ongoing identification, evaluation and qualification of existing screening technologies as well as research and development for new technologies that will enhance the screening of air cargo in collaboration with S&T.

In support of systems for the enhanced screening of international air cargo, during FY 2010 TSA formally established an agreement with the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) National Targeting Center – Cargo (NTC-C) to increase information sharing between the agencies and explore the feasibility of leveraging CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS) to assess the risk of inbound international cargo shipments. This risk assessment would be in addition to the requirement that air carriers ensure that 100 percent of international inbound air cargo on passenger flights is screened.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Achieved 100 percent screening of cargo on passenger aircraft originating from U.S. locations as required by the 9/11 Act, as of August 1, 2010;
- Certified nearly 500 CCSFs, bringing the total, as of September 30, 2010, to 1,105 CCSFs;
- Renewed and certified approximately 4,100 Independent Air Carriers (IAC) within the United States and territories annually by verifying IAC corporate structure, compliance, and security posture; and
- Completed 343 (88 at two Category X airports and 255 at Category I airports) air cargo vulnerability assessments.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Focus air cargo resources to ensure continued compliance domestically with the 100 percent screening requirement and work toward screening 100 percent international inbound air cargo on passenger aircraft and publish security program changes to increase screening requirements for international inbound to 100 percent;
- Identify and evaluate technology equipment to screen specific commodities: perishable, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals;
- Test, evaluate, and when appropriate, qualify existing technologies for use in complying with screening requirements for specific commodities;
- Issue the Air Cargo Screening Final Rule to codify requirements for 100 percent screening for U.S. uplifted cargo on passenger aircraft;
- Publish a major revision of the Full All-Cargo Aircraft Operator Standard Security; and
- Conduct a pilot to identify and evaluate the operational requirements for pre-departure data collection and risk assessment of inbound air cargo on passenger and all cargo carriers.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to achieve 100 percent screening for air cargo uplifted on passenger aircraft from LPD airports inbound to the United States to fulfill the requirements of the 9/11 Act. TSA will continue collaboration with ICAO, the European Commission, and other international stakeholders to harmonize air cargo security standards and advance the supply chain screening. Further, TSA will phase implementation of a program for pre-departure data collection and risk assessment of inbound air cargo on passenger and all cargo carriers.

Air Cargo Inspectors and Proprietary Canine Program: \$73.7 million:¹

TSA Transportation Security Inspectors-Cargo (TSI-Cs) perform compliance inspections, including special emphasis inspections, focused inspections, air cargo strikes (weeklong compliance enforcement surges focused on IACs, air carriers, and CCSFs within a single metropolitan area), investigations and tests of air carriers and IACs. TSA TSI-Cs also perform educational outreach to assist air carriers and IACs in complying with air cargo security mandates. TSI-Cs are located at 121 airports with high cargo volumes in the United States.

Air Cargo Inspectors enforce statutory and regulatory requirements and provide guidance to industry on securing air cargo. Inspectors ensure that air carriers (passenger and all-cargo) and indirect air carriers meet their operational responsibility by implementing the security requirements issued by TSA. This includes maintaining a TSA-approved security program that describes the security policies, procedures, and systems that must be implemented in order to comply with TSA security requirements. These requirements include measures related to the acceptance, handling, and inspection of cargo; training of employees in security and cargo inspection procedures; testing employee proficiency in cargo inspection; and access to cargo areas and aircraft.

¹ Of the \$73.7 million, \$15.6 million is allocated for the TSA Proprietary Canine Program. A more thorough description of Canine-Program related activities is included in the discussion under NEDCTP in the following section.

TSA inspectors carry out planned and random inspections of foreign and domestic air carriers and IACs. In addition, inspectors conduct monthly cargo strikes (week-long compliance exercises in a single metropolitan area) at airports and IAC facilities. TSA also promotes the full compliance with security requirements through outreach programs and collaboration with industry.

In FY 2010, there was a significant decrease in the number of cargo facilities ranked either high- or medium-risk. In addition, there was an overall lower average risk score among all air cargo facilities.

In FY 2010, TSA was authorized to hire an additional 50 TSI-Cs to augment the current staffing level and increase the number of inspections at domestic high cargo volume, high-risk airports and to oversee the CCSP and industry compliance with the 100-percent air cargo screening mandate. At the end of FY 2010, TSA's total allocation of Cargo Inspectors is 500 (not including canine handlers). In addition, TSA employs ten international air cargo inspectors who assess international airports and facilities. In FY 2011, the additional TSI-Cs will provide important coverage to over 1,140 current CCSFs and unlimited prospective CCSFs based upon massive outreach efforts.

The FY 2011 Compliance Work Plan (CWP) outlines goals for inspecting regulated entities based upon risk at the station level, in addition to the minimum entity inspection requirements. TSA calculates risk scores for airlines (which includes both passenger and all-cargo), IACs, and CCSFs. Risk scores will be utilized in FYs 2011 and 2012 to focus Inspector time during all field activities, including Cargo Strikes, Special Emphasis Inspections (SEIs) and testing. At a high-level, TSI-Cs conduct inspections based on following risk schema:

- Previous inspection and test results;
- Previous investigation/non-compliance history;
- Operation volumes; and
- Intelligence and other special considerations.

International Cargo Inspections: In addition to domestic inspections, TSA has developed and begun implementation of a strategy for 100 percent screening for international inbound cargo. TSA developed a process for the National Cargo Security Program's (NCSP) recognition and will assess and declare that other nation's cargo security programs are security-comparable to ours. TSA piloted the NCSP process through re-assessment of four legacy recognized programs. TSA has conducted a two-month pilot with CBP to explore the feasibility of collecting advance information on inbound air cargo by utilizing CBP's ATS.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted more than 55,000 regulatory inspections and special emphasis inspections;
- Began a major revision of the Full All-Cargo AOSSP by way of inspections and information exchanges with industry, inspectors and other TSA regulatory authorities;
- Established the first TSA-CBP Liaison at the CBP National Targeting Center for Cargo (NTC-C);
- Developed a Cargo Training Lab to better train TSI-Cs in overseeing air cargo screening;
- TSI canine teams screened 308 million pounds of cargo in FY 2010; and

- Conducted Advanced Training with 74 TSI canine teams.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Notify industry of all cargo security requirements and enforce the 100 percent screening effort for domestic cargo;
- Provide regulatory compliance oversight of 225 domestic and foreign air carriers and aircraft operators, 4,100 IACs (at more than 10,000 facilities), and approximately 500 CCSF shippers and independent cargo screening facilities;
- Continue downward trend of the number of cargo facilities ranked either high- or medium-risk based targeted compliance efforts;
- Enhance air cargo screening testing by Inspectors; and
- Advance training for Cargo Inspectors

In FY 2012, TSA plans to achieve 100 percent system-wide screening for air cargo on passenger aircraft uplifted from U.S. locations and LPD airports inbound to the United States.

National Explosives Detection Canine Training Program (NEDCTP): \$15.2 million

Canines provide a valuable tool to assist in the screening of air cargo. TSA has funded 518 local law enforcement officer-led (LEO) canine teams at 78 airports. LEO teams spend a portion of their time in a cargo environment and associated facilities. In addition, TSA was funded for 170 additional cargo specific canine teams, split between LEO canine teams and proprietary (Federal handler) teams led by TSA cargo inspectors. The proprietary canine teams screen air cargo at 20 domestic airports with the greatest volume of passenger air cargo. The teams focus their efforts on screening large, bulk configurations as well as individual cargo pieces when appropriate. The full complement of 170 TSA canine teams has provided and continues to provide considerable screening capabilities for air cargo and continue to assist in maintaining the 100 percent screening of all passenger air cargo.

Projected FY 2012 Funded Canine Teams				
<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Legacy Aviation</u>	<u>Proprietary</u>	<u>Mass Transit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Base Funding	468	45	117	630
Supplemental	50	120		170
FY 2011 Enhancement		100		100
Total	518	265	117	900

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Deployed an additional 35 TSA proprietary canine teams transitioned from current legacy (state/local) teams.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Completed Phase IV Cargo Assessment. Program awaiting Final Report to determine the capability of explosives detection canines in certain cargo configurations;
- Continued deployment of 120 TSA Proprietary Canine Teams; and
- Conduct Third Party Canine Pilot to assess the efficacy of and determine the operational and programmatic requirements for the screening of air cargo by commercial canine providers.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to continue to train the TSA Proprietary teams to ensure that they maintain their proficiency in the field including assessing whether or not a recommendation should be made for the Third Party Canine Pilot. .

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
General Aviation - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: GENERAL AVIATION FEES

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	\$6
2011 C.R.
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services
2012 Program Change
2012 Request

Per P.L. 111-83, beginning in FY 2010, this fee was moved from the Aviation Security to the TTAC appropriation and FY 2011 and FY 2012 information can be found under that appropriation.

This offsetting collection supports General Aviation (GA) flights into Reagan National (DCA) as provided by the Vision 100 Act. TSA levies a \$15 fee for each person onboard the flight for security threat assessments and flight authorization services. In addition, a \$296 fee per roundtrip is charged to flight operators for the screening personnel and equipment used to support such flights at DCA. These fee collections cover program costs associated with the legislated mandate requiring the establishment of a security program to allow GA flights into and out of DCA.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Indirect Air Cargo - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: INDIRECT AIR CARGO FEES

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	3	1	\$816
2011 C.R.
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services
2012 Program Change
2012 Request

Per P.L. 111-83, beginning in FY 2010, this fee was moved from the Aviation Security to the TTAC appropriation and FY 2011 and FY 2012 information can be found under that appropriation.

This provides for the security fee collections supporting security threat assessments of security workers in the air cargo supply chain. TSA levies a fee to offset costs of the assessments and program management costs. This fee is collected in accordance with the Final Rule on Air Cargo Security Requirements and as authorized by the FY 2004 DHS Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-90).

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Aviation Passenger Security - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

FEE: AVIATION PASSENGER SECURITY FEE *(not including the Aviation Security Capital Fund)*

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount*
FY 2010 Actual	1,557,946
2011 C.R.	1,701,560
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0
2012 Current Services	1,701,560
2012 Program Change	589,940
2012 Request	2,291,500

**Although the Aviation Security Passenger Security fee includes \$250 million set aside for the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), for display purposes it is not included above. The funding and display of the ASCF is provided separately.*

TSA proposes a restructuring of the airline security passenger fee for a total of \$2.3 billion, which will provide further offsets toward recovering costs for federal aviation security operations. This is an increase of \$589.9 million over FY 2011 assuming six months of collections in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA proposes a provision that will restructure the September 11th Passenger Security Fee. Under the FY 2011 fee structure, passengers pay \$2.50 per enplanement for a maximum of \$5.00 per one-way trip and \$10 per round trip. The FY 2012 Budget proposes a \$1.50 increase in the passenger fee beginning in the third quarter of FY 2012 to \$4.00 per enplanement for a maximum of \$8.00 per one way and \$16 per round trip. Since the security fee was established in 2002, it has not been adjusted for inflation or increased costs of providing security for the traveling public. A statutory cap on the fee set nine years ago, combined with limited discretionary resources, severely limits the TSA’s flexibility to meet its increasing aviation costs. Increasing the fee better aligns the fee with the costs associated with providing passenger security operations.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Aviation Security Infrastructure - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

FEE: AVIATION SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE FEE (ASIF – Air Carrier Fee)

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	282,144
2011 C.R.	420,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0
2012 Current Services	420,000
2012 Program Change	0
2012 Request	420,000

TSA proposes a total of \$420 million in the Aviation Security Infrastructure fee collections for federal aviation security operations.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2002, the Air Carrier Fee was assessed on the basis of an air carrier's 2000 passenger and property screening costs. In its 2005 report on this fee, GAO determined that the air carriers should be paying annual fees of \$425 to \$471 million compared with the \$315 million they had been paying. TSA utilized GAO's methodology as the basis to determine total industry costs for passenger and property screening. Choosing the mid-point of this range resulted in an annual fee collection of \$448 million. In June 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals required TSA to decrease the overall limit of the fee. TSA determined that the new overall limit is \$420 million.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Aviation Security Capital Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: AVIATION SECURITY CAPITAL FUND

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	128,798
2011 C.R.	250,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0
2012 Current Services	250,000
2012 Program Change
2012 Request	250,000

The Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF) was extended by the 9/11 Bill and is authorized through 2028. The ASCF supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Advanced Imaging Technology

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR)
Goal & Objective: Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

PPA: Screener Personnel, Compensation and Benefits (PC&B)
Screener Training and Other
Checkpoint Support
Airport Management and Support

Program Increase: Positions: 535, FTE: 268, Dollars: \$75.8 million

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							57,944	53,085	\$4,148,903
Program Increase – Screener PC&B							510	255	16,102
Program Increase – Screener Training & Other							0	0	3,861
Program Increase – Checkpoint Support							0	0	53,808
Program Increase – Airport Mgmt & Support							25	13	2,030
Total Request	52,003	46,296	\$3,941,186	52,003	51,303	\$4,199,648	58,479	53,353	\$4,224,704

Description of Item

This initiative is for a total increase of \$82 million for Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), of which \$75.8 million is in the Aviation Security Appropriation and \$6.2 million is in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation. This funding will be used to purchase an additional 200 AIT units above the 75 units in the Checkpoint Support base, bringing the total number of AITs to 1,275. In addition to the AIT units, this request includes an increase of 510 TSOs and 25 Federal Security Director staff to support the deployment of the 200 AIT units, as well as TSO support costs (e.g., supplies/consumables, training).

Justification

The increase of \$75.8 million is requested to maintain the acceleration of AIT deployment. Continuing to increase AIT deployments while ensuring privacy safeguards are in place is critical to address the current threat by safely screening passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats, including weapons, explosives, and other objects concealed under layers of clothing. TSA continues to expand the use of AIT systems and is currently testing Automatic Target Recognition (ATR) software that will reduce privacy concerns and increase throughput. ATR software for the millimeter wave systems is currently undergoing field testing and should be available for implementation on current TSA millimeter wave AITs in the summer of 2011. TSA has been working with the backscatter vendor to develop and test a similar ATR software and has several other vendor systems undergoing evaluation. TSA is also working with vendors to develop a reduced footprint AIT, which will be deployable to an even wider selection of airport checkpoints. The staffing increase is necessary to successfully operate the AIT machines without diminishing the current allocation of resources. Additional TSOs will provide divestiture information, operate the machines, and perform resolution screening at the checkpoint. TSA's request reflects an expected average AIT staffing requirement.

Impact on Performance

Terrorists have demonstrated their intent at striking aviation. An increase of \$75.8 million for 200 AIT units – in addition to the AITs funded in the base – will add more effective and consistent levels of protection against acts of aggression and will reduce the risk to the traveling public.

AIT screens passengers for concealed weapons (metal and nonmetal), explosives, and other prohibited items, and is the most effective passenger screening technology currently available. This deployment will support screening of 80 percent of all air passengers.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Enhancement of Behavioral Detection Officers

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Goal(s) & Objective(s): Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

PPA: Screener PC&B
Screener Training and Other
Airport Management and Support

Program Increase: Positions 350 FTE 175 Dollars: \$18.3 million

Funding Profile:

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							57,275	52,320	\$3,843,666
Program Increase – Screener PC&B							350	175	14,224
Program Increase – Screener Training and Other									3,500
Program Increase – Airport Management and Support									575
Total Request	51,938	46,527	3,447,699	55,931	50,120	3,652,729	57,625	52,495	\$3,849,166

Description of Item

This initiative is for a total increase of \$21.9 million for 350 FTP/ 175 FTE new Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs), of which \$18.3 million is in the Aviation Security Appropriation and \$3.6 million is in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation. This initiative will expand TSA’s Screening of Passengers by Observation Technique (SPOT) program.

Justification

TSA’s SPOT program is a behavior and analysis program in which personnel are trained to identify anomalous behaviors that deviate from an established environmental baseline. SPOT personnel are known as BDOs who observe the security checkpoint to identify passengers that

are emphasizing non-verbal, potentially high-risk behaviors. In FY 2010, SPOT referred 50,172 passengers for additional screening resulting in 3,569 law enforcement officer calls yielding 314 arrests.

The current SPOT program is comprised of approximately 3,000 BDOs at 161 airports. BDOs serve as an additional layer of security in airports by providing a non-intrusive means of identifying individuals who may pose a risk of terrorism or criminal activity. The requested additional BDOs will be allocated based on risk to both small airports and larger airports.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

Terrorists have demonstrated their intent to strike aviation. An increase of \$18.3 million for 350 additional BDO positions will add more effective and consistent levels of protection at the Nation's airports and will reduce the risk to the traveling public.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Goal(s) & Objective(s): Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

PPA: Screener PC&B
Screener Training and Other
Airport Management and Support

Program Increase: Positions 331 FTE 166 Dollars: \$23.5 million

Funding Profile:

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							4,553	4,382	\$918,628
Program Increase – Aviation Regulation							331	166	\$22,945
Program Increase – Airport Management and Support							0	0	\$564
Total Request	3,600	3,341	\$713,030	4,428	4,065	\$852,493	4,919	4,548	\$942,137

Description of Item

This initiative is for a total increase of \$26.8 million to fund an additional 12 multi-modal Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, of which \$23.5 million is in Aviation Security Appropriation and \$3.3 million is in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation. TSA formed dedicated VIPR teams in FY 2008, as requested in the FY 2008 Budget Amendment. In FY 2010, TSA expanded inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts.

Justification

VIPR teams provide a tool with unique capabilities for use within the transportation system. VIPR teams may also augment transportation security during periods of heightened threat. The additional requested positions and associated resources will enable TSA to enhance the nationwide footprint for VIPR operations and enhance capability to:

- Deploy teams to cover high-risk transportation infrastructure, address intelligence-driven threats or support special event operations within various transportation sectors; and
- Supplement local mass transit agency security capabilities in response to a specific intelligence-driven threat or incident.

Impact on Performance

Terrorists have demonstrated their intent to strike the transportation sector. An increase of \$26.8 million for 12 additional multi-modal VIPR teams will add more effective and consistent levels of protection against acts of aggression and will reduce the risk to the traveling public. The requested additional VIPR teams will give TSA the ability to significantly increase the number of annual deployments and further mitigate risk in the transportation sector.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 4: Screening Technology Maintenance

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Goal & Objective: Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

PPA: Screening Technology Maintenance

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0 Dollars \$-17.6 million

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$349,865
Program Decrease							-	-	-17,600
Total Request	-	-	\$298,637	-	-	316,625	-	-	\$332,265

Description of Item

The FY 2012 Request reflects a \$17.6 million base reduction to the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA. TSA will reduce Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance by \$3.6 million and Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance by \$14.0 million.

Justification

In support of the QHSR Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations, TSA proposes to reduce the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA by \$17.6 million in FY 2012. The FY 2012 requested level will adequately fund the maintenance of all deployed screening equipment. This reduction can be absorbed given that, with the procurement of new technologies, TSA benefitted from the extension of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) maintenance warranties from 12 to 24 months, creating efficiencies that can be used to fulfill other programmatic needs.

Impact on Performance

The proposed reduction will not impact the necessary levels of maintenance or security.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Justification of Proposed Changes in Aviation Security
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$5,401,165,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed 4,316,308,000 shall be for screening operations, of which \$605,003,000 shall be available for explosives detection systems; and not to exceed \$1,084,857,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: Provided further, That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems, \$272,738,000 shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems: Provided further, That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: Provided further, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: Provided further, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2012, so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$2,689,665,000: Provided further, That any security service fees collected in excess of the amount made available under this heading shall become available during fiscal year 2013: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, the share of the cost of the Federal Government for a project shall not exceed 90 percent, and any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established [all funding provided] by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be distributed in any manner deemed necessary to ensure aviation security: Provided further, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General and Assistant Attorneys General and the United States Attorneys[attorneys]; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Change:

Current law requires that the first \$250,000,000 derived from passenger and air carrier security fees in each of fiscal years 2004 through 2028 be deposited in an Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF) to be available for grants to airport sponsors for airport security improvement projects, including projects to enable TSA to deploy explosives detection systems (EDS) at airports. This proposal would permit the ASCF to be used additionally for TSA to procure and install EDS equipment, including to replace EDS equipment originally installed in conjunction with projects funded by the ASCF that has reached the end of its anticipated useful life.

Required funding for most of the security improvement projects currently under consideration or identified for CAT X and CAT I airports is expected to be obligated using FY11 and prior year available funds. While additional projects may be developed for consideration, TSA has not received security improvement project funding agreement applications for other CAT X or CAT I projects.

A critical need exists, on the other hand, for TSA to procure and install large quantities of the EDS equipment itself, in order to replace aging and less up-to-date security technologies. TSA currently has approximately 2,000 EDS units deployed nationwide. By 2013, almost half of those units will have reached the end of the anticipated useful life of 10 years.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration

Aviation Security ^{1/}

FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u> ^{2/ & 3/}	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual ⁴	54,125	48,477	4,881,571
2011 Continuing Resolution ⁵	58,319	52,269	5,214,040
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	17	1,366	25,717
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from Aviation to Support	(65)	(63)	(12,926)
Transfer to Aviation from Support	4	4	407
Transfer to Aviation from Surface	13	12	2,080
Transfer to Aviation from Federal Air Marshal Service	33	32	5,058
Total Transfers	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(5,381)</u>
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	49	47	-
GSA Rent.....			1,661
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....			22,213
Other Adjustments to Base.....	1,365	1,008	135,002
Total Increases	<u>1,414</u>	<u>1,055</u>	<u>158,876</u>
Decreases			
Management Efficiencies			(6,790)
Administrative Savings Initiative ⁶	-	-	(61,432)
Operational Support Reduction			(23,874)
Total Decreases	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(92,096)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	<u>1,416</u>	<u>2,406</u>	<u>87,116</u>
2012 Current Services	59,735	54,675	5,301,156
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Advanced Imaging Technology	535	268	75,801
Increase of Behavior Detection Officers	350	175	18,299
Increase Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response	331	166	23,509
Screening Technology Maintenance Reduction	-	-	(17,600)
Total Program Changes	1,216	609	100,009
2012 Request	60,951	55,284	5,401,165
2011 to 2012 Total Change	2,632	3,015	187,125

¹ This chart reflects discretionary funding only. The FY 2011 and FY 2012 mandatory funding of \$250 million is not included.

² The FY 2011 Aviation appropriation reflects a 300 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 300 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

³ The FY 2012 Aviation appropriation reflects a 202 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 502 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

⁴ This amount does not include American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) resources of \$424.1 million.

⁵ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

⁶ A total of \$61.432M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual ¹	54,125	48,477	\$4,881,571
FY 2011 C.R.	58,319	52,269	\$5,214,040
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base	17	1,366	25,717
Transfers	(15)	(15)	(5,381)
Increases	1,414	1,055	158,876
Decreases	---	---	(92,096)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,416	2,406	87,116
2012 Current Services	59,735	54,675	\$5,301,156
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	1,216	609	100,009
2012 Total Request	60,951	55,284	\$5,401,165
2011 to 2012 Total Change	2,632	3,015	187,125

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE 2/	Amount	Pos.	FTE 3/	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Screening Partnership Program	---	---	\$139,643	---	---	4,550	---	---	---	---	---	\$144,193	---	---	\$4,550
2 Passenger & Baggage Screening PC&B	52,871	47,224	\$2,880,209	1,267	2,075	149,958	860	430	30,326	54,998	49,729	3,060,493	2,127	2,505	180,284
3 Screener Training and Other	56	55	\$238,693	---	(8)	6,472	---	---	7,361	56	47	252,526	---	(8)	13,833
4 Checkpoint Support	56	54	\$256,143	8	7	(55,858)	---	---	53,808	64	61	254,093	8	7	(2,050)
5 EDS Procurement and Installation	122	116	\$390,260	(2)	(2)	(117,522)	---	---	---	120	114	272,738	(2)	(2)	(117,522)
6 Screening Technology Maintenance & Utilities	---	---	\$316,625	---	---	33,240	---	---	(17,600)	---	---	332,265	---	---	15,640
7 Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,424	1,234	\$318,666	48	184	31,628	331	166	22,945	1,803	1,574	373,239	379	350	54,573
8 Airport Management and Support	3,004	2,841	\$533,827	77	133	34,507	25	13	3,169	3,106	2,987	571,503	102	146	37,676
9 FIDO and Flight Crew Training	30	29	\$25,148	14	13	313	---	---	---	44	42	25,461	14	13	313
10 Air Cargo	756	726	\$114,826	4	4	(172)	---	---	---	760	730	114,654	4	4	(172)
Total	58,319	52,269	\$5,214,040	1,416	2,406	\$87,116	1,216	609	\$100,009	60,951	55,284	\$5,401,165	2,632	3,015	\$187,125

¹ Does not include American Recovery and Reinvestment Act resources. See table depicted below.
² The FY 11 Aviation appropriation reflects a 300 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 300 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.
³ The FY 12 Aviation appropriation reflects a 202 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 502 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 President's Budget		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Program Change		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Checkpoint Support	0	170,500								
EDS Procurement and Installation	0	253,600								
Total	---	\$424,100								

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Defense - AFRICOM	1	1	\$84	---	---	\$200	---	---	\$250	---	---	50
Department of Homeland Security - Nat'l Protection & Program Dir.	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$275	---	---	\$275	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security - Office of Health Affairs	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$40	---	---	\$225	---	---	185
Department of State - Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$275	---	---	\$275	---	---	---
Department of State International Affairs	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$250	---	---	\$250	---	---	---
Department of Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration	1	1	\$113	---	---	\$475	---	---	\$475	---	---	---
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$150	---	---	\$50	---	---	(100)
Organization of American States (OAS)	---	---	\$6	---	---	\$300	---	---	\$250	---	---	(50)
Department of State International Affairs (Yemen)	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
Department of State International Affairs (Afghanistan)	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security - Office of Ops Coord & Plan	2	2	\$209	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security - Recov. Account & Transparency	1	1	\$88	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
Transport Canada	---	---	\$758	---	---	\$1,000	---	---	\$1,000	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	5	5	1,258	---	---	2,965	---	---	3,050	---	---	85

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Screening PC&B	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
Checkpoint Support	1	1	88	---	---	40	---	---	225	---	---	185
EDS Procurement / Installation	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
Operations Integration	---	---	758	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aviation Regulation	2	2	203	---	---	1,925	---	---	1,825	---	---	(100)
Airport Management	2	2	209	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	5	5	1,258	---	---	2,965	---	---	3,050	---	---	85

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 1/ Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 2/ Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$1,944,312	\$2,058,596	\$2,194,119	\$135,523
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$230,063	\$238,124	\$252,966	14,842
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$297,196	\$309,385	\$330,471	21,086
11.8 Special Service Pay	\$576	\$735	\$735	---
12.1 Benefits	\$844,828	\$895,034	\$954,516	59,482
13.0 Benefits - former	\$546	\$500	\$500	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$3,317,521	\$3,502,374	\$3,733,307	\$230,933
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	70,617	\$69,852	70,938	1,086
22.0 Transportation of things	1,651	\$20,195	7,594	(12,601)
23.1 GSA rent	93,335	\$118,631	130,150	11,519
23.2 Other rent	12,417	\$12,848	12,540	(308)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	10,176	\$12,362	11,573	(789)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,014	\$977	955	(22)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	793,346	\$294,453	245,644	(48,809)
25.2 Other services	311,710	\$557,711	450,635	(107,076)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	31,840	\$34,343	36,946	2,603
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	12,200	\$16,082	16,532	450
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	158	\$290	395	105
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	287,819	\$309,984	329,122	19,138
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	1,633	\$0	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	59,151	\$68,600	83,959	15,359
31.0 Equipment	345,144	\$351,404	419,731	68,327
32.0 Land & structures	3,402	\$10,181	16,556	6,375
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	79,239	\$82,150	82,985	835
42.0 Indemnity	1,603	\$1,603	1,603	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	2,116,455	1,961,666	1,917,858	(\$43,808)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$5,433,976	\$5,464,040	\$5,651,165	\$187,125
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,032,175)	(1,077,525)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,077,525	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	46	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$5,479,372	\$4,386,515	\$5,651,165	\$1,264,650

1/ The FY 10 actuals do not include \$493,000 in obligations from the TSA Appropriations Account.

The FY10 actuals do include American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) resources of \$424.1 million.

2/ The FY12 Aviation appropriation reflects a change of (\$10) million in object class 25.2 and \$10 million in object class 25.1 from those presented in MAX.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	75	86	86	---
L Band	17	17	17	---
K Band	485	545	545	---
J Band	931	981	1,018	37
I Band	1,763	2,038	2,183	145
H Band	2,056	2,057	2,245	188
G Band	6,050	6,759	7,080	321
F Band	9,106	10,198	10,519	321
E Band	26,522	26,455	27,786	1,331
D Band	7,123	9,181	9,470	289
C Band	---	2	2	---
Total Permanent Positions	54,128	58,319	60,951	2,632
Unfilled Positions EOY	4,754	5,249	---	(5,249)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	49,374	53,070	60,951	7,881
FTE	48,478	52,269	55,284	3,015
Headquarters	744	779	841	62
U.S. Field	53,284	57,366	59,936	2,570
Foreign Field	100	174	174	---
Total Permanent Positions	54,128	58,319	60,951	2,632
Average ES Salary	\$ 157,085	\$ 159,284	\$ 162,948	\$ 3,664
Average Salary, Banded Positions	\$ 42,285	\$ 42,877	\$ 43,863	\$ 986
Average Band	E	E	E	---

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

EDS/ETD PROCUREMENT AND INSTALLATION AVIATION SECURITY

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2012 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program's Name
Initiative #1 Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP)	\$745,129	\$0	\$745,129	Aviation Security	EDS / ETD Purchase and Install Screening Technology Maintenance
Initiative #2 Passenger Screening Program (PSP)	\$ 318,741	\$0	\$ 318,741	Aviation Security	Checkpoint Support Screening Technology Maintenance
Total Non-IT Investment	\$1,063,870	\$0	\$1,063,870		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$1,063,870	\$0	\$1,063,870		

INITIATIVE #1

TSA – ELECTRONIC BAGGAGE SCREENING PROGRAM (EBSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) implements a national checked-baggage screening system to protect against criminal and terrorist threats, while minimizing transportation industry and traveling public burdens. TSA provides life-cycle procurement, deployment, integration, and maintenance of security equipment at over 450 U.S. airports. This program includes: (1) maintaining first generation Explosives Detection Systems (EDS), and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) devices deployed after 9/11; (2) improving efficiency and effectiveness by acquiring and deploying next generation inline explosives detection technology, and by relocating lobby equipment at some airports; and (3) Efforts to establish operational, functional, performance and integration requirements for TSA security screening equipment.

While the Congressionally-mandated requirement for 100 percent screening of aviation-checked baggage by electronic or other approved means has been achieved, the program must continue to

research, evaluate, and deploy refinements to EDS and ETD technology and associated systems, that allow for improvements in: (1) throughput (checked bags per hour), (2) false alarm rate, (3) system availability, and (4) total cost of ownership for baggage screening (cost per checked bag). Equipment must be also be relocated from airport lobby areas to baggage room areas.

The following programs are funded under EBSP:

a) Operation Integration (OI): TSA analyzes integration of new technologies into existing systems to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability before full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment in the field in a variety of environmental conditions. The division conducts:

- Operational test and evaluation as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA
- Pilots, demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization

2. Significant Changes

TSA is reducing the EDS Procurement and Installation base in FY 2012 by \$84 million. This reduction will not impact current levels of checked baggage screening or aviation security.

3. Project Schedule

	Fiscal Quarter and Year				Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Project Start	Project Complete		
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan	N/A	N/A	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	2,654,187	2,324,347
(FY02-FY07) Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Q1 2002	Q4 2008	691,940	647,415
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, and tech management utilizing final strategic	N/A	N/A	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	536,210	528,588

plan						
(FY08) Perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan	N/A	N/A	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	222,000	214,715
(FY09) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	N/A	N/A	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	101,630	70,996
(FY09) LOI/OTA	N/A	N/A	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	282,500	257,266
(FY09) EDS Purchase and Install	N/A	N/A	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	146,600	141,486
(FY09) Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	251,788	251,008
(FY10) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	N/A	N/A	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	191,648	61,080
(FY10) Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	259,425	231,363
(FY10) Purchase and Install	N/A	N/A	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	170,700	88,066
(FY10) LOI/OTA	N/A	N/A	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	223,600	201,301
(FY10 Carryover) Purchase and Install	N/A	N/A	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	188,300	
(FY10 Carryover) LOI/OTA	N/A	N/A	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	219,700	
(FY11) LOI/OTA	N/A	N/A	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	262,440	
(FY11) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	N/A	N/A	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	59,898	
(FY11) EDS Purchase and Install	N/A	N/A	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	286,194	
(FY11) Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	238,675	
(FY12) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	N/A	N/A	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	97,785	
(FY12) LOI/OTA	N/A	N/A	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	125,000	
(FY12) EDS Purchase and Install	N/A	N/A	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	268,225	
(FY12) Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	253,667	
Total					\$ 7,732,112	\$ 5,017,631

*FY02 – FY12 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY12 excludes Surface and Cargo

**4. Schedule of Project Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Projects (Appropriation: Aviation Security)	Prior	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Program initiation (MNS, draft ConOps); Deployed NEXGEN units; Deployed LOI systems; Developed Strategic Program Plan; Deployed NEXGEN to improve system detection capabilities and improve throughput; Expedited EDS deployment in accordance with Strategic Plan; Deployed LOI systems; Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule	4,886,855				4,886,855
Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.		1,253,373			1,253,373
Perform program management in			847,207		847,207

accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan, and for Recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.					
Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan, and for Recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.				744,677	744,677
Total Project Expenditures	4,886,855	1,253,373	847,207	744,677	7,732,112

*FY02 – FY12 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY12 excludes Surface and Cargo

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Description of Milestone	Initial Total Cost (\$mil)	Planned Total Cost (\$mil)	Actual Total Cost (\$mil)	Explanation of Difference Between Current and Previous Estimate
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan. Maintained equipment	3,346,127	3,346,127	2,971,762	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, tech management , and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan	758,210	758,210	743,303	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY09) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.	782,518	782,518	720,756	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY10) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.	1,253,373	1,253,373	581,810	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY11) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan and for recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.	847,207	847,207		

(FY12) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan and for recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing final strategic plan.	744,677	744,677		
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*FY02 – FY12 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY12 excludes Surface and Cargo

6. Method of Performance

EBSP is a twenty year program. Expenditures are approved based on an overall strategic plan that is submitted to Congress annually. Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- 100 percent electronic screening of checked baggage for explosives at all commercial airports nationwide
- Percent of checked bags screened with electronic detection systems (EDS) that maximize security effectiveness and efficiency
- Cost per bag screened
- Operational availability of baggage screening equipment

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2011	FY 2012
EDS/ETD Purchase & Install	608,984	491,462
Screening Technology Maintenance [& Utilities]	238,675	253,667
Total	847,659	745,129

*FY02 – FY12 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY12 excludes Surface and Cargo

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71) which requires screening of checked baggage by EDS.

Initiative #2

TSA – PASSENGER SCREENING PROGRAM (PSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Passenger Screening Program (PSP) serves as the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Program Management Office responsible for aviation checkpoint security equipment for federalized airports. PSP's mission is to provide technologies that assist Transportation Security Officers in denying entry to potential threats directed against the air transportation network. PSP's mission aligns to TSA's mission of protecting the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce and the DHS mission of Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, by embodying two associated goals into program operations: Preventing Terrorist Attacks and Managing Risks to Critical Infrastructure. PSP protects the travelling public and adapts to evolving security conditions by identifying and evaluating risks to passenger screening checkpoints and mitigating threats to infrastructure including terminals, aircraft and checkpoints. PSP consists of three security technology portfolios: people screening technologies, carry-on screening technologies and layered security technologies. Each portfolio consists of subordinate security technology projects that focus on specific threat mitigation systems. PSP-managed technologies screen over two million passengers and their carry-on items for weapons, explosives and prohibited items at over 450 airports nationwide each day. Program objectives include increasing detection, limiting false alarms, enhancing efficiency, consolidating equipment footprint and centralizing results monitoring to support checkpoint staffing reductions. To realize these goals, PSP is moving from independently-functioning technologies to optimized, integrated technologies that are easier to upgrade via software upgrades. The system-of-systems security architecture will enable TSA to address both known vulnerabilities and emerging threats in the most comprehensive manner possible. PSP balances its duties with considerations such as passenger privacy, dignity, safety, and health, while maintaining affordability, deployment, maintenance and other life cycle issues. Accomplishments include the replacement of legacy systems with Enhanced Metal Detectors and Threat Image Protection Ready X-ray systems, expanded use of Explosives Trace Detectors and the deployment of emerging technologies such as Advanced Technology X-ray systems, Bottled Liquids Scanners, Chemical Analysis Detectors and Advanced Imaging Technology.

2. Significant Changes

A reduction in the amount of AITs planned to be purchased in FY 2012, as compared to the FY 2011 plan.

Projects	Fiscal Quarter and Year		Estimated Completion Cost	Total Project Cost
	Project Start	Project Complete		
Transfer from FAA (FY 2001)	1st Qtr FY2002	1st Qtr FY2002	\$ -	\$ -
Planning and Testing (FY 2003)	1st Qtr FY2003	4th Qtr FY2003	\$ 2.000	\$ 2.000
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2003)	1st Qtr FY2003	4th Qtr FY2005	\$ 30.000	\$ 31.326
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2003)	1st Qtr FY2003	4th Qtr FY2003	\$ 10.000	\$ 10.000
Planning and Testing (FY 2004)	1st Qtr FY2004	4th Qtr FY2004	\$ 2.000	\$ 2.000
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2004)	1st Qtr FY2004	4th Qtr FY2004	\$ 30.000	\$ 11.341
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2004)	1st Qtr FY2004	4th Qtr FY2004	\$ 14.200	\$ 14.000
Planning and Testing (FY 2005)	1st Qtr FY2005	4th Qtr FY2005	\$ 2.000	\$ 2.000
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2005)	1st Qtr FY2005	4th Qtr FY2007	\$ 60.517	\$ 51.349
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2005)	1st Qtr FY2005	4th Qtr FY2005	\$ 31.000	\$ 30.046
Planning and Testing (FY 2006)	1st Qtr FY2006	4th Qtr FY2006	\$ 13.416	\$ 13.416
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2006)	1st Qtr FY2006	4th Qtr FY2007	\$ 95.060	\$ 88.734
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2006)	1st Qtr FY2006	4th Qtr FY2006	\$ 35.100	\$ 31.538
Planning and Testing (FY 2007)	1st Qtr FY2007	4th Qtr FY2007	\$ 7.359	\$ 7.359
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2007)	1st Qtr FY2007	4th Qtr FY2008	\$ 114.611	\$ 112.803
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2007)	1st Qtr FY2007	4th Qtr FY2007	\$ 40.000	\$ 38.662
Planning and Testing (FY 2008)	1st Qtr FY2008	4th Qtr FY2008	\$ 8.035	\$ 8.035
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2008)	1st Qtr FY2008	4th Qtr FY2010	\$ 228.248	\$ 198.057
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2008)	1st Qtr FY2008	4th Qtr FY2008	\$ 41.263	\$ 41.220
Planning and Testing (FY 2009)	1st Qtr FY2009	4th Qtr FY2009	\$ 9.350	\$ 9.350
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2009)	1st Qtr FY2009	4th Qtr FY2010	\$ 194.801	\$ 200.429
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2009)	1st Qtr FY2009	4th Qtr FY2010	\$ 48.409	\$ 48.357
Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2009)	1st Qtr FY2009	4th Qtr FY2009	\$ 6.000	\$ 5.105
Planning and Testing (FY 2010)	1st Qtr FY2010	4th Qtr FY2010	\$ 26.326	\$ 21.640
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2010)	1st Qtr FY2010	4th Qtr FY2011	\$ 109.072	\$ 29.185
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2010)	1st Qtr FY2010	4th Qtr FY2011	\$ 63.125	\$ 60.470
Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2010)	1st Qtr FY2010	4th Qtr FY2010	\$ 5.602	\$ 5.185
Procurement and Deployment (FY 2011)	1st Qtr FY2011	4th Qtr FY2011	\$ 232.713	\$ 0.827
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2011)	1st Qtr FY2011	4th Qtr FY2011	\$ 77.950	\$ 0.281
Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2011)	1st Qtr FY2011	4th Qtr FY2011	\$ 9.480	\$ 2.521
Planning and Testing (FY 2012)	1st Qtr FY2012	4th Qtr FY2012	\$ 8.000	\$ -

Procurement and Deployment (FY 2012)	1st Qtr FY2012	4th Qtr FY2012	\$ 222,296	\$ -
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY 2012)	1st Qtr FY2012	4th Qtr FY2012	\$ 78,598	\$ -
Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2012)	1st Qtr FY2012	4th Qtr FY2012	\$ 9,847	\$ -
TOTAL			\$ 1,866,378	\$ 1,077,238

*Excludes STIP and ASP

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Projects (<i>Appropriation: Aviation Security</i>)	Prior	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Transfer from FAA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Planning and Testing	\$ 44,160	\$ 26,326	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ 78,486
Procurement and Deployment	\$ 753,238	\$ 109,072	\$ 232,713	\$ 222,296	\$1,317,319
Operations and Support (Maintenance)	\$ 219,972	\$ 63,125	\$ 77,950	\$ 78,598	\$ 439,644
Personnel Cost and Benefits	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,602	\$ 9,480	\$ 9,847	\$ 30,929
Total Project Costs	\$ 1,023,370	\$ 204,124	\$ 320,143	\$ 318,741	\$1,866,378

*Excludes STIP and ASP

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Description of Milestone	Planned Total Cost	Actual Total Cost	Explanation of Difference
Procurement and Deployment (FY2006)	95,060	88,733	Program received quantity discount and awards lower than estimate
Procurement and Deployment (FY2008)	228,248	198,057	Funding still planned for obligations

*Excludes STIP and ASP

6. Method of Performance

Expenditures are approved based on an overall strategic plan that is submitted to Congress annually.

Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- Cost per passenger screened
- Availability of fielded screening systems successfully detecting threats at specified levels

**7. Related Annual Funding Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2011	FY 2012
Checkpoint Support*	242,193	240,143
Screening Technology Maintenance [and Utilities]**	77,950	78,598
Total	320,143	318,741

*Excludes STIP and ASP

** Screening technology maintenance and utilities were combined to one PPA in FY 2008

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the ATSA (P.L. 107-71) which requires screening of all passengers and property including carry-on baggage and other articles that will be carried aboard a passenger aircraft.

H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Screening Partnership Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	117	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	153,507	139,565	144,115	4,550
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	2	2	2	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	76	76	76	---
Total		\$153,702	\$139,643	\$144,193	\$4,550
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) allows an airport operator to submit an application to have screening carried out by a qualified private screening company. The contractor must perform under federal oversight and the contracted screeners must perform at the same or at a higher performance levels as federal TSOs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$117	\$0	\$0	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$153,507	\$139,565	\$144,115	\$4,550

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$76	\$76	\$76	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screener PC&B
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$1,567,583	\$1,620,939	1,722,450	\$101,511
11.3	Other than perm	228,982	236,776	251,604	14,828
11.5	Other per comp	270,919	280,140	297,684	17,544
12.1	Benefits	716,557	740,946	787,347	46,401
13.0	Benefits-former	500	500	500	---
21.0	Travel	(2)	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	908	908	908	---
Total		\$2,785,447	\$2,880,209	\$3,060,493	\$180,284
Full Time Equivalents		44,244	47,224	49,729	2,505

PPA Mission Statement

This PPA funds Personnel Compensation and Benefits costs for all Transportation Security Officer (TSO) positions as well as Worker's Compensation Payments

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,784,541	\$2,879,301	\$3,059,585	\$180,284

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 49,729 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes an adjustment to base and a program change for AIT acceleration and additional BDOs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	(\$2)	\$0	\$0	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$908	\$908	\$908	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screener Training and Other
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$5,822	\$5,825	\$5,825	\$0
11.5	Other per comp	250	250	\$250	---
12.1	Benefits	1,553	1,555	\$1,555	---
21.0	Travel	37,566	38,000	38,079	79
22.0	Transportation of things	929	929	\$929	---
23.2	Other rent	335	342	\$342	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	105	105	\$105	---
24.0	Printing	361	361	\$361	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	7,297	7,297	3,086	(4,211)
25.2	Other Services	90,860	108,285	110,865	2,580
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	8,571	8,571	\$8,571	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	7,056	7,056	\$7,056	---
25.6	Medical care	8	8	\$8	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	53	53	\$53	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	39,361	51,499	66,884	15,385
31.0	Equipment	7,866	7,866	\$7,866	---
32.0	Land & Structures	1	1	\$1	---
42.0	Indemnity	690	690	\$690	---
Total		\$208,684	\$238,693	\$252,526	\$13,833
Full Time Equivalents		56	55	47	(8)

PPA Mission Statement

Provides the ATSA mandated and discretionary training to new TSO hires and the recurrent training of the TSO workforce. Provides all the operational support, such as consumables; uniforms; supplies; claims; etc. to maintain the TSO workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$7,625	\$7,630	\$7,630	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 47 FTEs. The FY2012 request transfers 8 FTE to Aviation Regulation.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$37,566	\$38,000	\$38,079	\$79

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes funding for program changes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$929	\$929	\$929	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$335	\$342	\$342	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$105	\$105	\$105	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$361	\$361	\$361	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,297	\$7,297	\$3,086	(\$4,211)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes contractor conversions associated with the tort claims process.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$90,860	\$108,285	\$110,865	\$2,580

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes funding for basic and advanced training in support program increases.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$8,571	\$8,571	\$8,571	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$7,056	\$7,056	\$7,056	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$53	\$53	\$53	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$39,361	\$51,499	\$66,884	\$15,385

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request includes funding related to consumables associated with program increases.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$7,866	\$7,866	\$7,866	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$690	\$690	\$690	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Checkpoint Support
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals ¹	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$4,822	\$7,476	\$7,463	(\$13)
11.3	Other than perm	3	100	100	---
11.5	Other per comp	150	316	315	(1)
12.1	Benefits	1,254	1,972	1,969	(3)
21.0	Travel	558	935	935	---
22.0	Transportation of things	3	16,575	4,000	(12,575)
23.2	Other rent	2,093	1,200	---	(1,200)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	161,877	106,193	87,252	(18,941)
25.2	Other Services	12,201	4,000	4,500	500
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	47	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,596	2,050	2,500	450
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	833	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	211	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	170	95	65	(30)
31.0	Equipment	198,602	115,231	144,994	29,763
Total		\$384,420	\$256,143	\$254,093	(\$2,050)
Full Time Equivalents		45	54	61	7

¹The table above includes American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) funding of \$170.5 million

PPA Mission Statement

The Checkpoint Support PPA provides the resources required to deploy passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening and electronic surveillance equipment. This equipment is a vital component of TSA's efforts to secure our nation's air transportation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$6,229	\$9,864	\$9,847	(\$17)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 61 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes base adjustments of salaries and benefits to other PPAs for resource realignments.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$558	\$935	\$935	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$3	\$16,575	\$4,000	(\$12,575)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects a consolidation of contracts and a lower level of systems in the base to be procured.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$2,093	\$1,200	\$0	(\$1,200)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the purchase of a facility previously rented.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$161,877	\$106,193	\$87,252	(\$18,941)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects a smaller base amount of equipment funded and the change in support services needed to deploy them.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$12,201	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$500

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes funds that will be used to fund multiple Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs).

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$47	\$0	\$0	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$1,596	\$2,050	\$2,500	\$450

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request includes funding for warehouse operations and facilities for security equipment.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$833	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$211	\$0	\$0	\$0

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$170	\$95	\$65	(\$30)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$198,602	\$115,231	\$144,994	\$29,763

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
EDS Procurement and Installation
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals*	2011 C.R.	2012 Request ^{1/}	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$12,122	\$14,789	\$14,020	(\$769)
11.3	Other than perm	175	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	300	779	738	(41)
12.1	Benefits	3,164	3,891	3,689	(202)
21.0	Travel	632	1,500	1,500	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	2,000	2,000	---
23.2	Other rent	998	800	800	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	90	550	550	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	429,281	148,650	111,288	(37,362)
25.2	Other Services	26,495	20,076	20,076	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	145	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	903	4,297	4,297	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,095	1,306	1,306	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	977	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	188	27	27	---
31.0	Equipment	118,187	191,595	112,447	(79,148)
Total		\$595,752	\$390,260	\$272,738	(\$117,522)
Full Time Equivalents		103	116	114	(2)

The FY12 Aviation appropriation reflects a change of (\$10) million in object class 25.2 and \$10 million in object class 25.1 from those presented in MAX.

^{1/}The table above includes American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) funding of \$253.6 million

PPA Mission Statement

EDS/ETD Purchase and Installation is the purchase of electronic baggage screening equipment for deployment and the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in our nation's airports. The deployment of this equipment is a key component of TSA's ability to ensure the security of the air transportation system. Installation is an integral cost associated with the deployment of equipment that enhances the security of our air transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$15,761	\$19,459	\$18,447	(\$1,012)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 114 FTEs. The FY2012 request includes base adjustments of salaries and benefits to other PPAs for resource realignments.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$632	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request has no change.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$998	\$800	\$800	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$90	\$550	\$550	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$429,281	\$148,650	\$111,288	(\$37,362)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes a portion of installation efforts being funded from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF). The FY 2012 request assumes enactment of the legislative proposal that the ASCF will fund equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications in FY 2012.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$26,495	\$20,076	\$20,076	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$145	\$0	\$0	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$903	\$4,297	\$4,297	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$2,095	\$1,306	\$1,306	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$977	\$0	\$0	\$0

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$188	\$27	\$27	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$118,187	\$191,595	\$112,447	(\$79,148)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects plans to purchase equipment with Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF) funding in FY 2012. The request assumes enactment of the legislative proposal that the ASCF will fund equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications in FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Screening Technology Maintenance
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	73	75	75	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	6,736	6,000	---	(6,000)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	4,485	4,997	7,606	2,609
25.2	Other Services	2	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	6	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	281,313	305,547	324,578	19,031
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	445	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	5,575	6	6	---
31.0	Equipment	2	---	---	---
Total		\$298,637	\$316,625	\$332,265	\$15,640
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

Screening Technology Maintenance funds the maintenance of passenger and baggage screening equipment in our Nation's airports. This funding is essential to ensure that all security screening equipment is operationally ready and supportable over its anticipated lifetime.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$73	\$75	\$75	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$6,736	\$6,000	\$0	(\$6,000)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request includes a realignment of utilities resources to the Airport Management and Support PPA.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,485	\$4,997	\$7,606	\$2,609

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes funding for equipment maintenance services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$281,313	\$305,547	\$324,578	\$19,031

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request includes maintenance contracts for checked baggage screening equipment and checkpoint screening equipment.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$5,575	\$6	\$6	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Operation Integration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	58	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	19,388	---	---	---
25.2 Other Services	2	---	---	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	6	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies & materials	1	---	---	---
Total	\$19,455	\$0	\$0	\$0
Full Time Equivalents				---

PPA Mission Statement

Operation Integration supported efforts to develop technology requirements and perform operational integration on new security equipment, including passenger, baggage, and cargo screening equipment, infrastructure security systems and conveyance security technologies. In FY 2011, these program functions were absorbed by other PPAs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$58	\$0	\$0	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$19,388	\$0	\$0	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Aviation Regulation & Other Enforcement
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$99,107	\$115,694	\$146,146	\$30,452
11.3	Other than perm	85	\$85	\$85	---
11.5	Other per comp	8,643	\$9,496	\$12,762	3,266
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	576	\$735	\$735	---
12.1	Benefits	34,182	\$38,898	\$49,438	10,540
13.0	Benefits-former	46	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	11,912	13,000	\$13,284	284
22.0	Transportation of things	87	87	80	(7)
23.1	GSA rent	431	450	665	215
23.2	Other rent	112	115	\$126	11
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	623	695	\$833	138
24.0	Printing	305	305	283	(22)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	6,397	6,500	6,466	(34)
25.2	Other Services	5,089	16,500	\$19,367	2,867
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	13,279	17,500	\$21,524	4,024
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	4	4	\$4	---
25.6	Medical care	30	165	\$270	105
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2	2	\$109	107
26.0	Supplies & materials	3,172	7,500	\$7,802	302
31.0	Equipment	2,244	12,500	\$15,830	3,330
32.0	Land & Structures	---	180	\$180	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	73,131	78,250	\$77,245	(1,005)
42.0	Indemnity	5	5	\$5	---
Total		\$259,462	\$318,666	\$373,239	\$54,573
Full Time Equivalents		1,114	1,224	1,574	350

PPA Mission Statement

The purpose of Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement is to provide activities that ensure that TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the nation's commercial airports. Funding requested under this decision unit supports airport regulation compliance through domestic and international inspections, K-9 units, international outreach programs to ensure alignment and consistency in security requirements of the United States and those of the other nations to ensure transportation system integrity; and reimbursements provided to State and local law enforcement for support provided at commercial airport checkpoints.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$142,639	\$164,908	\$209,166	\$44,258

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 1,889 FTEs. The FY 2012 request reflects program increases and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$11,912	\$13,000	\$13,284	\$284

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$87	\$87	\$80	(\$7)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the net of other adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$431	\$450	\$665	\$215

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$112	\$115	\$126	\$11

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$623	\$695	\$833	\$138

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$305	\$305	\$283	(\$22)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,397	\$6,500	\$6,466	(\$34)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$5,089	\$16,500	\$19,367	\$2,867

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$13,279	\$17,500	\$21,524	\$4,024

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$30	\$165	\$270	\$105

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$2	\$2	\$109	\$107

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$3,172	\$7,500	\$7,802	\$302

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$2,244	\$12,500	\$15,830	\$3,330

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$0	\$180	\$180	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$73,131	\$78,250	\$77,245	(\$1,005)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program increases.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Airport Management & Support
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$200,367	\$232,042	\$235,246	\$3,204
11.3	Other than perm	703	\$900	\$912	12
11.5	Other per comp	10,769	\$11,500	\$11,659	159
12.1	Benefits	70,585	\$88,000	\$90,279	2,279
21.0	Travel	14,040	\$14,250	\$14,531	281
22.0	Transportation of things	560	\$560	\$560	---
23.1	GSA rent	92,804	\$117,410	\$129,316	11,906
23.2	Other rent	8,371	\$10,000	\$11,125	1,125
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2,611	\$5,000	\$10,073	5,073
24.0	Printing	336	\$300	\$300	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	9,600	\$7,175	\$12,803	5,628
25.2	Other Services	12,175	\$9,100	\$9,417	317
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	6,527	\$6,500	\$6,500	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	2,624	\$2,675	\$2,675	---
25.6	Medical care	116	\$115	\$115	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,532	\$1,550	\$1,550	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	6,897	\$7,000	\$7,120	120
31.0	Equipment	9,563	\$9,750	\$10,947	1,197
32.0	Land & Structures	3,388	\$10,000	\$16,375	6,375
Total		\$453,568	\$533,827	\$571,503	\$37,676
Full Time Equivalents		2,227	2,841	2,987	146

PPA Mission Statement

Airport Management and Support provides funding for each Federal Security Director and staff at each hub airport along with the headquarters personnel who direct the policy, analysis, and the administration of aviation screening and airport security. In addition, this PPA supports aviation functions at TSA's Transportation Security Operations Center. These offices and positions are critical to supporting the front-line operations of our TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$282,424	\$332,442	\$338,096	\$5,654

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 2,970 FTEs. The FY 2012 request reflects the program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$14,040	\$14,250	\$14,531	\$281

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$560	\$560	\$560	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$92,804	\$117,410	\$129,316	\$11,906

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$8,371	\$10,000	\$11,125	\$1,125

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$2,611	\$5,000	\$10,073	\$5,073

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$336	\$300	\$300	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,600	\$7,175	\$12,803	\$5,628

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$12,175	\$9,100	\$9,417	\$317

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,527	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$2,624	\$2,675	\$2,675	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$116	\$115	\$115	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1,532	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$6,897	\$7,000	\$7,120	\$120

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b)

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1,532	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$6,897	\$7,000	\$7,120	\$120

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$9,563	\$9,750	\$10,947	\$1,197

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$3,388	\$10,000	\$16,375	\$6,375

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$2,746	\$2,767	\$3,835	\$1,068
11.3	Other than perm	---	\$10	12	2
11.5	Other per comp	463	\$435	594	159
12.1	Benefits	1,199	\$1,181	1,618	437
21.0	Travel	137	\$132	193	61
22.0	Transportation of things	46	\$44	25	(19)
23.2	Other rent	405	\$391	44	(347)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	\$1	1	---
24.0	Printing	1	\$10	10	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	7,744	\$7,459	1,808	(5,651)
25.2	Other Services	7,351	\$7,090	13,612	6,522
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,718	\$1,657	236	(1,421)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,580	\$1,524	1,524	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	2,169	\$2,092	1,674	(418)
31.0	Equipment	369	\$355	275	(80)
Total		\$25,928	\$25,148	\$25,461	\$313
Full Time Equivalents		28	29	42	13

PPA Mission Statement

TSA is provides the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training programs to deputize qualified airline pilots as federal law enforcement officers and to train flight crew members to defend the flight decks and cabins of aircraft against acts of criminal violence or air piracy. This voluntary program provides training in firearms proficiency, self-defense tactics, authorities, and decision-making to defend the cockpit.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,408	\$4,393	\$6,059	\$1,666

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 42 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes an additional 13 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$137	\$132	\$193	\$61

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$46	\$44	\$25	(\$19)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$405	\$391	\$44	(\$347)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$1	\$10	\$10	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,744	\$7,459	\$1,808	(\$5,651)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$7,351	\$7,090	\$13,612	\$6,522

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,718	\$1,657	\$236	(\$1,421)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1,580	\$1,524	\$1,524	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$2,169	\$2,092	\$1,674	(\$418)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$369	\$355	\$275	(\$80)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Air Cargo
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$51,521	\$59,064	\$59,134	\$70
11.3	Other than perm	115	\$253	\$253	---
11.5	Other per comp	5,690	\$6,469	\$6,469	---
12.1	Benefits	16,247	\$18,591	\$18,621	30
21.0	Travel	5,526	\$1,923	\$2,341	418
22.0	Transportation of things	26	\$0	\$0	---
23.1	GSA rent	100	\$771	\$169	(602)
23.2	Other rent	103	\$0	\$103	103
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	11	\$11	\$11	---
24.0	Printing	11	\$1	\$1	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	18,481	\$6,182	\$4,285	(1,897)
25.2	Other Services	3,531	\$3,183	\$3,183	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,551	\$113	\$113	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	5	\$0	\$0	---
25.6	Medical care	4	\$2	\$2	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	411	\$2	\$2	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,536	\$305	\$305	---
31.0	Equipment	8,311	\$14,056	\$13,922	(134)
32.0	Land & Structures	13	\$0	\$0	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,108	\$3,900	\$5,740	1,840
Total		\$119,301	\$114,826	\$114,654	(\$172)
Full Time Equivalents		660	726	730	4

PPA Mission Statement

The Air Cargo program operates through compliance activities, regulatory efforts, outreach initiatives, and technology implementation. TSA uses a threat-based risk management approach based on two threats: 1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and 2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$73,573	\$84,377	\$84,477	\$100

The FY 2012 request reflects increase of \$100,000 from the FY 2012 for 4 new positions from within the base.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$5,526	\$1,923	\$2,341	\$418

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes costs associated with inspections.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$26	\$0	\$0	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$100	\$771	\$169	(\$602)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects an Object Class correction.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$103	\$0	\$103	\$103

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charge	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$11	\$1	\$1	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The printing provides educational materials, training aids, and regulatory guidance.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,481	\$6,182	\$4,285	(\$1,897)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. These services support the Air Cargo Systems development, operation, and support Known Shipper Management System, Indirect Air Carrier Management System and Air Cargo Risk Based Targeting. The FY 2012 request reflects management efficiencies.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$3,531	\$3,183	\$3,183	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,551	\$113	\$113	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$4	\$2	\$2	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$411	\$2	\$2	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,536	\$305	\$305	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$8,311	\$14,056	\$13,922	(\$134)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$6,108	\$3,900	\$5,740	\$1,840

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. Funding supports reimbursable canine cooperative agreements. The FY 2012 request includes a cooperative agreement stipend.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
General Aviation at DCA - Offsetting Fee
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
26.0 | Supplies & materials	6	---	---	---
Total	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection supporting General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 Act. Per P.L. 111-83, beginning in FY 2010, this fee revenue is reported under the Transportation Threat and Credentialing appropriation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Indirect Air Cargo - Offsetting Fee
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$222	---	---	\$0
11.5	Other per comp	12	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	87	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	495	---	---	---
Total		\$816	\$0	\$0	\$0
Full Time Equivalents		1	---	---	---

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$321	\$0	\$0	\$0

Salaries and Benefits included costs for 1 FTEs. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$495	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There are no funds requested for this PPA in FY 2012.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Aviation Security Capital Fund
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	---	37	---	(37)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	128,796	---	11,050	11,050
25.2	Other Services	2	249,912	125,500	(124,412)
31.0	Equipment	---	51	113,450	113,399
Total		\$128,798	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Aviation Security Capital Fund was extended by the 9/11 Bill and is authorized through 2028. The Aviation Security Capital Fund supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$0	\$37	\$0	(\$37)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. In Fy 2012, travel related expenses are paid from the EDS Purchase and Installation PPA.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$128,796	\$0	\$11,050	\$11,050

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request assumes enactment of the legislative proposal that this appropriation will fund equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications in FY 2012. Funding is shifted to Advisory and Assistance Services to fund equipment installation.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$2	\$249,912	\$125,500	(\$124,412)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request assumes enactment of the legislative proposal that this appropriation will fund equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$51	\$113,450	\$113,399

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request assumes enactment of the legislative proposal that this appropriation will fund equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	2010	2011 ^{1/}	2012 ^{2/}
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	49,319	48,478	52,269
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			
Description: Balanced Workforce Follow-on/Conversion	23	-	47
Increase #2:			
Description: Annualizations of prior year increases	10	77	
Increase #3:			
Description: Transfer of Resources from other appropriations to Aviation	-	-	48
Increase #4:			
Description: Realignment of FTE & Other Adjustments to Base	3	28	1,008
Increase #5:			
Program Increases			
FY 10 additional BAO and Air Cargo Inspectors	80	-	-
FY 11 & FY 12 Increase for TSOs	-	2,700	430
FY 11 Canine Team Increase	-	65	-
FY 11 & FY 12 Increase in FSD staff	-	96	13
FY 11 International Security	-	27	-
FY 12 Increase for Law Enforcement Officers	-	-	-
FY 12 Increase for Multi-Modal VIPR			166
Increase #6:			
Description: Technical Adjustment: FY 2011	-	-	1,366
Sub-Total Increases	116	2,993 [✓]	3,078
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:			
Description: Transfer from Aviation to other appropriations	-	(6)	(63)
Sub-Total Decreases	-	(6)	(63)
OTHER			
Other adjustments related to attrition and hiring fluctuations	(957)	804	-
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	48,478	52,269	55,284
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(841)	3,791	3,015

¹ The FY11 Aviation appropriation reflects a 300 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 300 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

² The FY12 Aviation appropriation reflects a 202 FTE correction, resulting in MAX showing 502 FTE more than the Congressional Justification.

J. FY 2011 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security**

**FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Airport Management and Support	\$95	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	71	71	71	---
Screener Training and Other	717	1,931	2,397	466
Total Working Capital Fund	\$883	\$2,002	\$2,468	\$466

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION requests \$0 and 47 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	43	-	-	45	43
Engineering Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	47	-	-	49	47

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- The FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce includes 49 FTP, 47 FTE and \$0 for various Aviation programs:
 - TSA does not have plans for the conversion of contracts in FY 2012.
 - TSA does not need funds for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.
 - TSA’s FY 2012 budget request reflects an additional 49 FTP/47 FTE that resulted from contract conversions completed in FY 2010. These positions were annualized in FY 2011, and full costs were included in the FY 2012 current services.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Surface Transportation Security:

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Surface Transportation Security:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is mandated to protect the surface transportation system and to ensure the freedom of movement and the security of people and commerce. This mission is accomplished largely by a consortium of Federal, State, local, and private entities optimizing resources in a risk-based approach to security. In addition to sector and modal planning and coordination, TSA provides operational deterrence support through surface security inspectors, canine teams, and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. TSA also provides other protective resources such as: training, personnel funding and capital improvements through grants programs, such as the Transit Security Grants Program; screening and detection programs; voluntary guidelines and best practices; regulations; security and process standards; vulnerability and risk assessment teams as well as subject matter expertise to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for surface transportation security grant programs.

Various statutes and executive directives require that transportation risk reduction activities be determined and implemented collaboratively in accordance with strategic plans developed with security partners. These combined efforts play an essential role in DHS' mission to prevent terrorist acts within the United States, to reduce vulnerability to terrorism, to minimize the damage from potential attacks and disasters, and to improve system resilience after an incident. The surface domain includes:

- 1) Approximately 751 million passengers traveling on commercial buses each year and over 9 billion passenger trips on publicly operated mass transit per year.
- 2) Over 140,000 miles of railroad track (of which 120,000 miles are privately owned); 3.8 million miles of roads (46,717 miles of interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 582,000 bridges over 20 feet of span; 54 tunnels over 19,685 feet in length, and nearly 2.5 million miles of pipeline.
- 3) Nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck).
- 4) The Marine Transportation System consisting of waterways, ports, and their connections, as well as commercial and recreational vessels, vehicles, and system users, such as importers and exporters. This system is geographically vast, with 95,000 miles of shoreline, 25,000 miles of rivers and canals, and is the primary transportation mode providing connectivity between the United States and global economies; 99 percent of overseas trade by volume enters or leaves the United States by ship.

The threat to surface transportation security has been growing over the past decade. Surface transportation remains an attractive target both globally (witness the bombings in Madrid in 2004, London in 2005, Mumbai, India in 2006, and Moscow in both 2004 and 2010) and within the United States. For example: in 2007 Russell Defreitas and three others planned to attack

pipelines at the John F. Kennedy Airport; in 2008 there was a threat to New York City commuter rail; in 2009 Najibullah Zazi planned to bomb the New York City subway and in 2010 Faisal Shahzad left a car with gas, propane, fertilizer, and firecrackers at Times Square in New York City. To counter the dynamic, yet enduring nature of the threat to surface transportation, TSA, its government partners, and industry owners and operators have committed to improve the security and resilience of the transportation system.

TSA plays a pivotal role in strengthening Surface Transportation Security. The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (9/11 Act) requires TSA to take specific measures to strengthen specific modes of transportation by conducting modal security assessments, requiring modal security plan development, providing guidelines for modal security training, and conducting exercise activities to reinforce those security plans. Additionally, the President's Surface Transportation Priority Security Assessment designates TSA as the lead agency for implementing 17 of the report's 20 recommendations, and requires TSA to support the lead agency for two additional recommendations. The Surface Transportation Security budget request for FY 2012 reflects TSA's continuing efforts to improve surface transportation security pursuant to these requirements.

B. Budget Activities:

This appropriation includes two major programs, Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations, and Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines.

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations - Provides funding for the coordination among all surface security stakeholders of processes and programs to: (1) identify and remediate unacceptable risks to critical infrastructure from all types of hazards; and (2) develop a regulatory framework and the administrative policy for national security strategies, plans, and programs that identify innovative solutions and best practices.

Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines - Employs a cadre of inspectors and canine teams to assess compliance, national program delivery, and provide outreach on security assets in the surface transportation system. These resources interact daily within the transportation network to enhance security measures and are available for surge operations during times of heightened security. These inspectors and canine teams are an integral part of TSA's VIPR program.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 807 positions, 775 FTE, and \$134,748,000 for FY 2012. The total adjustment-to-base is \$24,232,000.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Staffing and Operations	154	\$48,075	165	\$39,792	153	\$38,514	(12)	(1,278)	---	0 00	(12)	(1,278)
Surface [Rail] Security Inspectors and Canines	276	48,846	622	70,724	622	96,234	---	\$25,510	---	---	---	25,510

Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	430	\$96,921	787	\$110,516	775	\$134,748	(12)	\$24,232	---	---	(12)	\$24,232
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Discretionary Appropriations and Budget Estimates	430	\$96,921	787	\$110,516	775	\$134,748	(12)	\$24,232	---	---	(12)	\$24,232

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Staffing and Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Staffing and Operations

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	171	154	\$48,075
2011 C.R.	171	165	39,792
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(12)	(1,278)
2012 Current Services	158	153	38,514
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	158	153	38,514

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$38.5 million for this activity in FY 2012. This includes a \$2.1 million permanent realignment of resources to TSA's Aviation Security Appropriation, Transportation Security Operations Center, where the program resides.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA, in accordance with the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), is responsible for assessing security threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences in all surface transportation modes. Further, TSA is charged with identifying needed security enhancements for surface transportation and related infrastructure, as well as developing security plans, and issuing and enforcing regulations to improve modal security. Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) 7 and 8 expand TSA's security responsibilities to include coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards threatening the critical infrastructure and systems that comprise the Transportation Systems Sector.

The key strategic plans and requirements documents driving TSA's security efforts are the Executive Order to Strengthen Surface Transportation, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) of 2004, the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, and the DHS Strategic Plan. The following activities are supported by Staffing and Operations:

Multi-modal Activities:

National Transportation Strategies and Plans: TSA develops multiple strategies and plans for the protection of transportation assets, such as the Transportation Systems Sector-Specific Plan, strategic modal security plans as required by the IRTPA, and national strategies for public transportation, railroads, and a pipeline system recovery plan as required by the 9/11 Act. The development and planning process for each strategy and plan requires extensive coordination and outreach to engage Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial governments, owners and operators of transportation infrastructure, private sector stakeholders, and non-profit employee representative organizations. TSA strives to minimize the overlap in planning requirements and to provide a unified process for its stakeholders.

For example, by letter dated September 8, 2009, Congress gave TSA approval to combine the National Strategy for Transportation Security (NSTS) and the modal plans with the 2010 Transportation System Sector-Specific Plan. The 2010 Transportation System Sector-Specific Plan was the first sector strategic plan produced under the current administration and combines the Transportation Systems Sector-Specific Plan, the NSTS, the National Strategy for Railroad Security, the National Strategy for Public Transportation Security, and the National Maritime Transportation Security Plan.

9/11 Regulations: In response to the 9/11 Act, TSA is issuing a regulation mandating that freight rail employers, public transportation agencies, passenger rail carriers, and over-the-road-bus (OTRB) operators develop comprehensive security plans and conduct vulnerability assessments. TSA is preparing multiple rulemakings to cover each of these modes of surface transportation, as well as motor carriers transporting Highway Security Sensitive Materials. In order to maintain consistency, these rules will cover the same population of entities as covered by the Security Training Programs for Surface Mode Employees Notice of Public Rule Making (NPRM). TSA expects to issue the NPRMs for surface mode security plans and vulnerability assessments during FY 2012.

The 9/11 Act also requires employees across the surface transportation and aviation modes to complete Security Threat Assessments (STAs). The Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing office is preparing a rulemaking to consolidate, coordinate, and harmonize background checks for employees across these different modes of transportation. TSA will work with other agencies that conduct background checks to avoid redundancies. TSA expects to issue the NPRM for the STA in FY 2012.

Surface Transportation Security Priority Assessment: TSA is responsible for implementing and managing 17 of the Surface Transportation Security Priority Assessment Report's 20 recommendations, and will also support the lead agency for an additional two recommendations. The implementation costs for many of these recommendations are reflected in other program budget justifications (i.e., credentialing and security threat assessment, grants initiatives). However, TSA is required to establish a single data repository for all Federally-obtained security risk-related information on transportation systems and assets. This will require TSA to

inventory, store, maintain, and make available surface transportation risk assessment information to transportation security industry partners. In FY 2010, TSA developed a database taxonomy that will support the storage and maintenance of all Federally-obtained transportation security risk-related information. In FY 2011, testing will begin on the functioning, prototype risk database to determine the appropriate next steps towards achieving this important goal. The prototype will include information from a variety of previous assessments and data gathering efforts relating to risk management activities.

Grant Oversight and Management: TSA provides subject matter expertise and programmatic support to the Grants Program Directorate at FEMA to determine funding priorities and allocation methodologies; issue guidance; and evaluate and approve grant applications for intercity bus, trucks, freight rail, mass transit, ferry, and passenger rail systems. Representatives from the TSA's Port & Intermodal Security Division are members of the Executive Steering Committee, as well as the National Review Team for the port security grant program. The grants are awarded based on risk.

Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program (I-STEP): TSA's I-STEP meets the requirements of the 9/11 Act by creating a security exercise program in the mass transit, freight rail, pipeline, maritime, and OTRB sectors. I-STEP provides programmatic support to modal General Managers that include the development of training and security awareness material, strategic planning; transportation risk management analysis, stakeholder outreach and modal/multi-modal security program planning. I-STEP supports DHS FY 2009 – 2013 Integrated Planning Guidance and TSA Strategies and Goals to enhance the protection of all modes of transportation through objectively measured risk reduction. TSA's I-STEP has developed a comprehensive training matrix to serve as a resource for TSA security partners in government and industry. Additionally, TSA and the U.S. Coast Guard collaborated on multi port, intermodal exercises on a regional level in the maritime sector.

Intermodal Visual Enhancement Workshop (I-VIEW): TSA will employ photographic and video images to record high-risk transportation infrastructure and systems. I-VIEW provides very detailed domain awareness of a facility or asset by creating a virtual reality of the transportation system by giving the user detailed views, information, and associated documents. I-VIEW will aid agencies with a prevention, response, investigatory capability or responsibility. I-VIEW will assist public and private transportation agencies in preventing, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from terrorist incidents. In FY 2010, TSA worked alongside DHS Infrastructure Protection on two transportation system initiatives to validate capabilities, purchase imagery capture and post-processing equipment, and to conduct initial training for staff. In FY 2011, TSA will utilize base resources to finalize contract support agreements. TSA will continue to capture/process imagery in FY 2012.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA interfaces with stakeholders in multiple modes by distributing security awareness training. For example, TSA provides security awareness information to operators as part of the HAZMAT Motor Carrier Security Action Item Training Program, to the school transportation industry as part of the School Transportation Security Awareness Program, and to the motor coach industry through Operation Security Transport. Campaigns being conducted with mass transit and passenger rail include Transit Watch, First Observer, and "If

You See Something, Say Something,” a campaign being conducted cooperatively with DHS and Amtrak, which emphasizes the importance of vigilance, timely reporting of security concerns, and fostering public awareness and education.

Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) Program: TSA has implemented a continuous improvement process via comprehensive security assessments conducted by TSA Transportation Security Inspectors-Surface (TSIs-Surface) under the BASE program. Assessments evaluate posture in 17 Security and Emergency Management Action Items foundational to an effective security program. The results influence security enhancement priorities and review of projects under the Transportation Security Grant Program (TSGP) for mass transit and passenger rail agencies. The most effective security practices cited in BASE assessments are shared throughout the transit and rail community, which spurs networking among security professionals and expands implementation.

Beyond conducting assessments, TSIs-Surface serve as direct liaisons to mass transit and passenger rail security officials. In this capacity, they facilitate security enhancement efforts, respond to reports of threats and suspicious incidents, and foster regional security collaboration.

Corporate Security Reviews (CSRs): TSA conducts CSRs in multiple modes of transportation on a continuous basis to evaluate standards and identify security gaps in reviewed systems. CSRs allow TSA and the system operators and owners to develop first-hand knowledge of security planning and execution at critical systems, establish communication between key security personnel, identify and share smart practices, and make recommendations for security improvements. During a CSR, teams of TSA modal experts evaluate and collect physical and operational preparedness information on critical assets and key point-of-contact lists, review emergency procedures and security plans, provide domain awareness training, and offer an opportunity to share security practices among security partners.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Completed 20 I-STEP exercises for the pipeline, mass transit, freight and passenger rail, and the highway motor-coach modes of transportation;
- Completed risk assessments on eight additional freight rail bridges; and
- Completed 12 CSRs for the pipeline system and conducted CSRs on all seven Class I railroads.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct 18 I-STEP exercises for multiple surface transportation modes;
- Publish legislation in the Federal Register to require owners and operators of multiple modes of transit to implement security training programs; and
- Deliver completed I-VIEW DVD's to six transportation venues.

In FY 2012, the program will issue the NPRMs for surface mode security plans, and for the STA. Additionally, eight I-VIEW DVDs will be completed for high-risk security system owners and operators.

Ports [Maritime]:

Security Enhancement and Capability Augmentation Program (SEACAP) enhances the capability to deter, detect, and prevent explosives from being introduced as a weapon on port and multimodal transportation systems and their associated facilities and terminals. SEACAP builds upon existing technology pilots that provide a platform and programmatic infrastructure for improving current security screening for high capacity transportation operations.

Through the Security Training, Operational Readiness and Maritime Community Awareness Program (STORMCAP), TSA develops and disseminates enhanced security training, community awareness products, and operational guidance to enhance security and eliminate duplication of effort in multi-modal transportation operations including seaports. Seaports are classic intermodal connection points where trucks, trains, pipeline, and mass transit ferry systems can intersect. In many cases, ferry systems are a part of a larger city-wide mass transit system. TSA will coordinate and host a series of Explosive Security Seminars for security personnel and first responders in high-risk cities across the nation. The seminars will present concepts on responding to threats and share regional best practices on an actual event of Improvised Explosive Device/Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices in intermodal environments.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- SEACAP tested and evaluated portable explosive trace technology in mass transit, highway, and maritime venues; and
- STORMCAP released a training CD-ROM for Crowd Control Techniques, and completed and distributed a CD-ROM on Anti-hijacking and piracy prevention.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to support TSA's Office of Screening Technology by coordinating deployment of off-the-shelf and developmental screening technologies for testing in surface transportation systems;
- Produce training products that will include terminal evacuation procedures and training on using the I-VIEW product for Transportation Security Incident prevention and response; and
- Complete and distribute the Maritime Screening Procedures CD-ROM.

In FY 2012, the risk data for TSA's Resiliency Plan CSRs will be completed. Additionally, awareness products for ports will continue to be provided.

Mass Transit Activities (Including, Passenger Rail, and Bus):

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA Mass Transit officials coordinate with key stakeholders in a number of ways, such as the Regional Transit Security Working Groups. The purpose of the working group is to identify regional priorities and resolve security needs. In FY 2010, TSA focused on Tier 1 Transit Security Grant Program areas.

TSA also works closely with the Mass Transit and Passenger Rail Security Government Coordinating Council and Sector Coordinating Council, and with the Transit Policing and Security Peer Advisory Group (PAG). The PAG is a collection of 14 Transit Police and Security Chiefs representing various types of transit agencies across the nation. TSA also partners with the Department of Transportation's Federal Transit Administration to conduct annual Safety and Security Roundtables where the agencies with daily weekday ridership of 60,000 or greater attend a three-day conference where best practices and ideas are shared.

TSA's Mass Transit program coordinates bomb squad responses to Transportation System training and exercises with transit systems around the country. The Mass Transit's training division works with the public transit industry, TSA's explosive ordinance division, and local law enforcement agencies in providing training to local bomb squad units across the Nation. The eight-hour Bomb Squad Response Training Program is designed specifically for non-transit police bomb squads responsible for responding to IED events involving mass transit and passenger subway trains, light rail vehicles, and buses. The training, which includes video, classroom instruction and field components, equips first-responders with the working knowledge of the various mass transit and passenger rail operating conditions and environment (e.g., subway tunnels, stations and aerial structures) in order to safely and expeditiously remediate an improvised explosive device (IED) incident.

Infrastructure Protection: The TSA Mass Transit and Passenger Rail Security Division, in coordination with other government partners (i.e. NPPD) and industry, have identified the Nation's most critical mass transit and passenger rail infrastructure. The Mass Transit and Passenger Rail Security Division, in coordination with its partners, is focused on identifying vulnerabilities and facilitating the mitigation of these vulnerabilities for the most critical infrastructures. Mass Transit and Passenger Rail critical infrastructure consists of transit and rail underwater tunnels, high volume, multi-modal transit and rail stations, bridges, and other identified structures. TSA is working closely with these stakeholders to guide them in developing remediation plans to harden this infrastructure.

Technology: TSA's Mass Transit and Passenger Rail Security Division, in coordination with its partners, maintains a robust research and development agenda and technology program. Working with security partners to identify additional research and development requirements, coupled with testing new and emerging technologies in the field, is critical to advancing new and emerging technologies throughout the Mass Transit community.

Resilient Tunnel Program: In partnership with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), this project aims to provide a low-cost solution to limit the flow of water in the event an underwater tunnel is compromised. While the concept was proven by conducting a test in a tunnel at the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority in FY 2009, additional work and testing is still required to further this capability. If successful, it is likely that the

testing agency will begin the process to design and build this capability for one of its underwater tunnels.

Transit Bus Command and Control: To fill a technology gap and reduce the risk of vehicle hijacking and theft, TSA has worked with a commercial company to develop a system that allows buses to be remotely disabled and also requires keyless driver authentication in order for a transit bus to be functional. In the event of a hijacking or theft, alarms are sent wirelessly to a command or dispatch center if an unauthorized user attempts to operate the bus. The dispatch center then has the capability through this technology, to bring the bus gradually to a stop. The intent of this work is to minimize the potential of a bus from being used by a terrorist as an offensive weapon and being driven into a building or crowd causing large scale damage and injuries. TSA completed a full field operational testing (FOT) of this system under actual operational conditions. Upon completion of the FOT, TSA concluded that the transit bus command and control technology is an effective mitigation strategy for the transit industry. This system is commercially available and eligible for procurement through the TSGP. TSA is now working to develop the technology for locomotives.

Layered Security Operational Test Bed: This collaborative security engagement tests the effectiveness of operational and technological solutions applied in a layered approach at mass transit and passenger rail facilities. The effort commenced with the Port Authority Trans Hudson (PATH) interstate rail system. TSA plans to continue development and extension to other systems and diverse public transportation environments (e.g., rail terminals and stations, system infrastructure, bus terminals and stations).

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted four Connecting Communities Workshops to enhance security and safety by sharing transit policies, procedures, resources, and best practices with local first responders to transit emergencies;
- Produced standards and guidance to assist mass transit and passenger rail security professionals in making well-informed decisions on procuring technical systems to enhance security; and
- Completed a pilot to conduct structural blast assessments of critical Mass Transit and Passenger Rail stations around the country; and
- Conducted four regional Mass Transit I-STEP exercises.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct seven regional Mass Transit I-STEP exercises;
- Publish security standards to assist mass transit and passenger rail security professions in making well-informed decisions on procuring technical systems to enhance security; and
- Conduct physical testing on railcar blast vulnerability.

In FY 2012, I-STEP exercises will continue to be conducted as well as structural blast assessments of critical mass transit and passenger rail stations. TSA will also continue to

provide awareness and enhance security and safety by sharing transit policies, procedures, resources, and best practices.

Freight Rail Activities:

Bridge Criticality Tool: The TSA Freight Rail Security Division has developed a critical infrastructure risk assessment tool for freight rail bridges. This tool is designed to measure the criticality and vulnerability of freight rail bridges in the United States and will serve as the factual and analytical baseline to develop and propose security enhancements and mitigation strategies for critical railroad bridges. The Freight Rail Security Division is developing a second railroad infrastructure assessment tool designed to measure the criticality and vulnerability of freight railroad tunnels.

Freight Rail Comprehensive Reviews (CRs): TSA, as part of a team of industry and government subject matter experts, conducts CRs to assess the relative risk associated with the movement of bulk Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) materials and to identify and measure the criticality of railroad infrastructure, such as bridges and tunnels. CRs are fact-based, analytical assessments that evaluate freight rail operations in High Threat Urban Areas (HTUAs) to identify security control points and recommend mitigation measures to reduce risk. TSA also coordinates communication between owner/operators, government, and first responders to bring about enhanced preparedness and domain awareness.

Toxic Inhalation Hazard Transportation Risk Reduction: TSA, in cooperation with industry stakeholders, established the TIH risk reduction program to objectively measure the security risk associated with the rail transportation of TIH materials through HTUAs. The program's objective is to reduce the dwell time of rail cars carrying TIH materials, and implement positive security measures by rail carriers. TSA measures and reports the level of risk reduction of TIH materials. An estimated risk reduction of 92 percent was achieved when compared against the original baseline. As part of its FY 2009 grant program, TSA also provided funds for the installation of electronic tracking systems on over 50 percent of rail cars transporting rail security-sensitive materials, including TIH. This technology will optimize the time spent on TIH risk surveys, as it will provide TSA with event reporting, car location, and tracking capabilities. In FY 2010, the grant awardees acquired and installed the GPS units and anticipate completion in FY 2011.

Rail Transportation Security Rule: On November 26, 2008, TSA issued a final rule on rail transportation security covering freight railroad carriers, shippers of rail security-sensitive materials (RSSM), and receivers of RSSM located within an HTUA. The Rail Transportation Security Rule referenced includes subparts that apply to Freight Railroad Carriers, Rail Hazardous Materials Shippers, Rail Hazardous Material Receivers and Private Cars, as well as subparts that apply to Passenger Rail Carriers, Rail Transit Systems, Tourist, Scenic, and Historic and Excursion Operators. The rule establishes procedures for a positive chain of custody while RSSM cars are in transportation. The rule also requires the appointment of Rail Security Coordinators, the reporting of location and shipping information of RSSM rail cars, and the reporting of significant security concerns to TSA. TSA's surface inspector workforce is the

primary mechanism by which the agency monitors industry compliance with the chain of custody provisions.

Chlorine and Ammonia Release Testing at Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah: The Edgewood Chemical and Biological Command, with the support of the S&T Chemical Security Analysis Center, conducts field testing of the release of TIH materials in an outdoor environment (e.g., Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah). This testing provides vast amounts of data that is collected from a wide range of instrumentation and video cameras. The data and analysis will be used to improve understanding of large-scale releases, enhance modeling methodologies, refine emergency response procedures, and potentially reveal more effective hazard mitigation strategies.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Completed 63 risk assessments on freight rail bridges; and
- Completed freight rail comprehensive reviews in Atlanta, GA; Memphis, TN; St. Louis, MO; and Dallas/Fort Worth, TX.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Implement the tunnel assessment tool for the freight rail and railroad tunnel industry;
- Continue to conduct TIH risk surveys; and
- Provide awareness to stakeholders regarding freight rail security efforts, programs, projects, and policies.

In FY 2012, TSA will continue to conduct I-STEP exercises and conduct risk assessments on freight rail bridges and tunnels.

Pipeline Activities:

Critical Facility Inspections: As required by the 9/11 Act, TSA must develop and implement a plan for inspecting the 100 “most critical pipeline” systems. TSA has collected critical facility information from those systems, which have hundreds of facilities associated with their operation. TSA has begun inspections that focus on physical security.

Pipeline Corporate Security Reviews (CSRs): TSA conducts 12 annual CSRs of the top 100 natural gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines and natural gas distribution systems within the United States. This allows the program to revisit a company within the top 100 approximately every five years to assess the present status of the company’s security efforts and gauge progress from previous reviews.

Stakeholder Collaboration: The TSA Pipeline Security Division, in conjunction with Natural Resources Canada, hosts International Pipeline Security Forums annually. The two-day conference enhances government and industry pipeline security domain awareness and provides opportunities for discussion of major pipeline security issues, both domestic and international.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted 12 CSRs to assess the present status of the company's security efforts and to gauge progress from previous reviews;
- Developed a security awareness training program for all pipeline employees; and
- Provided awareness to the pipeline industry regarding security efforts, initiatives, updates, and addressed issues.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to conduct 12 corporate security reviews annually;
- Continue to conduct critical facility inspections; and
- Continue to conduct I-STEP exercises for pipeline companies.

In FY 2012, TSA will continue to conduct and complete the critical facility inspections for all 100 pipeline systems and conduct 12 corporate security reviews on an annual basis. The program will also continue to provide awareness to stakeholders regarding pipeline security efforts, initiatives, and current risk.

Highway and Motor Carrier Activities:

Highway Infrastructure Assessments: TSA developed a comprehensive critical infrastructure (bridges and tunnels) vulnerability assessment program to identify and rank critical assets, identify vulnerabilities, and quantify costs for hardening structures and replacing each structure. TSA plans to continue to conduct assessments (finite element modeling) on critical structures. In FY 2011, this program will be expanded by incorporating outreach efforts utilizing U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) subject matter experts (SME) to participate in working groups and seminars that identify security related vulnerabilities at the design phases of an individual structure. These additional USACE SME personnel will also augment TSA personnel and act in an advisory capacity to review structural plans provided by stakeholders to identify weaknesses in the structure that may result in emergency support or mitigation.

Highway Corporate Security Reviews: TSA conducts highway modal industry CSRs to establish and reaffirm security baselines. TSA conducts CSRs on states' Departments of Transportation (DOTs) to assess their security posture, security programs, and activities implemented for bridge and tunnel assets. TSA completed CSRs on a total of 48 out of the 51 DOTs. TSA conducts CSRs on trucking companies, school transportation organizations, and motor coach companies. Data is collected and returned during compliance and enforcement audits. Three CSRs are planned for FY 2011.

Highway Industry Assessments: TSA conducts Highway Industry Assessments of the trucking industry including carriers of general freight, hazardous materials, food and agriculture, and port and intermodal interfaces. Additionally, TSA conducts Highway Industry Assessments of the school transportation industry, the motor coach industry and infrastructures in order to identify

industry best practices, quantify assets, and provide recommendations for changes in security activities and business security operations. Through these assessments, TSA increases its awareness of industry security practices and identifies business operations and practices that may be impacted by changes in security awareness, regulation, and program development. All of these separate industry reports will be included as a part of a larger aggregate report of the entire highway sector.

In addition to industry assessments, TSA also conducts infrastructure vulnerability assessments that capture cost data to include estimated cost to replace the existing structure and costs to implement the recommended security mitigation strategies.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA coordinates closely with industry stakeholders through the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council meetings that are held with each of the four highway modal industry groups of trucking, motor coach, school bus, and infrastructure. Additional areas of stakeholder collaboration include the development of modal training programs and the planning and execution of modally-focused security exercise programs through TSA's I-STEP program office.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Completed assessments of the school transportation industry and the trucking industry that carries Highway Security Sensitive Materials (a specific subset of hazardous materials).
- Completed 20 Infrastructure Assessments

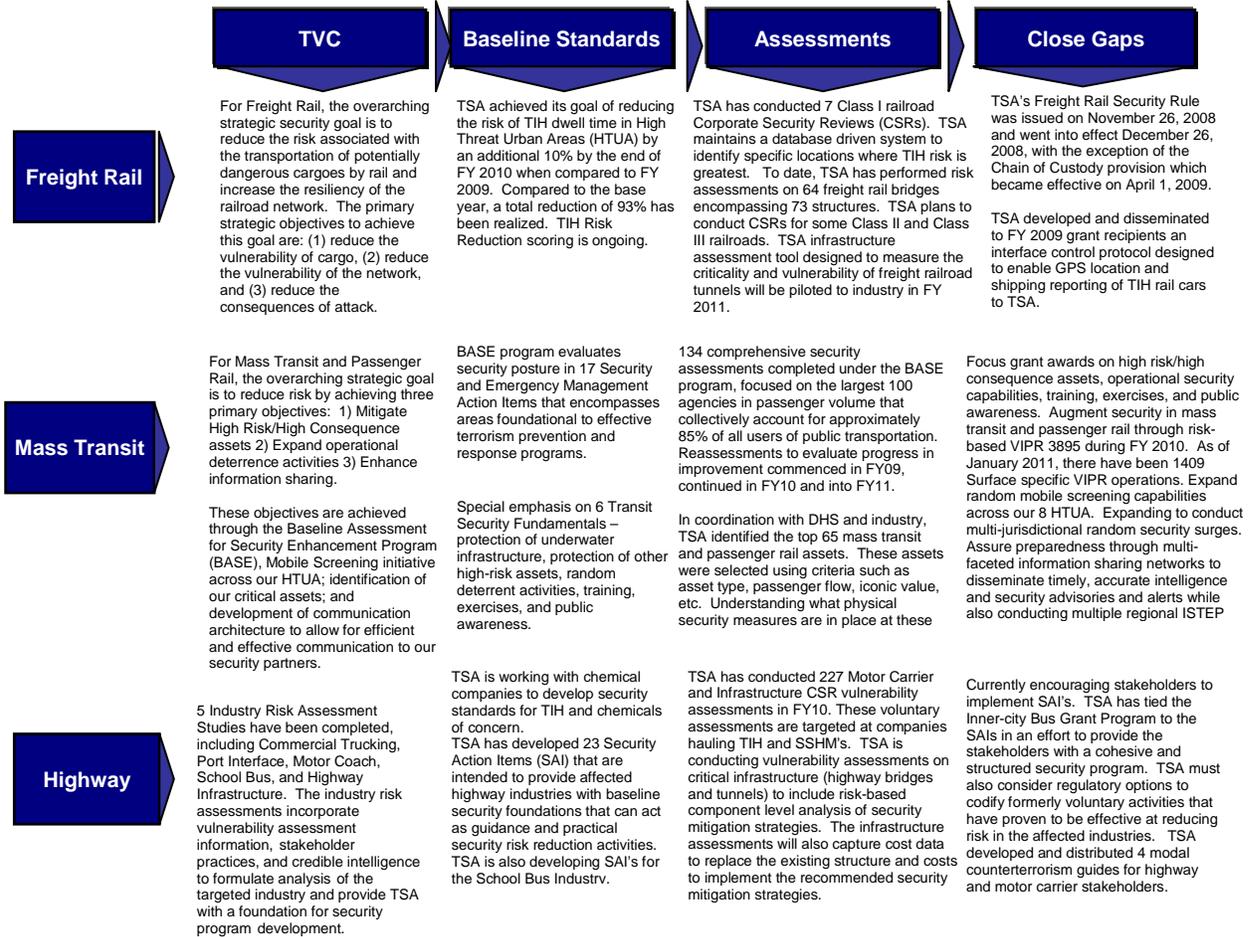
FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct CSRs of previously unvisited owners and operators of transportation assets, and at critical corporations where revisits are justified by high threat or vulnerability;
- Conduct additional industry assessments of the motor coach industry as well as the food and agriculture, general freight, and port and intermodal interface areas of the trucking industry; and
- Continue vulnerability assessments on national critical infrastructure (highway bridges and tunnels) to include risk-based component level analysis of security mitigation strategies.

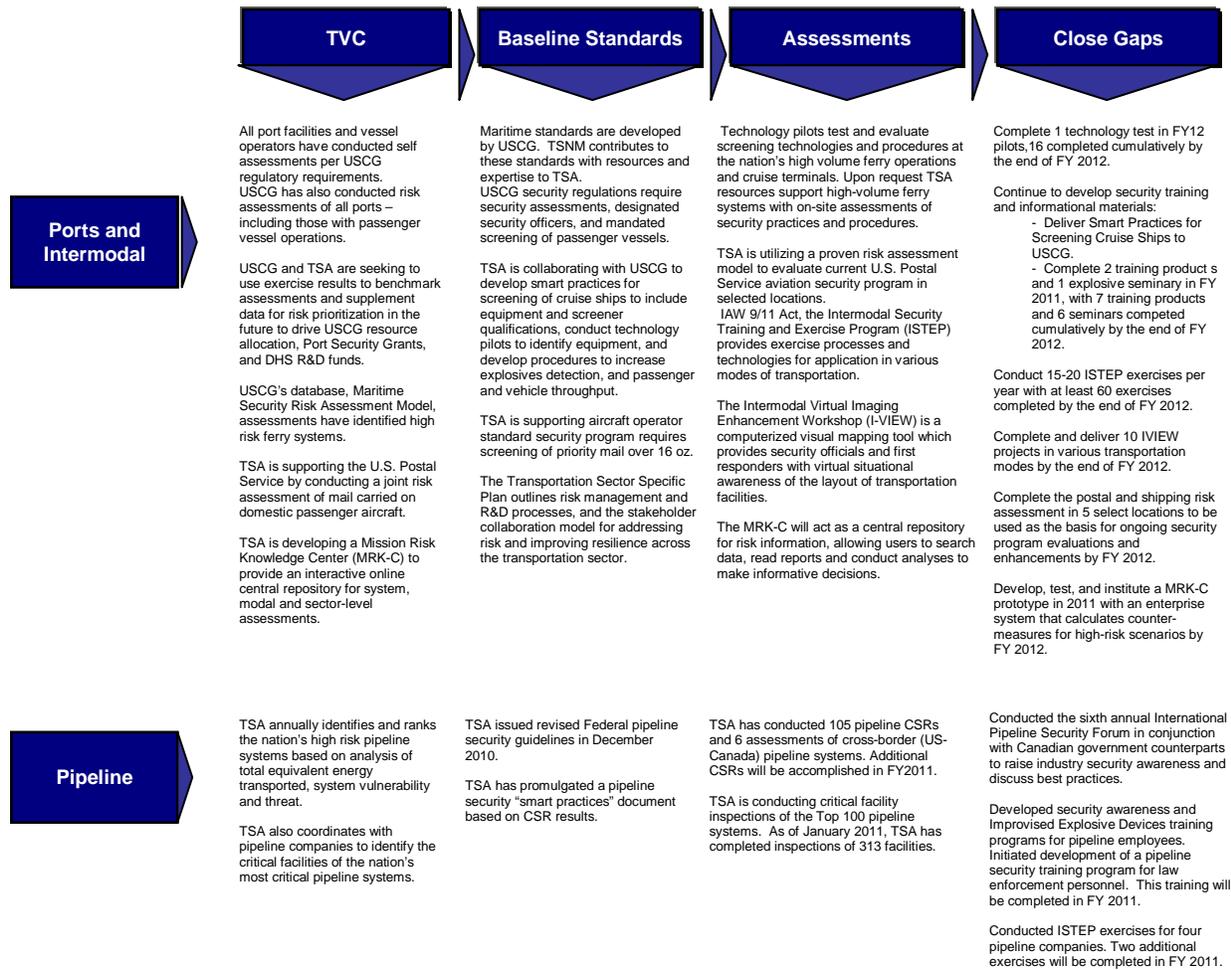
In FY 2012, TSA plans to implement proposed regulations in the motor coach and HAZMAT motor carrier industries. The program will also conduct CSRs in the school transportation industry and the states' DOTs.

The following surface transportation initiative matrix displays the mitigation activities that TSA has conducted to reduce the risk resulting from threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences specific to each transportation mode.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX



SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX



**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Rail Security Inspectors and Canines
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rail Security Inspectors and Canines

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	649	276	\$48,846
2011 C.R.	649	622	70,724
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			25,510
2012 Current Services	649	622	96,234
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	649	622	96,234

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$96.2 million for FY 2012 to support Surface Inspection and Program Oversight, dedicated surface VIPR teams and explosive detection canine programs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Surface Inspection and Program Oversight (SIPO):

The SIPO is a unique and critically important Federal inspection program with responsibilities in United States surface transportation security. With initial emphasis on freight railroads, mass transit and passenger rail, the SIPO has set out to enhance security preparedness in an industry that is the largest transporter of passengers in the country.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of Surface, Aviation, and Cargo Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) positions across TSA.

TSA Inspectors

	Full-Time Permanent Positions						
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
TSI - Aviation Domestic	681	657	778	755	755	855 ¹	855
TSI - Aviation Int'l	39	39	45	45	45	45	45
Total, Aviation Inspectors	720	696	823	800	800	900	900
TSI - Int'l Repair Stations	2	15	15	15	15	15	15
TSI - Cargo	225	300	535	535	620 ²	620	620
TSI - Cargo Int'l		10	10	10	10	10	10
Total, Cargo	225	310	545	545	630	630	630
TSI - Surface	100	100	175	225	404 ³	404	404
TOTAL	1,047	1,121	1,558	1,585	1,849	1,949	1,949

1/ Increase of 100 inspectors/canine handlers in support of additional proprietary teams

2/ Increase of 50 inspectors in P.L. 111-83, conversion of 35 legacy canine teams to proprietary canine teams

3/ Increase of 100 inspectors in P.L. 111-83; Increase of 79 inspectors for the 15 additional VIPR teams

Transportation Security Inspectors - Surface (TSI-Ss) are deployed through a risk-based approach and provide coverage of key passenger rail and mass transit rail facilities in their regions, as well as 61 HTUAs, as defined by DHS. The location and number of inspectors is also determined by transit ridership, proximity to TIH shipment locations (freight rail), critical infrastructure ratings, and HTUA ranking. TSI-S personnel continue to provide stakeholder liaison functions, situational awareness of security conditions and, during surface transportation incidents, convey valuable first-hand information to Federal Security Directors (FSDs), security, policy and intelligence offices, and TSA leadership. To ensure inspectors operate safely and appropriately in the surface transportation environment, training for TSIs-Surface is provided at a Pueblo, CO facility. Training is key to ensuring that TSA has a technically proficient and agile workforce. All courses include both classroom instruction and on-site practical application and exercises.

The legislation underlying 49 CFR provides TSA's TSI-Ss with regulatory authority to ensure a secure chain of custody of security-sensitive material rail cars occurs between rail carriers and shippers/receivers at points of origin, delivery, and interchange. It also requires the designation of a Rail Security Coordinator by freight and passenger railroad carriers, rail transit systems, and certain hazardous materials facilities. TSA's TSI-Ss verify the paperwork at the covered facilities to ensure compliance, including reporting requirements for incidents, potential threats, and significant security concerns, and location tracking requirements.

Additional responsibilities of the TSI-Ss include:

- Conducting threat and vulnerability inspections, reviews, and assessments that are used to determine the capability of a potentially targeted transportation system/asset to reduce the risk from a specified threat;

- Conducting Risk Reduction Survey assessments for railcars carrying TIH materials and shippers;
- Serving as panel members on the TSGP to review project proposals, assess grant applications, and assist in developing a process for awarding grants;
- Responding to surface transportation security incidents (i.e., train derailments, possible improvised explosive devices, major truck accidents, etc.) to gather real-time, on-scene information
- Staffing transit agency and freight rail operations centers in times of increased threat, heightened alert, or during a catastrophic event; and
- Planning and participating in – and dedicating personnel to – TSA VIPR deployments.

The SIPO includes various types of inspections and assessments, such as:

- 1) HTUA Vulnerability Assessments: SIPO personnel act as team leads on a team composed of Federal, State, and industry SMEs to conduct risk assessments of selected HTUA rail corridors. On-site assessments consist of a detailed examination of the railroad(s) operations and procedures within the HTUA. Assessments lead to security enhancements and mitigation strategies to address the handling and protection of TIH rail shipments through the HTUA.
- 2) Station Criticality Assessments (SCA): TSI-Ss conduct SCAs, which are in-depth assessments of critical infrastructure facilities and transit stations. SCAs have gained importance with the terrorist attacks in the mass transit mode in Mumbai, Madrid, London, and Moscow. The assessments provide detailed information on a variety of station-related intelligence, such as the locations of exits, telephones, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), electrical power, station managers, etc. The information has been extremely useful in VIPR planning, and is also relevant for first responders, intelligence planners and security personnel. The majority of stations across the nation have been completed and are in the process of being continually updated as security enhancements are added to stations.

In addition, upon the issuance of the rail and mass transit regulation under 49 CFR 1580, TSI-Ss will conduct compliance inspections throughout the freight rail and mass transit domain.

TSA, in conjunction with the private sector, has also developed a list of 24 Security Action Items (SAIs) and three Supplemental Security Action Items (SSAIs). These security guidelines identified best practices, which freight railroads and their employees should implement to reduce the risk associated with the transportation of TIH materials. TSA also conducts Rail Corridor Assessments (RCAs), which focus on assessing the vulnerabilities of high-population areas where TIH materials are moved by rail in significant quantities. The RCAs provide site-specific mitigation strategies and lessons learned, and support the development of the SAIs. RCAs take approximately 4-6 weeks to complete, depending on the HTUA and complexity of the railroad operations within the corridor. These vulnerability assessments have also led to the implementation of a TIH Risk Reduction Project. Implemented in 2007, the project focuses on objectively measuring the risk reduction associated with the rail transportation of TIH materials

through 46 HTUAs. As of July 2010, the objectively-measured risk score has been reduced 92 percent as compared to the base measurement year (2006).

TSA conducts BASE reviews among the Nation's mass transit systems including the 50 top, high-risk mass transit systems based upon weekly ridership. In FY 2011, TSA plans to initiate a follow-up program to improve the overall security posture of public transportation systems and facilities. The Performance Improvement Action Plan (PIAP) will monitor the efforts of transit agencies to improve security vulnerabilities discovered through BASE reviews. TSI-Surface personnel will evaluate the transit agencies improvement efforts and prioritize lists of security improvements necessary to make public transportation systems, facilities and passengers more secure. TSI-Surface personnel will also work closely with transit agencies to offer additional resources and TSA programs to help bolster the results of low scoring sections found in the BASE.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Completed over 5,000 compliance inspections and 156 CSRs for highway and motor carriers;
- Performed 23 BASE reviews within the top 50 high-risk mass transit agencies in the nation, based on an average weekday ridership of 60,000 or more; and
- Conducted over 9,000 TIH Risk Reduction Surveys.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete over 6,000 compliance inspections;
- Conduct BASE reviews focusing on high-risk transit agencies that have a 60,000 average weekday ridership. Thirty-two of the 54 high-risk transit agencies are scheduled for re-assessments in 2011 and another 30 re-assessments of agencies outside the high-risk category;
- Perform a complete review of the original 46 HTUAs; and
- Complete over 12,000 TIH Risk Reduction Surveys.

In FY 2012, TSA will complete over 8,000 compliance inspections, including 1,500 to 2,000 Highway Motor Carrier compliance inspections related to new regulations anticipated to be in effect, and 60 BASE reviews. TSA will continue to perform TIH Risk Reduction Surveys and 12 RCAs.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)

The objective of VIPR deployments in mass transit and passenger rail systems is to augment capabilities that disrupt and deter potential terrorist activity. To achieve this end, TSA utilizes periodic random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and types of activities. VIPR operations teams consist of TSA personnel that may include Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Officers, Federal Air Marshals, Behavior Detection Officers, Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives, Explosives Detection Canine teams, and Federal, State and local law enforcement officers. Uniformed VIPR team members provide

a visible and official security presence apparent to all who use or are observing the mass transit or passenger rail system. VIPR activities support the system's efforts to prevent an adversary from orienting on and breaching a pattern in security activities. The total number of VIPR deployments has increased from four to five per week in 2007 to approximately 40 to 50 per week in 2009. In FY 2010, TSA provided additional emphasis on surface deployments and achieved a nationwide footprint for Surface VIPR operations by beginning to staff a total of 15 dedicated Surface VIPR Teams and completing 75-80 deployments per week.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted 3,800 VIPR operations nationwide in the Surface environment

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Increase the number of Surface VIPR operations nationwide to 4,200 annually

In FY 2012, TSA will increase the number of Surface VIPR operations nationwide to 4,600 annually, as a result of the full implementation of the 15 dedicated Surface teams.

National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP):

TSA's NEDCTP develops, trains, deploys, and certifies explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and a State or local law enforcement handler. The NEDCTP, in partnership with State and local law enforcement agencies, fulfills the need to provide effective, low-cost security measures within the mass transit/commuter rail, and maritime (ferry system) sector.

Through cooperative agreements, TSA provides funding for training, certification, and maintenance of the capable explosive detection canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers' salaries and other costs. In FY 2012, TSA plans to increase the current annual stipend by approximately \$10,500 per team. This is necessary to proportionately compensate for the escalating inflationary and operational costs borne by NEDCTP participants. Local law enforcement agencies deploy these canine teams and provide DHS with a mobile response platform for specific threats to the transportation systems.

Projected FY 2012 Funded Canine Teams				
<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Legacy Aviation</u>	<u>Proprietary*</u>	<u>Mass Transit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Base Funding	468	45	117	630
Supplemental	50	120		170
FY 2011 Enhancement		100		100
<hr/>				

Total	518	265	117	900
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Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Provided security and screening at 18 of the largest mass transit systems in the country;
- Established Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) Pilot (handheld scanners) at Delaware Bay Authority (DRBA). This pilot program provides a Canine Asset Management System for the accountability and tracking of explosives training aids through the use of a secure mobile device; and,
- Increased participation by raising the team authorization levels for three participants and a total of 10 new teams to reach the optimal funded team levels of 117 for mass transit. These teams were deployed at Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), Los Angeles County Mass Transit (LACMT), and Niagara Frontier Transit Authority (NFTA).

FY 2011 and FY 2012 planned activities include:

- Continue to provide the necessary security measures for the traveling public at 18 of the largest Mass Transit Systems in the country; and
- Continue NAVAIR Pilot (handheld scanners) at DRBA.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration Justification of Proposed Changes in Surface Transportation Security Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing surface transportation security activities, \$134,748,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes proposed.

B. FY 2010 to 2011 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Surface Transportation Security
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Acutal	820	430	96,921
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution¹.....	820	787	110,516
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	---	---	26,355
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from Surface to Aviation.....	(13)	(12)	(2,080)
Total Transfers.....	(13)	(12)	(2,080)
 Increases			
GSA Rent.....	---	---	3
Non-Pay Inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	550
Total Increases.....	---	---	553
 Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(43)
Operational Support Reduction	---	---	(553)
Total Decreases	---	---	(596)
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	(13)	(12)	24,232
 2012 Current Services.....	807	775	134,748
 2012 Request.....	807	775	134,748
 2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	(13)	(12)	24,232

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$43,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	820	430	96,921
2011 C.R.	820	787	110,516
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustments	---	---	26,355
Transfers	(13)	(12)	(2,080)
Increases	---	---	553
Decreases	---	---	(596)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(12)	24,232
2012 Current Services	807	775	134,748
Program Changes	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	807	775	134,748
2011 to 2012 Total Change	(13)	(12)	24,232

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Staffing & Operations	171	165	\$39,792	(13)	(12)	\$ (1,278)	---	---	\$ ---	158	153	38,514	(13)	(12)	(1,278)
2 Surface [Rail] Security Inspectors & Canines	649	622	\$70,724	---	---	\$ 25,510	---	---	\$ ---	649	622	96,234	---	---	25,510
Total	820	787	\$110,516	(13)	(12)	\$24,232	0	0	\$0	807	775	\$134,748	(13)	(12)	\$24,232

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
11.1 Perm Positions	36,508	54,052	74,319	20,267
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	98	44	70	26
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,719	337	535	198
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	10,868	15,749	20,739	4,990
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	50,193	70,182	95,663	\$25,481
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	5,360	3,201	3,158	(43)
22.0 Transportation of things	18	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	158	200	200	---
23.2 Other rent	576	575	575	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	172	581	577	(4)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	23	33	33	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	12,230	---	---	---
25.2 Other services	13,914	28,329	25,844	(2,485)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	2,687	301	301	---
25.6 Medical care	2	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	200	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,136	1,382	1,385	3
31.0 Equipment	6,656	232	232	---
32.0 Land & structures	87	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	3,509	5,500	6,780	1,280
Total, Other Object Classes	\$46,728	\$40,334	\$39,085	(\$1,249)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$96,921	\$110,516	\$134,748	\$24,232
Unobligated balance, start of year	(18,814)	(18,965)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	18,965	18,965	-	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	151	-	-	-
Total requirements	97,223	110,516	134,748	24,232

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	16	16	16	---
Total, EX				
M Band	---	---	---	---
L Band	1	1	1	---
K Band	71	71	71	---
J Band	62	62	61	(1)
I Band	191	191	185	(6)
H Band	102	112	107	(5)
G Band	279	297	296	(1)
F Band	93	65	65	---
E Band	1	3	3	---
D Band	4	2	2	---
C Band	---	---	---	---
B Band	---	---	---	---
A Band	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	820	820	807	(13)
Unfilled Positions EOY	390	33	33	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	430	787	774	(13)
FTE	430	787	775	(12)
Headquarters	229	229	229	---
U.S. Field	591	591	578	(13)
Total Permanent Positions	820	820	807	(13)
Average ES Salary	\$ 161,512	\$ 164,742	\$ 164,742	\$ ---
Average Salary, Banded Positions	\$ 81,651	\$ 83,284	\$ 83,284	\$ ---
Average Band	I	I	I	I

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Staffing & Operations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Surface Transportation Security Operations & Staffing	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	16,075	17,797	16,689	(1,108)
11.3 Other than perm	66	---	---	---
11.5 Other per comp	1,112	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	4,139	6,590	6,180	(410)
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	21,392	24,387	22,869	(1,518)
21.0 Travel	1,331	1,701	1,658	(43)
22.0 Transportation of things	1	---	---	---
23.2 Other rent	1	---	---	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	163	127	127	---
24.0 Printing	20	31	31	---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	12,218	---	---	---
25.2 Other Services	10,947	12,999	13,282	283
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,107	142	142	---
25.6 Medical care	1	---	---	---
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	200	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies & materials	80	405	405	---
31.0 Equipment	614	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	26,683	15,405	15,645	240
Total, Operations and Staffing	48,075	39,792	38,514	(1,278)
Full Time Equivalents	154	165	153	(12)

PPA Mission Statement

Surface Transportation Security Operations and Staffing is charged with managing TSA's efforts to mitigate the risk and provide security direction to all non-aviation transportation systems. This responsibility covers rail, mass transit, highways, buses, trucking, ferries, and pipelines. The Surface Transportation Security Operations and Staffing office also works with industry, State and local governments, and other Federal agencies in developing standards and regulations to ensure the security of these vital transportation systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$21,392	\$24,387	\$22,869	(\$1,518)

The FY 2012 request reflects Salaries and Benefits for 153 FTE, along with the realignment of TSOC FTE to Aviation Security, Airport Management PPA.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Travel	\$1,331	\$1,701	\$1,658	(\$43)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects the transfer of TSOC resources to Aviation Security.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and misc. charges	\$163	\$127	\$127	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. PDA and cell phone air time are the major items being charged to this object class.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Printing	\$20	\$31	\$31	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,218	\$0	\$0	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Other Services	\$10,947	\$12,999	\$13,282	\$283

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The funds will be used to support security efforts in non-aviation modes including Pipelines, Maritime, Mass Transit, Rail, Highway and Motor Carrier and Postal and Shipping. The FY 2012 request reflects contract increases.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,107	\$142	\$142	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011- 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$80	\$405	\$405	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. This PPA will use these funds to acquire office supplies, education materials, training materials and any other supplies and materials.

	2010	2011	2012	2011- 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Surface Transportation Security
 Surface [Rail] Security Inspectors and Canines
 Funding Schedule**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
PPA: Rail Security Inspectors and Canines				
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$20,433	36,255	57,630	\$21,375
11.3 Other than perm	32	44	70	26
11.5 Other per comp	1,607	337	535	198
12.1 Benefits	6,729	9,159	14,559	5,400
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	28,801	45,795	72,794	26,999
21.0 Travel	4,029	1,500	1,500	---
22.0 Transportation of things	17	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	158	200	200	---
23.2 Other rent	575	575	575	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	9	454	450	(4)
24.0 Printing	3	2	2	---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	12	---	---	---
25.2 Other Services	2,967	15,330	12,562	(2,768)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,580	159	159	---
25.6 Medical care	1	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies & materials	1,056	977	980	3
31.0 Equipment	6,042	232	232	---
32.0 Land & Structures	87	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	3,509	5,500	6,780	1,280
Total, Other Object Classes	20,045	24,929	23,440	(1,489)
Total, Rail Inspectors & Canines	48,846	70,724	96,234	25,510
Full Time Equivalents	276	622	622	---

PPA Mission Statement

TSA has been given the responsibility to ensure the compliance of security regulations and standards within the rail and mass transit modes. TSA will accomplish this with a cadre of 100 inspectors located at significant rail, mass transit, and transit centers across the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$28,801	\$45,795	\$72,794	\$26,999

The FY 2012 request includes annualization of the VIPR and Surface Inspectors hired in FY 2011.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Travel	\$4,029	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding will be used for local and extended travel to conduct a multitude of transit inspections program management.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$158	\$200	\$200	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$575	\$575	\$575	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$9	\$454	\$450	(\$4)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding will be used for communication equipment and service cost. The FY12 request includes a realignment between object classes.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Printing	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Advisory and assistance services	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Other Services	\$2,967	\$15,330	\$12,562	(\$2,768)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY2012 request includes the transfer of costs to the Support Appropriation and management efficiencies.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,580	\$159	\$159	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011- 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010	2011	2012	2011- 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,056	\$977	\$980	\$3

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects a realignment between object classes.

	2010	2011	2012	2011- 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$6,042	\$232	\$232	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011- 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Land and Structures	\$87	\$0	\$0	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010	2011	2012	2011- 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$3,509	\$5,500	\$6,780	\$1,280

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request includes the stipend request within the Canine program.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	430	430	787
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	0	0	0
Description: Additional FTEs	0		
Increase #2:	0	0	0
Description: Additional VIPR Teams			
Increase #3:	0	0	0
Description: Annualize 9/11 Implementation Funds			
Increase #4:	0	0	0
Description: Surface Inspectors			
Increase #5:	0	0	0
Description: Annualize FY10 Program Change Increase			
Increase #6:	0	0	0
Description: Enhance Mass Transit Screening			
Increase #7:	0	357	0
Description: Adjustment for FY 2010 EOY Actuals			
Sub-Total Increases	0	357	0
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:	0	0	-12
Description: Realignment of TSOC			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	-12
OTHER			
Decrease #1:	0	0	0
Description: Other Adjustments related to attrition and hiring			
Sub-Total Other	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	430	787	775
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	0	357	-12

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:

To reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the transportation system through application of threat assessment methodologies that are intended to identify known or suspected terrorist threats working or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system.

This appropriation supports compliance with:

- National Strategy for Homeland Security,
- USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 (P.L. 107-56),
- Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296),
- Aviation Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71),
- Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-295),
- Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347),
- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59),
- Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176),
- Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-408), and
- 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53).

These laws provide direction to the Federal Government to protect homeland security, placing special emphasis on deterrence, prevention, interdiction of threats, aggression, and unlawful acts directed toward the United States. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive-11 (HSPD-11), issued August 27, 2004, directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with other Federal agencies, to “enhance terrorist-related threat assessment through comprehensive, coordinated procedures.”

The objective of HSPD-11 is to more effectively detect and interdict individuals known to engage in terrorist activities or those who are reasonably suspected to be doing so, or who have been engaged in terrorist activities. To that end, the broad range of existing government and private sector security measures and initiatives will be augmented by a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated threat assessment environment. Implementation of HSPD-11 must facilitate the efficient movement of people, cargo, and conveyances and minimize any negative impacts on related activities. The Presidential Directive requires that these goals be achieved without compromising personal or institutional privacy and with due respect for other rights and freedoms quintessential to the American way of life.

TSA supports this directive by consolidating the management of all vetting and credentialing programs within the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC). TTAC manages the following screening programs: Secure Flight, Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), Hazardous Materials Commercial Driver's License Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP), Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP), and Other Vetting Programs. This appropriation also includes other fee-funded vetting programs, two of which were realigned from Aviation Security in the FY 2010 appropriation. These fee-funded programs are listed in detail under "Budget Activities."

All programs that comprise this appropriation are designed to enhance security for many components of the transportation sector (air, land, sea); and much of the risk-analysis being performed is scalable for use in other sectors of this dynamic network.

TSA's vetting responsibilities have grown significantly in recent years and TSA has responded with the development and implementation of efficient, reliable, and cost-effective terrorist-related screening programs. TTAC currently vets and adjudicates approximately 400,000 cases a week by reviewing and assessing biographic and biometric information. Additionally, TTAC perpetually vets over 14 million records per day, adjudicates over 12,000 cases per week, and responds to over 200 redress requests a week.

B. Budget Activities:

Secure Flight

Under the Secure Flight Final Rule (**Federal Register**, Vol. 73, No. 209), the Secure Flight program assumes responsibility of airline passenger watch list matching from the airline industry into one program managed and operated by the Federal government. This consolidation meets the provisions outlined in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458) and the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. For the purpose of preventing terrorists from boarding an aircraft or accessing the sterile area of a U.S. airport, the Secure Flight program uses an automated process to match Secure Flight Passenger Data (SFPD) against records contained in portions of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB). Secure Flight began program implementation with the first domestic aircraft operator on January 27, 2009. On June 22, 2010, Secure Flight met its goal of conducting watch list matching for all domestic aircraft operator flights within, into, and out of the United States, as well as international point-to-point flights between two foreign cities. On November 23, 2010, more than a month ahead of schedule, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered foreign air carriers flying into and out of the United States. Secure Flight prescreens nearly 2 million passenger enplanements daily.

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)

TWIC establishes an integrated, credential-based, identity verification program through the use of biometric technology. In order to gain unescorted access to the secure areas of U.S. ports, transportation workers are required to undergo a satisfactory security background check before they are issued a TWIC card. The TWIC card is intended to work as an integrated part of any existing or newly-developed access control system deployed by the maritime transportation sector. TSA conducted a prototype of the TWIC program at 28 port sites, which concluded in

June 2005, with sustained prototype operations for a limited number of sites through March 2006. The Final Rule was issued on January 25, 2007. The TWIC enrollment process began in October 2007 and within 22 months TSA enrolled more than 1.3 million workers, including longshoremen, truckers, and port employees who require access into secure areas of U.S. ports. On April 15, 2009, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) began enforcing the TWIC requirement for workers who need unescorted access to secure areas of U.S. ports. More than 1.7 million workers are currently enrolled in the TWIC program. Operational costs of the program are entirely funded from fee revenue.

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP)

The USA PATRIOT Act prohibits states from issuing a license to transport hazardous materials (hazmat) in commerce unless a determination has been made that the individual does not pose a security risk (49 U.S.C. § 5103a). The Act further requires that this risk assessment include checks of criminal history records, legal status, and relevant intelligence databases. TSA implemented the HTAP to meet this mandate and conducts a security threat assessment on anyone applying to obtain, renew, or transfer a Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME) on their state-issued Commercial Drivers License (CDL). The TSA security threat assessment (STA) includes a fingerprint-based Criminal History Records Check (CHRC), a legal status check, and checks for ties to terrorism. The program also fulfills statutory requirements under the Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296). Operational since January 31, 2005, the program has enrolled more than 1.6 million drivers and is entirely funded by fee revenue.

Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP)

Established under the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176), AFSP reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens or any other individual (specified by the Secretary of Homeland Security) applying for training in the operation of any aircraft (having a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 12,500 pounds) at both domestic and international Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified flight schools. These persons are subject to an STA based on background and terrorist-based checks. Since its transfer to TSA from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in July 2004, this program was expanded to conduct background checks of non-U.S. citizens seeking flight training in aircraft weighing under 12,500. This action was taken to mitigate a critical security weakness in the legislation. On April 13, 2009, a notice in the Federal Register was published, allowing TSA the authority to charge a fee to recurrent flight school students for security threat assessments conducted by the agency. Operational since 2004, the program has enrolled more than 188,831 students.

Other Vetting

This activity incorporates personnel and operational costs of vetting operations that are not a part of any of the programs described above, as well as TTAC administrative costs and TSA's efforts to modernize its vetting infrastructure. Other Vetting initiatives include:

- Crew Vetting Program (CVP) for crewmembers flying into, over and out of the United States;
- Secure Identification Display Area (SIDA) and Sterile Area workers;

- Other Aviation Vetting Programs, including DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP), Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), 12/5 Standard Security Program (12/5), Maryland Three Program and Airspace Waivers (ASW);
- FAA/Airmen Certificate Vetting (through reimbursable agreement); and
- TTAC Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) will provide a single, uniform vetting system.

Other Vetting Fees

This category incorporates new and existing fees that were shifted in FY 2011 from the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations to the TTAC appropriation. These fee programs provide revenue to fund STAs and program/system functionality. These initiatives include:

- General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport (previously in Aviation Security)
- Indirect Air Carrier (Previously in Aviation Security)
- Certified Cargo Screening Program
- Large Aircraft Security Program
- SIDA badges (FBI CHRC only)
- Other Security Threat Assessments to include PCSSP; 12/5; and Maryland Three Program (FBI CHRCs only)
- Sensitive Security Information (SSI)

C. Budget Request Summary:

For FY 2012, the Transportation Security Administration requests a total budget authority for the Transportation Threat and Credentialing mandatory and discretionary appropriations of 512 positions, 487 FTE, and \$224,274,000. This request consists of 459 positions, 435 FTE, and \$183,954,000 million in appropriated funding; and 47 positions, 46 FTE, and \$36,320,000 million in discretionary fee collections. Also included in this appropriation are 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$4,000,000 in mandatory fee collections. The total adjustments-to-base include 193 FTE and \$3,191,000 million in appropriated funding; and \$900,000 decrease in fee estimates.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Secure Flight	103	\$86,969	108	\$84,363	314	\$92,414	206	\$8,051	36	8,764	170	(713)
<i>/Crew and/</i> Other Vetting Programs	97	51,434	98	87,636	121	91,540	23	3,904	---	---	23	3,904
Sub-total (Appropriated)	200	138,403	206	171,999	435	183,954	229	11,955	36	8,764	193	3,191
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees	43	43,129	46	37,220	46	36,320	---	(900)	---	---	---	(900)
Registered Traveler Program - User Fees	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TWIC - User Fees	27	32,151	21	9,200	21	8,300	---	(900)	---	---	---	(900)
HAZMAT CDL - User Fees	16	10,911	17	12,000	17	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
General Aviation at DCA - Fee	---	18	---	100	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	---	6	2	1,400	2	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---
Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee	---	---	6	5,200	6	5,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee	---	---	---	1,200	---	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
Secure ID Display Area Checks - Fee	---	---	---	8,000	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Security Threat Assessment - Fee	---	---	---	100	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sensitive Security Information	---	28	---	20	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Discretionary)	243	181,532	252	209,219	481	220,274	229	11,055	36	8,764	193	2,291
Alien Flight School fees (Credentialing Mandatory Fee)	2	3,805	6	4,000	6	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
SubTotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Budgetary Resources)	245	185,337	258	\$213,219	487	\$224,274	229	\$11,055	36	\$8,764	193	\$2,291
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees	---	(41,299)	---	(37,220)	---	(36,320)	---	900	---	---	---	900
Registered Traveler Program - User Fees	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TWIC - User Fees	---	(30,596)	---	(9,200)	---	(8,300)	---	900	---	---	---	900
HAZMAT CDL - User Fees	---	(10,417)	---	(12,000)	---	(12,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---
General Aviation at DCA - Fee	---	(136)	---	(100)	---	(100)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	---	(150)	---	(1,400)	---	(1,400)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee	---	---	---	(5,200)	---	(5,200)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee	---	---	---	(1,200)	---	(1,200)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Secure ID Display Area Checks - Fee	---	---	---	(8,000)	---	(8,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Security Threat Assessment - Fee	---	---	---	(100)	---	(100)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sensitive Security Information	---	---	---	(20)	---	(20)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Discretionary Appropriations and Budget Estimates	243	140,233	252	\$171,999	481	\$183,954	229	\$11,955	36	8,764	193	\$3,191
Credentialing Fees-Mandatory Fees												
Alien Flight School fees	---	(4,584)	---	(4,000)	---	(4,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Secure Flight
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SECURE FLIGHT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	113	103	86,969
2011 C.R.	113	108	84,363
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	181	170	(713)
2012 Current Services	294	278	83,650
2012 Program Change	38	36	8,764
2012 Total Request	332	314	92,414

TSA requests \$92.4 million for the Secure Flight program, which includes an adjustment-to-base increase of 181FTP/170 FTE and a decrease of \$794,000 for the FY 2011 Balanced Workforce Strategy; and an increase of 38 FTP/36 FTE and \$8.8 million for the Expanded Watchlist Vetting program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Secure Flight's mission is to enhance the security of domestic and international commercial air travel in the United States through the use of improved watch list matching. The program's goals are to:

- Identify known and suspected terrorists;
- Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft;
- Identify individuals on the Selectee List for enhanced screening to determine if they are permitted to board an aircraft;
- Facilitate passenger air travel; and
- Protect individuals' privacy.

Transitioning watch list matching to TSA streamlines watch list matching and limits the distribution of the watch list, thereby minimizing the possibility for compromised watch list data. By bringing the watch list matching function into the Federal government, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Traveler Redress Inquiry Program is able to provide a more consistent application of an integrated redress process for passengers who believe they have been misidentified as a threat. Further, the Secure Flight program expedites law enforcement

notification by reducing the time it takes to identify potential matches – from days to minutes. The Secure Flight program is proving to be very effective in accurately identifying passengers who are on the Selectee and No Fly watchlists, while reducing the number of misidentified passengers. Over 99 percent of passengers are consistently cleared automatically and immediately by the Secure Flight system.

TSA is committed to engaging the individuals and organizations that are impacted by the Secure Flight program. TSA has adopted a strong security partner engagement approach that includes interactively communicating with key stakeholders, working closely with aircraft operators through the deployment process, and providing materials for public awareness and education.

Aircraft operators must collect and transmit full Secure Flight Passenger Data (SFPD) for watch list matching, including the passengers' full name, date of birth, and gender as they appear on the government-issued identification they plan to use when traveling, and Redress Number (if available). The program compares SFPD to the No Fly and Selectee components of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), which contains the Federal government's consolidated terrorist watch list maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). Secure Flight also expanded its matching function to include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Do Not Board List, which contains a list of individuals who pose a significant health risk to other travelers. Secure Flight will transmit instructions identifying individuals requiring enhanced screening prior to boarding an aircraft derived from real-time threat-based intelligence scenarios run by the U.S. Custom and Border Protection's Automated Targeting System.

In FY 2011, TSA reprogrammed \$15.9 million into Secure Flight to begin operational vetting of an expanded Selectee watchlist, which consists of any record in the TSDB that has a complete name and full date of birth; the gender is not required for this separate list. The expanded watchlist was added in response to the attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 on December 25, 2009. The full TSDB was not used since matching passenger information (name, date of birth, and gender) against the entire TSDB could result in a significant increase in possible matches, increasing costs and potentially causing time-consuming manual review to clear passengers and thereby delaying or inconveniencing travelers. The 2012 Budget Request proposes funding to make this expanded Selectee watchlist screening permanent.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- The Government Accountability Office noted on April 5, 2010, that TSA has generally achieved all 10 statutory conditions related to the development and implementation of the Secure Flight program.
- On June 22, 2010, the program completed cutover of all domestic and international flights operated by U.S. aircraft operators.

FY 2011 achieved and planned accomplishments include:

- On November 23, 2010, more than a month ahead of schedule, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered foreign air carriers flying into and out of the United States.

- Implement watchlist screening for people aboard over-flights; which are all flights transiting over U.S. airspace, but which do not take-off or land in the United States.
- Execute the Twelve-Five Operators and Private Charter Pilot Program, in preparation for offering Secure Flight watch list matching to this additional operator population.
- Secure Flight will interface with the Watch List Service (WLS) operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to receive close to real-time updates for TSC watch lists. The WLS is designed to streamline watch list data transfer between the TSC and DHS components. At initial operating capability, Secure Flight will receive updates on the No Fly, Selectee, and Expanded Selectee Lists.

In FY 2012, TSA will continue to work with aircraft operators to ensure all flight services are compliant with the Secure Flight Final Rule and continue operations and maintenance of the Secure Flight program, as well as the development of the Secure Flight system to ensure efficient, accurate, and reliable watch list matching. TSA will also continue the expanded watch list vetting of the expanded Selectee list to include any name in the TSDB that has a complete name and full date of birth.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Other Vetting Programs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: OTHER VETTING PROGRAMS

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	127	97	51,434
2011 C.R.	113	98	87,636
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	14	23	3,904
2012 Current Services	127	121	91,540
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	127	121	91,540

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$91.5 million to provide funding for the Other Vetting Programs. Adjustments-to-base include an increase of 14 FTP/13 FTE and \$2.6 million for the addition of the Visa Holders within the TSDB to the No-Fly list, and \$1.3 million to annualize the FY 2010 increase of positions to the TTAC Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA will provide funding for the administrative and operational needs of the following activities:

Other Vetting Funding (in millions)	FY 2011	FY 2012
Aviation Workers	\$5.9	\$5.9
Crew Vetting Program	4.3	4.3
Other Aviation Vetting Programs	0.4	0.4
Admin and Operations	20.5	23.1
TTAC Infrastructure Modernization (TIM)	56.5	57.8
Total	\$87.6	\$91.5

As a result of the December 25, 2009 attempted bombing incident and the resulting policy change that all visa holders within the TSDB be added to the Selectee list, TTAC shifted \$2.6 million in FY 2010 from TIM to Administration and Operations to address the workload increase for visa holder vetting.

Aviation Workers (AW) Program (including SIDA and other badge holders): The AW Program includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued personnel identification media at U.S. federalized domestic airports. Prior to receiving any identification media, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based Security Threat Assessment (STA), and if applicable, a fingerprint-based Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) CHRC. The program reviews approximately 450,000 aviation workers annually.

Crew Vetting Program (CVP): CVP screens flight crewmembers on flights into, out of, or over the continental United States prior to an airport's release of an aircraft for takeoff. Flight crewmembers undergo a name-based STA to determine if they have a terrorist nexus and, if so, TSA would notify the air carrier that the individual cannot have access to United States airspace. The program reviews approximately 1.8 million flight crewmembers annually.

Other Aviation Vetting Programs: Other Aviation Vetting Programs includes DASSP; PCSSP; 12/5; Maryland Three Airports Program, and Airspace waivers program. These programs all require a name-based security threat assessment. Some also require a fingerprint based CHRC. Since 2008, the growth in the number of individuals vetted within these programs has grown 157 percent (from 81,891 to 210,785).

Administration and Operations (A&O): This account includes the general administrative expenses for TTAC to include the common biometric identity initiative (formerly under the Aviation Credential Interoperability Solution sub-group). It also includes all payroll costs for administrative staff and the programs that fall under Other Vetting (the Infrastructure Modernization payroll costs are included within the TIM sub-group).

TTAC Infrastructure Modernization (TIM): TIM is considered a significant DHS IT program with a forecast life cycle cost of \$571 million through 2018 to be funded through appropriations and fees. The modernization initiative in concert with a universal fee, expected to be published in 2013, addresses and eliminates redundant business practices, processes, and subsequent IT investments to achieve significant economies of scale and other benefits associated with a unifying business integration effort.

The core of the TTAC process is the vetting and credentialing of individuals requiring access to the transportation infrastructure. It currently involves eight parallel systems responsible for specific infrastructure populations, each with its own enrollment, vetting, and adjudication and redress process. TIM will:

- Combine functions and processes into a single, uniform approach with common security requirements, methods, and information;
- Enable policy, business, systems and data integration and drive the development of person-centric information architecture in accordance with the DHS Credentialing Framework Initiative;
- Reduce the cost, risk, and time associated with implementing new business capabilities and new populations, while improving the robust nature of the architecture and on-going operations and maintenance services; and

- Eliminate redundant background checks by working in tandem with TSA's Universal Rule initiative.

Upon implementation, the following new mission capabilities will be available to support emerging vetting and credentialing population requirements:

- **Partner Portal Services** – a web portal for directly processing enrollment requests and sharing status information;
- **3rd Party/External System Interface Management Services** – a system-to-system interface with the US-VISIT Automated Biometric Fingerprint Identification System (IDENT);
- **Integrated Customer Relationship Management Services** – enables improved security threat assessment workflow and more responsive customer service;
- **Enterprise Service Management** – supports the transformation of the new and legacy system components, reusing existing infrastructure elements to the extent possible, to establish enterprise level services. TTAC will standardize the system(s) across screening and credentialing programs into a single, holistic set of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) based capabilities to meet current mission demands and to expand future mission needs.; and
- **Enterprise Performance Reporting Management Service** – provides monitoring and performance management capability to support end-to-end applicant processing.

In February 2010, the DHS Acquisition Review Board gave their approval for TIM to proceed with investing resources to initiate the program. TTAC is in the process of defining the “to-be” business architecture and functional requirements while conducting an Analysis of Alternatives before awarding an initial capability development contract anticipated to be awarded in FY 2011. The Initial Operational Capability is projected in FY 2013 in alignment with the completion of the Universal Fee Rule with Full Operational Capability projected in FY 2015. Transition of current and new programs will begin incrementally at the end of FY 2013 and will continue through FY 2014.

In concurrence with this modernization effort, TSA is currently working toward the implementation of a common universal fee structure that will capitalize on the capabilities of an improved vetting infrastructure. The new Universal Rule framework will establish comparable security threat assessment services for vetting activities with a common fee structure. This rulemaking effort requires the modernized capabilities of TIM to be 100 percent functional or the rule's effective date will be delayed. While the modernized platform could be utilized to process threat assessments for some regulated populations prior to the rule's effective date, those previously established vetting programs would have to continue utilizing the existing fee structures outlined in original rulemakings. Further, a delay will result in an implementation delay of security vetting for newly regulated populations, such as freight rail and mass transit populations.

An analysis of the universal fee structure is currently in the developmental phase and is estimated to become effective, at the earliest, during FY 2013. Any such implementation would be conducted through the Federal Rulemaking process. Once the new infrastructure is

implemented, TSA will begin phasing in programs in the following order: 1) programs funded through appropriations, 2) programs funded through existing fees, and 3) programs that will require security threat assessments on newly regulated populations.

The modernization effort will support Vetting and Credentialing programs across the Department affecting the security of critical infrastructure. To that end, TSA’s modernization is being coordinated with the Department’s other ongoing information technology modernization efforts and will interact with numerous other systems such as: Treasury Enforcement Communication System, U.S. Citizens and Immigration’s Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements , U.S. VISIT’s IDENT, and the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information System.

Other Vetting program accomplishments:

The numerous small vetting programs included in the Other Vetting PPA are in operations and maintenance mode and will continue to vet the various populations each fiscal year.

Since inception of each of these programs, over 96 million names have been vetted:

Total Names Vetted Since Inception	Total Vetted
12/5 Standard Security Program	32,658
Airspace waivers	461,353
Crew Vetting	89,034,289
DCA Access Program	30,912
Maryland Three	1,806
Private Charter	948
Aviation Workers & SIDA Badges	6,511,364
Total	96,073,330

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Recurrent vetting of over 13 million distinct individuals in several critical sectors of credentialed or benefit-holding aviation sectors to include:
 - o Approximately 2.2 million records on flight crew manifests and 4 million FAA Airmen Certificate Holders.
- Continued to support the development of Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for General Aviation (formerly known as the Large Aircraft Security Program).

FY 2011 achieved and planned accomplishments include:

- Released Aviation Channeling Service Provider Request for Proposal in November 2010, which offers airport stakeholders a choice in selecting an aviation worker enrollment provider.
- Complete an Analysis of Alternatives to establish a cost effective approach to capability systems modernization (TIM).
- Achieve approval from the DHS Acquisition Review Board to begin TIM development.

- Award the TIM development contract.
- Expand adjudication services to the Colorado Springs Operations Center and the vetting capability at Annapolis Junction. This includes the use of both locations simultaneously as active sites for all of our operations.
- Expand the ability to analyze the results of matches to the TSDB to reduce risk to the nation's transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Continue the development of Universal Rule.

In FY 2012, TSA plans to initiate the transition of TTAC legacy systems to the TIM system with the universal fee.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL (TWIC)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	21	27	32,151
2011 C.R.	21	21	9,200
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(900)
2012 Current Services	21	21	8,300
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	21	21	8,300

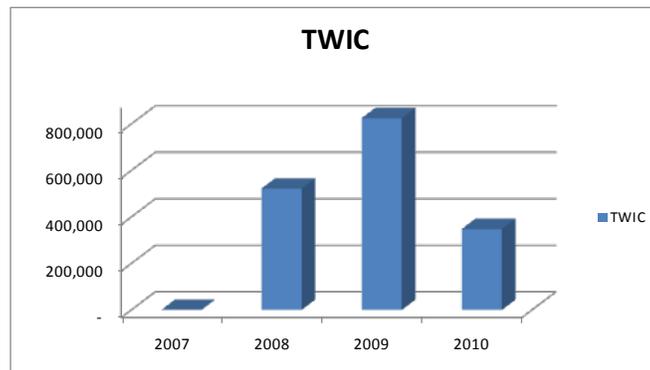
The Transportation Security Administration estimates fee collections of \$8.3 million for the TWIC Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The TWIC program enhances security by providing a tamper-resistant biometric credential to maritime workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of port facilities and vessels regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA), (P.L. 107-295), and is being implemented in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71). The program provides a common, consistent biometric credential at over 3,200 facilities and on over 10,000 vessels. When fully implemented after the promulgation of the TWIC reader rule by the U.S. Coast Guard, which is expected by the end of CY 2012, the program will ensure that the identity of each TWIC holder has been verified; that a satisfactory security background check has been completed on that identity; and that each credential issued is positively linked to the rightful holder through the use of biometric technology.

TWIC's personal identity verification standards and credential issuance closely adhere to those of Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 12 and its implementing standard, Federal Information Processing Standard 201. The program specifically follows biometric standards of the American National Standards Institute for its pattern-based fingerprint format operational biometric, and was the first to adopt common biometric standards in the Federal Government. TSA continues to work with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to ensure compliance with appropriate national standards and to develop technology specifications to support the overall program. In addition, TSA and USCG continue to work closely with the industry and the TWIC Stakeholder Communications Committee.

The TWIC Program has established applicant fees to sufficiently recover the cost of providing this security service. The standard TWIC Fee is \$132.50 per applicant. A reduced TWIC fee of \$105.25 has also been established for those applicants that previously completed a comparable STA. The card replacement fee is \$60.00. Since inception in October 2007, TWIC has enrolled over 1.776 million workers as of January 20, 2011. The credential is valid for five years and revenue generated from these security fees will only be used to support the TWIC program. The chart below reflects the spike in enrollment that will occur every fifth year.



The final rule includes the ability to provide a discount for Free and Secure Trade card holders, documented merchant mariners, and truckers with Hazardous Material Endorsements.

In FY 2008, Congress provided \$8.1 million in two-year appropriated funding for TSA to implement an access control technology pilot to test biometric technologies within the TWIC program. Of the \$8.1 million appropriation, \$2 million was obligated to support the program's administrative efforts for the pilot; and \$6.1 million was obligated for work and test equipment at test participant facilities and vessels. The Early Operational Assessment field test phase of the pilot began in April 2009. The initial technical testing phase, where readers were tested in a laboratory setting, was completed in December 2009. The system test and evaluation field test phase began in November 2009. As of January 14, 2011 approximately 147 of a planned 177 readers are installed. (The number of planned readers was recently reduced, as a result of one of the facilities withdrawing from the pilot, since the facility was over a year behind schedule).

Under the current plans, the USCG estimates the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking should be published by the end of calendar year (CY) 2011 and a final rule published by the end of CY 2012. TSA is committed to finalizing the TWIC Reader Pilot and anticipates completion early CY 2011. At the conclusion of the TWIC reader pilot, the program will finalize the reader specifications, publish a notice of availability in the Federal Register, and post the specification on the TSA Website.

In the interim, to fully leverage the security benefit of the TWIC, the USCG has added an electronic TWIC reader capability to existing MTSA and law enforcement programs. Additionally, the USCG is currently verifying compliance with the TWIC requirements through electronic validation during vessel and facility compliance exams and/or security spot checks. Through the use of handheld readers for TWIC verification, the USCG is maximizing the use of the security features of the credential.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Processed over 328,400 TWIC applicants.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Measure the performance of TWIC readers in a maritime setting through lab/bench testing and field tests at pilot facilities and vessels;
- Draft a final pilot report in 2011; and
- Develop the capability to provide individuals holding a TWIC the ability to apply for and receive a HME at a reduced fee.

In FY 2012, the TWIC program will move into a sustainment mode, and continue to support enrollment centers nationwide for new maritime workers, workers requiring a replacement card, and workers renewing their TWIC.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Hazardous Material CDL - fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HAZMAT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	17	16	10,911
2011 C.R.	17	17	12,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	17	17	12,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	17	17	12,000

The Transportation Security Administration estimates fee collection of \$12.0 million in the Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HTAP was established to fulfill the statutory requirements of both the USA PATRIOT and Safe Explosives Acts to further protect against the threats to transportation posed by terrorists, dangerous criminals, and illegal aliens that may attempt to transport hazardous materials in commerce.

The program is funded through fee revenue that consists of three elements: 1) the cost for collecting and processing fingerprint and application information; 2) the fee the FBI charges to run the fingerprints against the criminal history records; and 3) a TSA program fee to cover costs to administer the program, including conducting the Security Threat Assessments (STAs). Payment of the Federal fee is a requirement to undergo the TSA STA.

TSA charges \$38 for the collection of information, \$17.25 for the FBI fingerprint-based CHRC, and \$34 for the TSA program fee for a total fee of \$89.25. The \$34 TSA program fee is charged to every applicant regardless of the state of issuance. However, the cost to the applicant varies by state. Non-TSA Agent States charge various collection, processing, and fingerprinting fees; the average total fee in non-TSA Agent States is approximately \$89.

States must forward biographic and biometric (fingerprint) information to TSA in an approved and established format to facilitate the STA process. TSA allowed States to elect to perform the biographic and biometric collection, or utilize a TSA-contracted agent to perform these functions on their behalf. Currently, 12 states collect the required biographic information and biometric

data through their individually established and maintained programs and 38 states and the District of Columbia have elected to utilize the TSA-contracted agent. Additionally, drivers registered in a state serviced by the TSA Agent may be fingerprinted in any other state serviced by the TSA Agent.

The HTAP has a robust redress process, including appeals, waivers, and Administrative Law Judge review. In FY 2009, the program conducted threat assessments on 297,473 applicants, a continued increase from the program's inception that confirms the vital role of improving the safety and protection of passengers and freight traveling on our Nation's highways. TTAC has processed over 1.6 million applications since January 2005.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Processed over 286,200 HTAP applicants.
- Processed over 95 percent of applications in five days or less.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Process over 352,000 applicants.
- Continue in sustainment mode, supporting new and current HTAP workers.

In FY 2012, HTAP plans to process over 352,000 applicants and will continue in sustainment mode, supporting new and current HTAP workers.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
General Aviation - fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: GENERAL AVIATION

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	18
2011 C.R.	-	-	100
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	100
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	100

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$100,000 in fee collection authority to support General Aviation security threat assessment vetting and program management activities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This offsetting collection supports General Aviation flights into Ronald Reagan National Airport (DCA) as provided by the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176). The DASSP conducts STAs for all flight crewmembers and passengers including security coordinators and armed security officers on non-commercial aircraft (non-cargo) flying into or out of DCA from one of the 28 domestic gateway airports. TSA levies a \$15 fee for each person onboard the flight and flight authorization services. In addition, a \$296 fee per roundtrip is charged to flight operators for the screening personnel and equipment used to support such flights at DCA. TTAC has vetted over 34,300 General Aviation – DCA applicants since inception in October 2005.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- TTAC vetted over 4,400 General Aviation - DCA applicants.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Indirect Air Cargo - fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: INDIRECT AIR CARGO

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	0	0	6
2011 C.R.	3	2	1,400
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	
2012 Current Services	3	2	1,400
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	3	2	1,400

Transportation Security Administration requests \$1.4 million in fee collection authority to support the Indirect Air Cargo (IAC) program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program provides for fee collections supporting STAs of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain. In FY 2012, TSA will charge a \$41 per assessment fee to offset costs for conducting the STA and program management costs under CCSP. The new fee structure is based on revised cost and population estimates analysis conducted in support of the Air Cargo Security Rule that will be published in FY 2011.

The total FY 2012 collections from these fees are estimated to be \$1.4 million. This fee is collected in accordance with the Final Rule on Air Cargo Security Requirements and as authorized by the FY 2004 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-90). TTAC has vetted over 356,200 IAC applicants since inception in January 2007.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- TTAC vetted over 63,300 IAC applicants.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Certified Cargo Screening Program – fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: CERTIFIED CARGO SCREENING PROGRAM

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	0
2011 C.R.	6	6	5,200
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			-
2012 Current Services	6	6	5,200
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	6	6	5,200

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$5.2 million in fee collection authority to support the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This initiative provides for fee collections to fund STAs for individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities. The CCSP rulemaking activity in FY 2011 will set an assessment fee of \$41 per applicant to support program management and vetting activities associated with conducting a security threat assessment. This program will utilize existing shipping infrastructure to help TSA meet cargo screening mandates.

Currently, CCSP is a voluntary program. Once the Air Cargo fee rule is published STAs will be mandatory for participation. TSA anticipates the fee rule publication in FY 2011. Since 2008, TTAC has vetted over 23,500 CCSP applicants.

The FY 2012 estimate is based on 67,694 CCSP applicants and 64,344 IAC applicants at a fee of \$41.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- TTAC vetted over 15,700 CCSP applicants.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Large Aircraft Security Program – fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: LARGE AIRCRAFT SECURITY PROGRAM

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	0
2011 C.R.	-	-	1,200
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	1,200
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	1,200

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$1.2 million in fee collection authority to support the Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program provides for the fee collections to fund STAs for the large aircraft security program. The original LASP Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) included language to require all U.S. operators of aircraft over 12,500 maximum gross take-off weight to adopt and implement a TSA-approved security program. The rule is currently undergoing analysis and revision by TSA with additional feedback from industry regarding alternatives to the rule’s proposed requirements, and a Supplemental NPRM is expected.

The FY 2012 estimate is based on 17,000 applicants at a fee of \$60.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Secure Identification Display Area and Sterile Area Workers – fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SECURE IDENTIFICATION DISPLAY AREA AND STERILE AREA WORKERS

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	0
2011 C.R.	-	-	8,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	
2012 Current Services	-	-	8,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	8,000

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$8.0 million in fee collection authority to support the SIDA and Sterile Area Workers airport employee checks.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The SIDA and Sterile Area Workers program includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued, personnel identification media at U.S. domestic airports (e.g., airport facilities workers, retail employees, airline employees, taxi drivers, parking attendants, etc.). Prior to receiving any identification media, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based STA. Depending on the access level granted to the airport worker, the individual may also be required to have a fingerprint based FBI CHRC.

The FY 2012 estimate is based on 463,700 applicants at a fee of \$17.25.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Other Security Threat Assessments – fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: OTHER SECURITY THREAT ASSESSMENTS

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	0
2011 C.R.	-	-	100
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	100
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	100

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$100,000 in fee collection authority to support Other Security Threat Assessments (OSTA).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, PCSSP, Maryland-Three (MD-3), and Airspace Waivers (ASW).

The 12/5 program conducts STAs for flight crewmembers operating (e.g., cockpit crew, airline personnel authorized in the cockpit, cargo carrier employees) aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more. Annual population for the 12/5 program is approximately 31,000 applicants. Each program conducts STAs for regulated parties

The PCSSP program is for private charter flight crewmembers operating aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 45,000kg (100,309 pounds) or more, or a passenger-seating configuration of 61 or more, or whose passengers are enplaned from or deplaned into a sterile area. PCSSP does not include government charters.

The MD-3 program applies to pilots who operate aircraft and apply for privileges to fly to or from the three General Aviation airports in the Washington, D.C. restricted flight zones (Potomac Airport, Washington Executive/Hyde Field, and College Park Airport).

The ASW program, in conjunction with the Federal Aviation Administration, conducts STAs for domestic and international flight crew members and passengers for access to: certain operational areas of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, access to restricted Washington, D.C. flight restricted zones, major sporting events, Disney theme parks, flight training, and special events.

The FY 2012 estimate is based on 5,800 applicants at a fee of \$17.25.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Sensitive Security Information – fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	-	-	28
2011 C.R.	-	-	20
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	20
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	20

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$20,000 in discretionary fee collection authority to support Sensitive Security Information (SSI).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA is collecting the SSI fee to fund the STAs and the FBI CHRCs for those individuals who require access to SSI. TSA has processed over 3,000 SSI vets since inception.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

-
- TSA processed over 100 SSI vets.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Alien Flight Student Program – fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: ALIEN FLIGHT STUDENT PROGRAM

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	6	2	3,805
2011 C.R.	6	6	4,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	6	6	4,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	6	6	4,000

The Transportation Security Administration estimates \$4.0 million in fee collection for the Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

AFSP conducts terrorist, immigration, and criminal-background checks on all foreign students applying for flight training in the United States or abroad at FAA certified flight training locations. Applicants are subject to a STA in accordance with Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176). AFSP applicants identified as a “threat to aviation or national security” under this program will be denied training.

The program reviews and assesses both biographic and biometric information to identify individuals who pose a security threat. Prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks, there were no systematic security checks performed on foreign students applying for FAA certified flight training in the United States or abroad.

Section 612 of the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176) transferred the function for screening AFSP applicants from the Attorney General to the Secretary of Homeland Security (and subsequently delegated to the TSA). The Act also gives the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to establish a fee to offset costs of vetting AFSP applicants.

The program also began migrating 10-print fingerprints data to a common DHS platform, which will allow for the leveraging of program data to other DHS components. This effort is of particular interest to DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Student and Exchange Visitor Information System and will enhance both programs’ capability to more closely monitor attendance and status of students in training.

AFSP currently collects a fee of \$130 per basic applicant. This fee includes \$112.75 for extensive TSA international and domestic threat assessments, and \$17.25 for an FBI CHRC. On May 13, 2009, AFSP also began collecting a fee of \$70 per recurrent applicant. Fees collected for AFSP support the enrollment, vetting, and adjudication of flight training applicants and program management support. AFSP applicants, who require training for a new skill set, will also be required to undergo a fingerprint based FBI CHRC. AFSP has been operational since 2004 and has enrolled more than 188,900 students and is entirely funded by fee revenue.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- AFSP processed over 42,800 flight training fee applications.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- 47,000 fee applicants in FY 2011.

In FY 2012, AFSP plans to process approximately 50,000 fee applicants in FY 2012; and continue in sustainment mode.

The TSDB expansion includes an additional 24 personnel in the Support Appropriations:

- 21 Intelligence Officers for continued analytical support for 24/7 indication and warning operations, and situational awareness to quickly identify potential threats to transportation as well as maintain the quality, timeliness, and quantity of notifications and analytical products; and
- 3 Attorneys for Office of Chief Counsel.

Justification

In response to the attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 on December 25, 2009, TSA and the DHS Office of Policy plan to expand the Selectee list to include any name in the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) that has a complete name and full date of birth. This will enable TSA to identify a larger set of individuals who may present a threat. TSA will use a higher match threshold against the expanded list, and will rely on the Secure Flight system's automated results to designate passengers as Selectees. This funding will allow TSA to address critical vulnerabilities identified after the December 25th incident.

Impact on Performance

Terrorists have demonstrated their intent at striking within the modes of transportation. An increase of \$12.4 million and 62 FTP will add more effective and consistent levels of protection against acts of aggression and will reduce the risk to the traveling public. TSA's vetting responsibilities have grown significantly in recent years and continue to grow as new threats, such as the Christmas Day attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight 253, are identified and new populations are added or expanded. TSA has responded with the development and implementation of efficient, reliable changes to the vetting operations. The additional staff and operational funding will allow TSA to continue to provide timely and accurate vetting services to deter threats to our transportation systems.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Justification of Proposed Changes in
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of screening programs of the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing, \$183,954,000 available until September 30, 2013.

Note – A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes proposed.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change¹
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	278	243	\$181,532
2011 FY 2011 Continuing Resolution²	273	252	\$209,219
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	---	10	7,533
Transfers			
Transfer from TTAC to Support	---	---	(794)
Increases			
FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	181	170	---
Non-Pay inflation excluding GSA rent	---	---	1,732
2012 Other Adjustments	14	13	2,600
Total Increases	<u>195</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>4,332</u>
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ³	---	---	(6,148)
Operational Support Reduction	---	---	(1,732)
Fee Adjustment	---	---	(900)
Total Decreases	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(8,780)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	<u>195</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>2,291</u>
2012 Current Services	468	445	\$211,510
Program Changes			
Program Increase Advanced Vetting	38	36	\$8,764
Total Program Changes	38	36	\$8,764
2012 Request	506	481	\$220,274
2011 to 2012 Total Change	233	229	\$11,055

¹ Includes discretionary funding only. FY 2011 and FY 2012 mandatory Alien Flight funds include 6 FTP/6 FTE and \$4 million

² FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

³ A total of \$6.148M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

													2012 Request		
													Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals (Gross Discretionary)													278	243	\$181,532
2011 C.R. (Gross Discretionary)													273	252	209,219
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)															
Transfers													---	---	(794)
Technical Adjustments													---	10	7,533
Increases													195	193	4,332
Decreases													---	---	(8,780)
Total Adjustments-to-Base													195	193	2,291
2011 Current Services													468	445	211,510
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)													38	36	8,764
2012 Request													506	481	220,274
2011 to 2012 Total Change													233	229	11,055
Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Secure Flight	113	108	\$84,363	181	170	(713)	38	36	8,764	332	314	92,414	219	206	\$8,051
2 [Crew and] Other Vetting Programs	113	98	\$87,636	14	23	3,904	0	0	0	127	121	91,540	14	23	\$3,904
Discretionary Fees - User Fees															
3 TWIC - User Fees	21	21	\$9,200	0	0	(900)	0	0	0	21	21	8,300	---	---	(\$900)
4 HAZMAT - User Fees	17	17	\$12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	12,000	---	---	\$0
5 General Aviation at DCA - Fee	0	0	\$100	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	100	---	---	\$0
6 Indirect Air Cargo - Fee	3	2	\$1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1,400	---	---	\$0
7 Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee	6	6	\$5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5,200	---	---	\$0
8 Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee	0	0	\$1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	1,200	---	---	\$0
9 Secure ID Display Area Checks - Fee	0	0	\$8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	8,000	---	---	\$0
10 Other Security Threat Assessment - Fee	0	0	\$100	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	100	---	---	\$0
11 Sensitive Security Information - Fee	0	0	\$20	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	20	---	---	\$0
Subtotal, Gross Discretionary	273	252	209,219	195	193	2,291	38	36	8,764	506	481	220,274	233	229	11,055
Alien Flight Student Program - Mandatory Fees	6	6	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4,000	---	---	\$0
Total Gross Budgetary Authority	279	258	213,219	195	193	2,291	38	36	8,764	512	487	224,274	233	229	11,055

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - US VISIT	---	---	4	---	---	1,700	---	---	1,700	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security - Nat'l Protection & Program Dir.	---	---	1,066	---	---	---	---	4	4,400	---	4	4,400
Department of Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	1,570	---	---	2,200	---	4	6,600	---	4	4,400

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Other Vetting Programs	---	---	1,570	---	---	2,200	---	4	6,600	---	4	4,400
Total Obligations	---	---	1,570	---	---	2,200	---	4	6,600	---	4	4,400

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing

Summary of Requirements by Object Class^{1&2}
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$26,353	\$28,716	\$49,206	\$20,490
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$106	---	---	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,224	\$1,352	\$1,516	164
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	---	---	---	---
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	\$7,004	\$7,511	\$13,042	5,531
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$34,687	\$37,579	\$63,764	\$26,185
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	\$705	\$751	\$757	6
22.0 Transportation of things	\$183	\$303	\$302	(1)
23.2 Other rent ³	\$4,183	\$5,000	\$5,517	517
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	\$80	\$437	\$1,005	568
24.0 Printing and reproduction	\$1	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$73,555	\$31,290	\$25,143	(6,147)
25.2 Other services	\$39,077	\$92,775	\$86,748	(6,027)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	\$6,512	---	---	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$906	\$18,076	\$19,980	1,904
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$7,899	\$3,100	\$1,706	(1,394)
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$3,267	\$435	\$439	4
31.0 Equipment	\$14,259	\$23,473	\$18,913	(4,560)
42.0 Indemnity	\$8	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$150,635	\$175,640	\$160,510	(\$15,130)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$185,322	\$213,219	\$224,274	\$11,055
Unobligated balance, start of year	(70,091)	(71,645)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	71,645	71,645	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	853	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$187,729	\$213,219	\$224,274	

¹ Table includes both mandatory and discretionary funding.

² FY 2010 Object Class spread does not include Registered Traveler.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	2	2	---
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
M Band	---	---	---	---
L Band	8	9	9	---
K Band	63	62	70	8
J Band	95	99	140	41
I Band	49	44	63	19
H Band	35	36	107	71
G Band	22	16	62	46
F Band	10	11	30	19
E Band	1	---	29	29
D Band	---	---	---	---
C Band	---	---	---	---
B Band	---	---	---	---
A Band	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	284	279	512	233
Unfilled Positions EOY	6	27	25	4
Total Perm. Employment EOY	278	252	487	229
FTE	245	258	487	229
Headquarters	284	279	512	233
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	284	279	512	233
Average ES Salary	\$ 171,237	\$ 171,237	\$ 171,237	\$ ---
Average Salary, Banded Positions	\$ 107,599	\$ 107,599	\$ 107,599	\$ ---
Average Band	J	J	J	J

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Secure Flight
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Secure Flight		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
Object Classes:		Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
11.1	Perm Positions	\$11,091	\$12,800	\$31,353	\$18,553
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	521	470	507	37
12.1	Benefits	2,978	2,886	7,839	4,953
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	14,590	16,156	39,699	23,543
	Other Object Classes				
21.0	Travel	180	200	200	---
22.0	Transportation of things	3	3	1	(2)
23.2	Other rent	3,797	4,000	4,500	500
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	75	335	900	565
24.0	Printing	1	---	---	-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	52,666	19,000	12,699	(6,301)
25.2	Other Services	46	18,590	12,215	(6,375)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	15	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	906	18,076	19,980	1,904
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,531	1,000	---	(1,000)
26.0	Supplies & materials	3,107	220	220	---
31.0	Equipment	10,052	6,783	2,000	(4,783)
	Total, Other Object Classes	72,379	68,207	52,715	(15,492)
	Total, Secure Flight	86,969	84,363	92,414	8,051
	Full Time Equivalents	103	108	314	206

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Secure Flight Program is to significantly improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent terrorists from boarding aircraft, help move passengers through airport screening more quickly, and reduce the number of individuals selected for secondary screening, while fully protecting passengers' privacy and civil liberties.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,590	\$16,156	\$39,699	\$23,543

The FY 2012 request provides for the balanced workforce strategy, and the Expanded Watchlist Vetting program increase for Secure Flight.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$180	\$200	\$200	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$3	\$3	\$1	(\$2)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incidental to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$3,797	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$500

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$75	\$335	\$900	\$565

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, and utility services. TSA is dependant upon communications lines and utilities to run the Secure Flight platform.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$52,666	\$19,000	\$12,699	(\$6,301)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the results of the balanced workforce strategy.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$46	\$18,590	\$12,215	(\$6,375)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. Contracting services will be the primary vehicle by which the Secure Flight program will be implemented and operated in regard to connectivity with air carriers and the processing of security checks. The FY 2012 request reflects the results of the balanced workforce strategy.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$906	\$18,076	\$19,980	\$1,904

Provides for the operation and maintenance of information technology systems used to support the Secure Flight program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$1,531	\$1,000	\$0	(\$1,000)

Provides for the operation and maintenance of equipment used to support the Secure Flight program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$3,107	\$220	\$220	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$10,052	\$6,783	\$2,000	(\$4,783)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. These costs include equipment that will be purchased for the Secure Flight program outside of contracts for rollout and sustainment of the program. The FY 2012 request reflects the results of the Secure Flight program being fully implemented.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Other Vetting Programs
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
PPA: Screening Administration & Operations					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$10,746	\$11,307	\$13,244	\$1,937
11.5	Other per comp	481	738	865	127
12.1	Benefits	2,779	3,370	3,948	578
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	14,006	15,415	18,057	2,642
Other Object Classes					
21.0	Travel	245	235	241	6
22.0	Transportation of things	11	40	41	1
23.2	Other rent	386	1,000	1,017	17
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	4	100	103	3
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	8,523	10,850	11,004	154
25.2	Other Services	24,662	44,000	44,848	848
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	234	200	206	6
26.0	Supplies & materials	120	120	124	4
31.0	Equipment	3,235	15,676	15,899	223
42.0	Indemnity	8	0	0	0
	Total, Other Object Classes	37,428	72,221	73,483	1,262
	Total, SAO	51,434	87,636	91,540	3,904
	Full Time Equivalents	97	98	121	23

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of Other Vetting is to help support the identification of individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,006	\$15,415	\$18,057	\$2,642

The FY 2012 request reflects the increase in personnel due to the TSDB inclusion of VISA holders.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$245	\$235	\$241	\$6

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request includes travel needs for the Other Vetting Programs.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$11	\$40	\$41	\$1

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incidental to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects transportation needs for the Other Vetting Program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$386	\$1,000	\$1,017	\$17

Rent includes all payments to a GSA managed source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request includes the additional rental space needed for the Other Vetting Programs.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$4	\$100	\$103	\$3

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, and utility services. TSA is dependant upon communications lines and utilities to run the vetting systems.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,523	\$10,850	\$11,004	\$154

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. TSA uses these services to provide program management, technical and logistical support as well as evaluations.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Other Services	\$24,662	\$44,000	\$44,848	\$848

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. Contracting services are used extensively in systems operations. These contracts will support TIM, SIDA, 12/5 Charter Pilots, MD-3 Airports and the Temporary Flight Restriction programs.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$234	\$200	\$206	\$6

Supports the operation and maintenance of information technology systems used to perform name checks for SIDA, 12/5 Charter Pilots, MD-3 Airports, and the Temporary Flight Restriction program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Supplies & materials	\$120	\$120	\$124	\$4

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Equipment	\$3,235	\$15,676	\$15,899	\$223

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects equipment needs.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Transportation Workers Identification & Credentialing (Fees)
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transportation Workers Identification & Credentialing Fees		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$2,516	\$2,207	\$2,207	---
11.3	Other than perm	88	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	89	28	28	---
12.1	Benefits	689	580	580	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		3,382	2,815	2,815	-
Other Object Classes					
21.0	Travel	242	200	200	---
22.0	Transportation of things	169	250	250	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	12,366	700	700	---
25.2	Other Services	3,041	2,254	1,754	(500)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	6,409	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	6,131	1,900	1,500	(400)
26.0	Supplies & materials	2	81	81	---
31.0	Equipment	408	1,000	1,000	---
Total, Other Object Classes		28,769	6,385	5,485	(900)
Total, TWIC		32,151	9,200	8,300	(900)
Full Time Equivalents		27	21	21	0

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the TWIC Program is to establish an integrated, credential-based, identity verification program through the use of biometric technology to grant workers unescorted access to secure areas within the nation's transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,382	\$2,815	\$2,815	\$0

The FY 2012 request includes Salary and Benefits for 21 FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Travel	\$242	\$200	\$200	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Travel is necessary to conduct on-site reviews and meetings with maritime port operators and other TWIC program stakeholders.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Transportation of Things	\$169	\$250	\$250	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incidental to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,366	\$700	\$700	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. TSA uses these types of contracts to assist in the development and implementation of the TWIC program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$3,041	\$2,254	\$1,754	(\$500)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. Contracting services will include the adjudication of cases where individuals are denied a TWIC card. The request reflects the change in contractor staffing needed after the initial surge of enrollments; Government personnel will complete the majority of vetting and adjudication services.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,409	\$0	\$0	\$0

Includes contracts with federal agencies for background check services including the FBI for fingerprint based checks and/or name based checks for these vetting programs.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$6,131	\$1,900	\$1,500	(\$400)

Supports the operation and maintenance of information technology systems used for the TWIC program. The FY 2012 request reflects a better alignment in O&M costs.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$2	\$81	\$81	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$408	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. These costs include equipment that will be purchased for the TWIC program outside of contracts for implementation and sustainment of the program. The FY 2012 request reflects the results of the completion of the initial surge of TWIC applicants.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Hazardous Materials CDL (Fees)**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
PPA: Hazardous Materials CDL					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$1,688	\$1,632	\$1,632	---
11.3	Other than perm	18	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	102	70	70	---
12.1	Benefits	457	443	443	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$2,265	2,145	2,145	---
Other Object Classes					
21.0	Travel	32	110	110	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	10	10	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	2	2	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	---	740	740	---
25.2	Other Services	8,184	8,993	8,993	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	3	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	427	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes		8,646	9,855	9,855	---
Total, HazMat CDL		10,911	12,000	12,000	---
Full Time Equivalents		16	17	17	0

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the HazMat Program is to support public safety by ensuring that all commercial drivers transporting hazardous materials are thoroughly checked against terrorist and criminal databases and receive the appropriate endorsement from DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,265	\$2,145	\$2,145	\$0

The FY2012 request includes Salary and Benefits for 17 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$32	\$110	\$110	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Travel is necessary to conduct on-site reviews and meetings with state and local stakeholders in the HazMat CDL program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$10	\$10	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incidental to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$2	\$2	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, and utility services. TSA is dependant upon communications lines and utilities to run the various systems that facilitate the vetting and adjudication of the HazMat CDL checks.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$740	\$740	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. TSA uses these types of contracts to assist in the efficiency and effectiveness of the HazMat CDL program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$8,184	\$8,993	\$8,993	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. Contracting services are used extensively in the systems operation and case adjudication of the HazMat CDL program.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2012 - 2011
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$427	\$0	\$0	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
General Aviation at DCA Fees**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: General Aviation at DCA Fees		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits		---	---	---	---
Other Object Classes					
21.0	Travel	2	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	4	90	90	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	12	10	10	---
Total, Other Object Classes		18	100	100	---
Total, General Aviation at DCA Fees		18	100	100	---
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection supporting General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 Act.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Travel	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$4	\$90	\$90	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Supplies and materials	\$12	\$10	\$10	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Indirect Air Cargo Fees**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Indirect Air Cargo Fees		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	227	227	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	11	11	---
12.1	Benefits	---	56	56	---
Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits		---	\$294	\$294	\$0
Other Object Classes					
25.2	Other Services	---	1,106	1,106	---
31.0	Equipment	6	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes		6	1,106	1,106	---
Total, Indirect Air Cargo Fees		6	1,400	1,400	---
Full Time Equivalents		---	2	2	---

PPA Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection supporting General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 Act and the fee collection supporting security threat assessments of security workers in the air cargo supply chain.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$294	\$294	\$0

The FY 2012 request includes Salary and Benefits.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$1,106	\$1,106	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Equipment	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Certified Cargo Screening Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
PPA: Certified Cargo Screening Program					
Object Classes:					
Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits		---	---	---	---
Other Object Classes:					
25.2	Other services	---	5,200	5,200	---
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes		---	5,200	5,200	---
Total, Certified Cargo Screening Program		---	5,200	5,200	---
Full Time Equivalents		---	6	6	---

PPA Mission Statement

This funding supports security fee collections to fund security threat assessments for the Certified Cargo Screening Program. The program will utilize existing shipping infrastructure to help TSA meet cargo screening mandates.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$0

Other services includes report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Large Aircraft Security Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Large Aircraft Security Program		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
	Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits	---	---	---	---
	Other Object Classes:				
25.2	Other services	---	1,200	1,200	---
	Total, Other Object Classes	---	1,200	1,200	---
Total, Checkpoint Screening Security Fund		---	1,200	1,200	---
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

This funding supports security fee collections to fund security threat assessments required for certain airport and air carrier workers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$0

Other services includes report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Secure Identification Display Area Checks
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Secure Identification Display Area Checks	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits	---	---	---	---
Other Object Classes:				
25.2 Other services	---	8,000	8,000	---
Total, Other Object Classes	---	8,000	8,000	---
Total, Checkpoint Screening Security Fund	---	8,000	8,000	---
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

This funding supports security fee collections to fund other security threat assessments that are required for very small transportation populations not mentioned above.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0

Other services includes report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Other Security Threat Assessments**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Security Threat Assessments		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits		---	---	---	---
Other Object Classes					
25.2	Other Services	---	100	100	---
Total, Other Object Classes		---	100	100	---
Total, Screening Partnership Program		---	100	100	---
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) allows an airport operator to submit an application to have screening carried out by a qualified private screening company. The contractor must perform under federal oversight and the contracted screeners must perform at the same or at higher performance levels as federal TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$100	\$100	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Sensitive Security Information**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Sensitive Security Information		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
Total, Personnel Comp & Benefits		---	-	---	---
Other Object Classes					
25.2	Other Services	2	20	20	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	3	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	23	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes		28	20	20	---
Total, Human Capital Services		28	20	20	---
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

TSA is collecting the portion of SSI fee that is used to fund the FBI criminal history records checks for those applicants of the SSI program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$20	\$20	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0

To maintain equipment and hardware operations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$23	\$0	\$0	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing
Alien Flight (Appropriated & Fees)**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Alien Flight		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$312	\$543	\$543	---
11.5	Other per comp	31	35	35	---
12.1	Benefits	101	176	176	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		444	754	754	---
Other Object Classes					
21.0	Travel	4	6	6	---
25.2	Other Services	3,138	3,222	3,222	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	88	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	-	4	4	---
31.0	Equipment	131	14	14	---
Total, Other Object Classes		3,361	3,246	3,246	---
Total, Alien Flight		3,805	4,000	4,000	---
Full Time Equivalents		2	6	6	---

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Alien Flight Student Program is to help identify individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security. This program reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens and other individuals who seek flight training at FAA certified flight schools located both inside and outside the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$444	\$754	\$754	\$0

The FY2012 request includes Salary and Benefits for 6 FTE.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Travel	\$4	\$6	\$6	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Travel is necessary to conduct on-site reviews and meetings with state and local stakeholders in the Alien Flight Student Program.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$3,138	\$3,222	\$3,222	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. Contracting services are used extensively in the systems operation and case adjudication of the Alien Flight Student program.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$88	\$0	\$0	\$0

Alien Flight Student program contracts with federal agencies for background check services including the FBI for fingerprint based checks on each applicant.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$4	\$4	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Equipment	\$131	\$14	\$14	\$0

To purchase hardware and software used to support the program.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing: Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing Changes in Full-Time Equivalents¹

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	182	245	258
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Description: Secure Flight. Balanced Workforce Conversion	0	0	170
Increase #2: Description: FY 2012 Secure Flight - Expanded Watchlist Vetting.	0	0	36
Increase #3: Description: FY 2012 Other Vetting. Additional FTE request for Visa Holders.	0	0	13
Increase #4: Description: Other Vetting. Annualization of FY 2010 Program Increase	0	0	10
Increase #5: Description: FY 2011 Fee Adjustment	0	4	0
Increase #6: Description: Other Vetting. Annualize FY 2008 9/11 FTE	13	0	0
Increase #7: Description: Other Vetting. Annualization of FY 2009 Program Increase	9	0	0
Increase #8: Description: Other Vetting. FY 2010 Program Increase for Infrastructure	11	0	0
Increase #9: Description: Secure Flight. Annualization of FY 2009 Program Increase	11	0	0
Increase #10: Description: FY 2009 Conversion of contracting resources to inherently governmental positions	17	0	0
Increase #11: Description: Adjustment for EOY Actuals	2	9	0
Sub-Total Increases	63	13	229
DECREASES			
Decrease #1: Description: FY 2011 additional Lapse Rate	0	0	0
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	245	258	487
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	63	13	229

¹ The changes in FTE data include both discretionary and mandatory funded FTE.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION requests \$0 and 170 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Program Analyst (General)	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	130	-	-	138	130
Program Analyst (IT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	40	-	-	43	40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	170	-	-	181	170

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- The FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce includes 181 FTP, 170 FTE and \$0 for Secure Flight:
 - Funding for the annualization of the 181 FTP will be covered by the savings from the termination of contracts.
 - All 181 FTP will be converted from contractors to Federal employees by the start of FY 2012.
 - Adjustments to the FY 2011 Secure Flight Amount and FTP/FTE are necessary to reflect the contractor conversions that occurred in FY 2011 as part of the FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce for Secure Flight, and were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Support:

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Transportation Security Support:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is an agency of more than 50,000 personnel, with approximately \$8.1 billion in budget authority, regulatory and law enforcement authorities, and a nationwide presence. The management and support of the organization is accomplished by a transportation security support staff in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and five Mission Support Centers (MSCs).

B. Budget Activities:

Intelligence - The Office of Intelligence (INTEL) receives, assesses, and distributes intelligence information to support TSA's mission of securing the transportation system. INTEL also conducts strategic operational and tactical risk-based security planning.

HQ Administration – Headquarters (HQ) Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nation-wide operations. These activities include serving as the central point on policy development, performance management, facilities management, financial management, acquisition, civil rights protection, legal advice, internal conduct and audits, and providing a safe and healthful work environment for employees.

Human Capital Services - The Office of Human Capital Services (OHCS) includes all services that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of TSA's employees at headquarters, field offices, airports, and other locations. OHCS maintains oversight of all human resources contractual activities, and provides advice and counsel to senior managers on personnel issues.

Information Technology - Information Technology provides the IT infrastructure and services to maintain connectivity, provide productivity tools, and support headquarters and field corporate applications.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 1,961 positions, 1,855 FTE, and \$1,113,697,000 in appropriated funding for Transportation Security Support in FY 2012. The total adjustments-to-base include 286 FTP, 308 FTE and \$110,401,000. The program changes listed below support proposed FY 2012 enhanced security initiatives and Acquisition Workforce enhancement and decrease for administrative savings initiative total 39 FTP, 30 FTE, and \$1,516,000:

- Increase Intelligence, 21 FTP, 20 FTE, and \$2,163,000

- Increase Headquarters Administration, 18 FTP, 10 FTE, and \$5,631,000
- Increase Human Capital Services, 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and \$5,878,000, and
- Decrease Information Technology, 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and \$12,156,000

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Intelligence	144	\$24,711	175	\$33,604	223	\$42,992	48	\$9,388	20	2,163	28	\$7,225
Headquarters Administration	910	257,827	971	254,794	1,181	320,794	210	66,000	10	5,631	200	60,369
Human Capital Services	212	240,032	222	237,770	235	264,299	13	26,529	---	5,878	13	20,651
Information Technology	148	450,830	149	475,612	216	485,612	67	10,000	---	(12,156)	67	22,156
Research & Development	---	197	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---	---	0
Sub-Total (appropriated)	1,414	973,597	1,517	1,001,780	1,855	1,113,697	338	111,917	30	1,516	308	110,401
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Discretionary)	1,414	\$ 973,597	1,517	\$ 1,001,780	1,855	\$ 1,113,697	338	\$ 111,917	30	\$ 1,516	308	\$ 110,401
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Less: Prior Year Rescission	---	(\$4,000)										
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Net Discretionary)	1,414	\$969,597	1,517	\$1,001,780	1,855	\$1,113,697	338	\$111,917	30	\$1,516	308	\$110,401

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: INTELLIGENCE

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	190	144	24,711
2011 C.R.	211	175	33,604
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	--	28	7,225
2012 Current Services	211	203	40,829
2012 Program Change	21	20	2,163
2012 Total Request	232	223	42,992

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$42.9 million for Intelligence. The adjustments-to-base include an increase of 28 FTE and \$7.2 million for annualization of FY 2011 program increase, \$900,000 to support increase in Working Capital Fund, and \$1.6 million to support increased vetting for visa holders; and an increase of 20 FTE and \$2.2 million to support the enhanced vetting initiative.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

INTEL provides TSA with an organic capability to review, synthesize, and analyze transportation specific intelligence in addition to providing comprehensive and cogent analytic products. It is the only Federal intelligence entity focused solely on the transportation sector. INTEL coordinates closely and shares information with DHS Intelligence & Analysis, the Intelligence Community (IC), the intelligence sections of law enforcement agencies, and the transportation industry. To facilitate collaboration and provide rapid analysis and notification of threats, the office assigns Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs) at key transportation nodes and places liaison officers at key IC and law enforcement agencies.

INTEL is critical to TSA's overall risk-based security strategy and the intelligence products generated provide the threat framework utilized to prioritize security resources. These products are regularly used by TSA senior leadership, the Federal Security Directors (FSDs), the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), and the transportation industry to guide decisions. INTEL operates and maintains 24/7 intelligence capabilities at TSA Headquarters and the TSA Freedom Center to disseminate warnings and notifications of credible and immediate threats. INTEL also assists in coordinating domestic and international civil aviation and other modal security intelligence activities with other government agencies.

In order to perform its mission, INTEL provides and maintains Top Secret and Secret Collateral classified information technology infrastructures for interfacing via voice, video, and data with the IC, state and local law enforcement, field sites, and industry partners. One such system is the TSA Remote Access to Classified Enclaves (TRACE) solution which provides secure access to classified and unclassified threat information in a timely manner to multiple remote locations.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Enhanced TSA's capability to provide comprehensive risk analyses, made up of quantifiable threat, vulnerability and consequence factors, to assist and enable TSA senior leadership and the operations elements in decisions concerning the application of low density – high demand assets to critical transportation sector security needs;
- Delivered TSA's first comprehensive risk assessment to Congress. The Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment (TSSRA) included risk findings for all U.S. transportation modes as well as cross modal analysis; and
- Expanded the FIO program to improve INTEL's ability to provide accurate and timely intelligence products and threat warnings to more than 30 additional FSDs. Additionally, enhanced the network of state, local and industry partners fully involved and engaged with the newly created TSA Infospace collaborative website.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Expand FIO program to increase field notification of threats and warnings to cover 100 percent of Category X and 73 percent of Category I airports by FY 2012. The FY 2011 locations will be selected based on close coordination with TSA operational elements to meet critical security needs;
- Develop and refine the risk assessment and analysis program to provide TSA leadership, TSA operational elements and transportation stakeholders with the most relevant and usable information and recommendations; and
- Lead TSA in developing and implementing classified communications architecture and capability by completing a comprehensive TRACE to Homeland Secure Data Network conversion plan and expanding the deployment of TANDBERG systems to enable secure video-teleconferencing between TSA Headquarters and key airports nationwide.

In FY 2012, TSA's planned accomplishments include:

- Select the remaining FIO program expansion based on close coordination with TSA operational elements to meet critical security needs, including enhanced vetting;
- Increase support to partnership programs and provide long-term trend analysis and liaisons for partnership agencies, such as Silent Partner with Customs and Border Protection;
- Redesign Watch operations to conduct more in-depth analysis, reporting, and provide more robust indications and warnings capability to support the enhanced vetting initiative;

- Continue evolution of the TSA risk assessment and analysis program to include the development of best-in-class risk management analytical approaches for integrating threat scoring, vulnerability assessments, and indirect consequence analysis into risk assessments; and
- Expand the scope and confidence level of cyber scenarios used in risk assessments.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Headquarters Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	1,093	910	257,827
2011 C.R.	1,039	971	254,794
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	201	200	60,369
2012 Current Services	1,240	1,171	315,163
2012 Program Change	18	10	5,631
2012 Total Request	1,258	1,181	320,794

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$320.8 million for this activity. The adjustments-to-base include annualization of 200 FTE and \$60.4 million for FY 2011 program increase, and realignments. Program increases include 3 FTP, 3 FTE, and \$3.6 million to support enhanced security initiatives, and an increase of 15 FTP, 7 FTE and \$2 million to support the Acquisition Workforce enhancement.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012
Personnel	\$139.1	\$162.4
Leadership	2.6	4.5
Internal Management and Controls	61.9	86.4
Workforce Support	18.1	22.1
Facilities Management & Physical Security	33.1	45.4
Total	\$254.8	\$320.8

Headquarters Administration supports numerous functions required to provide leadership, management, and logistics support to TSA operations.

Personnel: \$162.4 million in personnel costs are included in this PPA for the Offices of the Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Finance and Administration (Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer), Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Special Counselor, Security, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Leadership: \$4.5 million in operating expenses are provided to develop the policy and management architecture to guide overall activities, ensure compliance with laws and regulations, and manage external relationships with Congress, the Administration, other

oversight entities, and private sector partners. Executive leadership offices include the Office of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Legislative Affairs, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Internal Management and Controls: \$86.4 million in operating expenses support the day-to-day management of an \$8.1 billion budget and over 50,000 personnel. Offices overseeing internal management and controls include: Inspection, Acquisition, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Chief Counsel, and Security.

Workforce Support: \$22.1 million in operating expenses support all aspects of sustaining approximately 50,000 employees and ensuring an excellent working climate and a safe and healthful environment while performing TSA's mission. In addition, these programs ensure fair and lawful treatment of employees and the public. Offices that provide workforce support include: Special Counselor and CAO.

Facilities Management and Physical Security: \$45.4 million is needed for operating expenses managed by the CAO for facility and management support for HQ, the Freedom Center, the Franconia Warehouse, and the MSCs. The Franconia warehouse is used to stage TSA equipment prior to deployment, to store special purpose consumables, and to serve as temporary storage of property and equipment during construction projects. The MSCs are the central field service support mechanism for TSA across transportation modes. They provide TSA field personnel with support within designated areas, located in San Francisco, CA; Atlanta, GA; Dearborn, MI; Philadelphia, PA; and Coppell, TX.

PROGRAM OFFICES

Acquisition – Executes contracts and other agreements for the supplies and services needed by TSA to accomplish its mission. This office provides subject matter expertise in the areas of acquisition, field office acquisition guidance, grants management, requirements development, and program management.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Developed an acquisition workforce by implementing recruitment, retention and employee development plans, and participated in the DHS Acquisition Professional Career Program;
- Implemented process improvements identified through Lean Six Sigma efforts to formalize Test and Evaluation policy to include requirements for a program Test and Evaluation Master Plan and implement systematic reviews of test results as part of the Investment Review Board process; and
- Initiated strategic sourcing efforts, including the development of a comprehensive plan for enterprise-wide requirements.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Strengthen contract oversight, including consistent file and process reviews of the end-to-end procurement process; and
- Formulate Acquisition Logistics guidance and policy, develop documentation requirements for the Integrated Logistics Support Plan, and implement the strategic sourcing plan.

In FY 2012, Acquisition will increase its workforce by 15 FTP, 7 FTE and \$2.0 million in support of the Administration's emphasis to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities, while maximizing competition and value. The initiative will mitigate capacity and capability risks associated with identified gaps in the acquisition workforce, while improving acquisition management. To accomplish this, Acquisition plans to improve program management by building and maturing the Program Management infrastructure and environment as well as focus on continuing and expanding assistance and outreach to all program offices, and strengthening the acquisition review process. Acquisitions will also strengthen the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative program and contract administration through improved compliance in systems, reports, and processes.

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) – Develops and implements administrative services programs, policies and functions to include occupational safety health and environment (OSHE), property management, Field Real Estate Services, Building Management Services, and Information Management. These programs provide the following services:

- OSHE ensures TSA is in compliance with Federal regulations, DHS policy, and TSA policy and guidance in the areas of safety, health, and environmental services;
- Property Management provides accountability of all personal property owned by TSA, manages the fleet and transportation program, transit benefits, and HQ parking;
- Field Real Estate Services provides facilities services for field workspace locations by managing office and airport space allocations; lease acquisitions; design, construction and renovation of leased space and furniture acquisition;
- Building Management Services provides HQ building management and facilities support; and
- Information Management Programs manages the release of official agency records, management directives, and official forms.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Met the requirements of the former Safety, Health, and Return to Employment (SHARE) initiative by reducing the total injury case rates and lost time case rates by more than 27 percent between FY 2009 and 2nd quarter FY 2010;
- Implemented a Workers' Compensation Case Management Module that includes electronic reporting and transmittal of employee injury and illness records to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. This module assists in activities such medical monitoring, light and limited duty assignments, and leave and pay entitlements; and
- Completed a study that found radiation exposure of TSOs while performing screening operations is well below occupational radiation safety limits and TSOs would not be required to wear dosimeters.

Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 include:

- Establish internal performance metrics that align with the President's "Protecting Our Workers and Ensuring Reemployment" (POWER) initiative which replaces the former SHARE initiative by reducing the total injury case rates and lost time case rates, reducing the lost days incurred from injuries, and improving timeliness of filing injury reports;
- Develop and offer a Designated Occupational Safety and Health workshop to assist senior safety and health officials at airports to manage local OSHE programs and lead employees to an improved culture of safety; and

- Revise the facilities program requirements and space allocation standards to reflect lessons learned from the FY 2010 space management pilot in Los Angeles.

In FY 2012, CAO plans to implement initiatives to meet the POWER requirements and to reduce the total injury case rates and lost time case rates as well as begin application of the new space allocation and design guidelines to all field real estate projects, with the goal of densification of our portfolio, and gains in space use efficiencies. CAO will conduct training on eTagging and eRMS, and seminars on Records Management. The office will also conduct approximately 300 inventory site visits and continue to focus on energy saving projects to reduce energy consumption.

Chief Counsel – Delivers legal services to all mission areas, components, and staff, covering all substantive legal areas applicable to TSA. These include a comprehensive and inclusive array of services from legal and policy development, ethics, negotiating and drafting international agreements, drafting and reviewing legislation, Congressional testimony, and regulations and rulemaking.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Drafted legislative proposals to authorize special testing of air cargo;
- Developed rule making proceedings, in conjunction with the DHS Office of General Counsel, for Secure Flight, Air Cargo, Rail, and Large Aircraft; and
- Issued and reviewed regulations on canine searches and cargo screening, credential authentication technology/boarding pass scanning system pilot, Stand-Off Detection Passive Millimeter Wave Screening, fee increases for Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Maritime, and drafted rule on Protection of Sensitive Security Information (SSI) in Federal Civil Court proceedings.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Write Security Directives and regulations/rulemaking to support security threat assessments (STAs) for surface transportation modes (rail and mass transit), as well as all other aspects of transportation security;
- Evaluate analysis of immigration documentation and policy to support the TWIC program, including evaluation of new fee component and potential use of TWIC at new sites; and
- Determine legal feasibility of regulating additional populations based on security risk and involvement of state agencies regarding Commercial Driver License vetting.

In FY 2012, the Chief Counsel will increase by 3 FTP, 3 FTE and \$670,000. The Office will write Security Directives and regulations/rulemaking to support STAs for surface transportation modes; evaluate potential use of TWIC at new sites and Memorandum of Understanding and Interagency Agreement to support vetting of chemical sector workers; and provide legal guidance on an acquisition strategy for long term contract solution for TWIC enrollments.

Furthermore, with the increase in individuals who receive selectee screening as directed by the expanded watch list vetting policy, there will be a commensurate increase in individuals who are determined to be such a threat that their credential should be revoked. Thus, more

selectees vetted will result in more revocations, which, in turn, will create more redress requests that result in an increased attorney workload.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) – Obtains the necessary resources to support TSA’s critical mission and ensures the resources are used efficiently by providing effective financial systems and robust internal funds controls. Provides planning guidance to align the TSA budget with DHS goals and objectives and provides performance guidance and assistance to ensure goals and objectives are executed.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Ensured fiscal responsibility and accountability and improved financial audit results by strengthening fiscal policies and procedures, providing financial training and tools to the workforce, enhancing the management control program and testing of internal controls, and improving the quality and integrity of financial data;
- Transitioned to DHS’ Travel Management System, FedTraveler; and
- Developed, presented, and defended TSA’s annual budget requests (FY 2011/FY 2012) in meetings with the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and FY 2011 with Congress.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Ensure that improvements put into place over the past years to strengthen fiscal policies and procedures are firmly integrated into the day-to-day business processes by continuing testing of management controls, providing on-going training, and expanding financial reporting to provide enhanced analytical capabilities to facilitate monitoring, tracking, and resource decision making and plan for transition to the next generation of DHS financial and administrative systems;
- Provide Program Executives/DHS with monthly execution reports on available funding, obligations and commitments to date; and
- Develop, present, and defend TSA’s annual budget requests (FY 2012/FY 2013) in meetings with the Department, OMB, and Congress.

In FY 2012, the CFO will sustain improvements in fiscal policies and procedures and begin transitioning to the next generation of DHS financial and administrative systems. In addition, the CFO will develop, present, and defend TSA’s annual budget requests (FY 2013/FY 2014) in meetings with the Department, OMB, and Congress and will ensure that program operational spending plans emanate from DHS Mission and Goals and the TSA Strategic Plan.

Inspection – Conducts covert testing to assess systematic vulnerabilities across all modes of transportation; investigates allegations of employee misconduct within TSA and conducts proactive compliance inspections of programs; provides financial and operational reviews to assess the integrity of programs; and conducts insider threats reviews.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted covert tests of aviation security at 319 airports: tests included screening checkpoint and checked baggage, focused testing of new technologies and procedures, targeted testing based on intelligence information on new threats, and expanded air cargo

covert testing to include the TSA Known Shipper Program and Certified Shipper Program;

- Completed 86 airport inspections, nine FAMS Headquarters and nine Field Office inspections, and three Headquarters Office inspections to evaluate offices for compliance with TSA and DHS directives, standard operating procedures and policies; and
- Performed 15 audits of airline security fees remitted to TSA to determine compliance with regulatory requirements and identify possible liability.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Increase number of covert test team leaders to target a broader range of the multiple layers of security and respond to new threats based on intelligence information; and expand intermodal covert testing to include rail and ground mass transit;
- Conduct inspections of 21 FAMS Headquarters and Field, and Headquarters Offices to achieve the goal of inspecting all offices on a three year cycle, and complete 106 Federal Security Director airport inspections and re-inspections to reach the goal of inspecting all airports on a four year cycle; and
- Conduct risk assessments of TSA operations and execute 20 internal reviews and airline audits to address potential weaknesses.

In FY 2012, Inspection will increase covert testing across security practices to meet the challenges of the changing threat environment and emerging technologies. In addition, it will provide more extensive risk-based, intelligence driven information to senior leadership while continuing to conduct covert testing across the various modes of transportation.

Security – Oversees and administers the agency-wide physical, personnel, and internal security policies and procedures, thereby ensuring a safe and secure workplace for its employees, and effectively determining the pre-employment suitability of all TSA personnel, to include contractors.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Enhanced the level of background investigation for all newly hired TSOs to a Minimum Background Investigation rather than the current Access National Agency Check and Inquiry (ANACI) based on their designated position sensitivity level. Close to 4,000 upgrade actions were completed;
- Initiated a three-year plan to complete re-investigations for TSA personnel employed for at least five years; and
- Distributed HSPD-12 Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards for all National Capital Region (NCR) TSA employees and supported the deployment of the HSPD-12 nationwide.

Planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Complete the planned upgrade of 10,000 TSOs to Secret security clearance eligibility to allow TSA to provide mission-critical intelligence data to frontline personnel;

- Reduce the processing time for the background investigation and thus quicken the pace of the hiring process, clear re-investigation backlogs, and strengthen security through more thorough Minimum Background Investigations; and
- Consolidate the HSPD-12 PIV issuance program into the Working Capital Fund along with other DHS Components.

In FY 2012, Security will continue the re-investigation of approximately 25,000 TSOs current employees who have been employed at TSA for at least five years, and reduce the processing time for background investigations, clear re-investigation backlogs, and strengthen security through more thorough Minimum Background Investigations. Security will continue the phased upgrade effort of the Lead TSOs as necessary to enable to provision of timely, mission-critical intelligence data to frontline personnel. In addition, Security will support the HSPD-12 PIV issuance program, and continue to enhance and upgrade software and hardware security countermeasures at all NCR facilities as part of life-cycle operations.

Special Counselor - Includes Offices of Audit Liaison, Executive Secretariat, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Civil Rights and Liberties (OCRL), Ombudsman, Privacy, and Transportation Security Redress. These offices provide the following services:

- Audit Liaison is the TSA point of contact for audits performed by the Government Accountability Office and the DHS Office of the Inspector General;
- Executive Secretariat manages the preparation and coordination of correspondence with DHS, Congress, and the public, briefing materials for the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, and congressional Questions for the Record, and Reports to Congress. It also operates the TSA Contact Center which responds to traveler inquiries;
- FOIA responds to FOIA and Privacy Act requests from the public, Congress, and other government agencies;
- OCRL provides Equal Employment Opportunity services including education, traditional counseling, mediation, and formal complaint investigation;
- Ombudsman provides neutral and confidential problem resolution services to employees and the public for issues involving TSA;
- The Privacy Office ensures that TSA complies with all privacy laws and regulations; and
- Transportation Security Redress provides an appeal forum for individuals identified as a threat or a potential threat to transportation security.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Processed more than 100 traveler-related complaints and conducted outreach with 500 individuals from 40 disability organizations on navigating the security process and the increased use of Advanced Imaging Technology at airport checkpoints;
- Processed more than 40,000 requests for redress from the traveling public, an increase of 48 percent over FY 2009. Collaborated with DHS stakeholder components to ensure efficiencies in planning and design phase of new DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) case management system; and
- Developed and implemented a centralized information technology infrastructure for civil rights and liberties case tracking and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) statutory reporting, in support of One-DHS.

Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 include:

- Implement a centralized-information technology infrastructure across DHS for civil rights and liberties case tracking and EEOC statutory reporting;
- Implement the new DHS TRIP case management system to increase the capacity to respond to redress requests and substantially reducing the DHS TRIP processing time for misidentified individuals; and
- Increase engagement with disability groups by 25 percent and with Muslim, Arab and Sikh organizations by 25 percent.

In FY 2012, Special Counselor plans to increase the efficiency of the TSA Contact Center to meet the needs of more than 650,000 traveling citizens by augmenting performance requirements to more advanced service levels; reduce production time for civil rights statutorily mandated reports through the application of automation efficiencies, thus, obtaining significant productivity gain to operations.

Strategic Communications and Public Affairs – Serves as TSA’s buttress in protecting the Nation’s transportation systems by providing full and appropriate information about the implemented policies and security measures. The office fosters a broad public understanding of the methods and impact of transportation security to promote effectiveness and contribute to TSA’s commitment to customer service.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Received the Public Relation Society of America’s Bronze Anvil Award for work and response to the “Mommy Blogger” incident. The award recognizes outstanding communications with the public; and
- Received the 2009 Merit Award for Excellence in Open Government for the TSA Blog for excellence in innovative implementations aimed to deliver a more efficient and transparent government.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, the Office will develop and institute a nationwide public awareness campaign targeted at the general public and transportation industry employees.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Human Capital Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HUMAN CAPITAL SERVICES

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	246	212	240,032
2011 C.R.	231	222	237,770
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	14	13	20,651
2012 Current Services	245	235	258,421
2012 Program Change	-	-	5,878
2012 Total Request	245	235	264,299

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$264.3 million for Human Resources Services for Headquarters and field offices. The adjustments-to-base include a realignment of 13 FTE and \$20.7 million. Increases include \$9.9 million to support enhanced security initiatives and a decrease of \$4.0 million for the Human Capital Services Efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012
Personnel	\$41.1	45.5
HR Access -- Recruitment, Assessment, & Personnel Administration	153.4	175.5
Other HC Services	30.6	30.9
Leadership Training & Development	12.7	12.4
Total	\$237.8	264.3

The Office of Human Capital Services (OHCS) maintains oversight of all Human Resources (HR) contractual activities, develops policies, guidance and programs that are used to identify and promote the best and most efficient HR practices, thereby allowing TSA to establish and administer programs necessary to create and sustain a diverse and highly skilled workforce.

Personnel: \$45.5 million in personnel costs are included in this PPA to support all HR activities.

HR Access: The request includes \$175.5 million to provide HR Services to the workforce located in nearly 450 airports in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories.

HRAccess aligns with the Enterprise Architecture of DHS and leverages available e-systems that create efficient services and processes. As a result, TSA benefits from improved customer service both through feedback and stakeholder communications, innovative approaches utilizing automated solutions and Federal best practice applications, and improved efficiency through system/process integration resulting in reduced overhead.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Implemented the Personnel Action System with 6-day business rule and automated email notifications to HR Specialists on successful processing;
- Streamlined automated awards and recruitment processing systems which resulted in significant reduction in errors and reduction in processing times; and
- Rolled out a new Transportation Security Officers (TSO) application that includes 28 disqualifiers to allow for an earlier self select-out process and moved quick-check earlier in the hiring process.

Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 include:

- Continue to hire TSOs in support of the deployment of Advanced Imaging Technology;
- Sustain the hiring of Federal Air Marshals and Transportation Security Inspectors; and
- Complete the implementation of the Integrated Data Warehouse.

In FY 2012, HRAccess program will continually refine the new integrated system to realize efficiencies and cost savings to the government. OHCS will also review the service levels being delivered and the methodologies, tools, and staffing levels being employed by HRAccess with the objective of identifying further opportunities for improvements.

Other Human Capital Services: \$30.9 million is requested for employee relations, program management support of Human Capital systems, strategic Human Capital planning, reasonable accommodation, management of the Worker's Compensation program, Medical Evaluation Program, and mandatory programs. Mandatory programs include drug and alcohol testing and Unemployment Compensation.

The Workers' Compensation Program oversees the Workers' Compensation chargeback from the Department of Labor and the Nurse Case Management Program. The Program established the Periodic Roll Initiative (PRI) in April 2007. The initiative is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team in which all of the long term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible.

MedLink is utilized to schedule and provide Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) scans for employees with work-related injuries. MedLink's service expedites the scheduling of MRI and CT Scans at a reduced cost. This service schedules appointments with local radiology and diagnostic imaging centers at the earliest possible date, providing the employee's physician with an image and image study within 24 hours of testing. This enables the physician to provide accurate and timely diagnosis for quality care and medical treatment.

The Medical Evaluation Program ensures that TSOs are physically fit to continue to perform the mission critical duties of their position. This program will require TSOs to be medically evaluated, on a recurring basis -- every three years of service. The incumbent TSO medical

qualification standards will parallel the standards for the TSO applicants. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) mandates annual proficiency review of TSOs to ensure they continue to meet all qualifications and standards required to perform screening duties. TSA requires applicants for TSO positions to demonstrate that they are medically/physically qualified. Currently, incumbent TSOs are not medically evaluated on an on-going basis

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Realized a three percent reduction of PRI cases through April 30, 2010 with a projected annual salary savings of \$930,000;
- Piloted a Prescription Network, Pharmacy Benefit Management program (PBM) in 20 airports. This network provides prescribed medication through a network provider allowing an injured employee to receive medication for job-related injuries without incurring out-of-pocket expenses; and
- Received the 2009 Theodore Roosevelt Workers' Compensation and Disability Management Award sponsored by Specialty Risk Services.

Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 include:

- Review and assess the remaining periodic roll cases;
- Fully implement the PBM network throughout TSA and review and assess the newly implemented prescription network; and
- Establish and pilot the Medical Evaluation and Review Program and develop detailed plans for processes and procedures, and draft policies and standards.

In FY 2012, OHCS will review and assess any remaining periodic roll cases and all newly added periodic roll cases and continue to use MedLink. The pharmacy prescription network will be reviewed and assessed for performance improvements and program enhancements. In addition, the office will also begin annual TSO medical evaluations and reviews, develop any appropriate reasonable accommodations, and respond to appeals; and assess potential efficiency gains from consolidation of other existing medical activities, such as Workers' Compensation and the Drug-Free Workplace initiative.

Leadership Training and Development Program: \$12.4 million is requested for training and development of Headquarters and Field staff. OHCS works closely with TSA leadership to develop and administer programs to prepare for future leadership needs and fulfill the succession planning mandated by OPM and DHS. This requires identifying the most critical current and future senior leadership requirements, preparing a pipeline of talented and motivated leaders at all levels, and identifying the best external sources of recruitment when internal sources are insufficient to meet critical needs.

Succession Planning provides the opportunity for current leaders to make an investment in the development of future leaders and in the long-term success of TSA. The program was launched in three phases: Senior Leadership Development Program (SLDP) 1, SLDP2, and Candidate Development Program (CDP) 2010 (previously known as SLDP3). The CDP is a formal program operating under OPM and DHS rules to develop candidates who will seek certification from an OPM-sponsored Qualifications Review Board. Upon completion of the requirements and once certified, the employee will be eligible for non-competitive selection to executive positions. The first three phases of SLDP each target different pools of applicants for critical positions.

The professional development program provides mission-related training that is either beneficial for an employee in his/her current position or for professional development that will increase the employee's ability to contribute to TSA's mission in another capacity. The Career Resident Program is a formal career development program designed to attract exceptional candidates with diverse backgrounds into targeted entry level positions.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Completed testing and deployment of new learning and development tools for aspiring mid-level managers in a new class of Mid-Level Leadership Development Program, and developed additional tools to aid program management and oversight;
- Published the first annual Leadership Development Program Stakeholder Report which contains narrative and metric assessments of the performance of leadership development programs; and
- Updated Assistant Administrator succession plans and the TSA corporate succession plan, including identification of critical positions and related competencies, emerging challenges, projection of near-term turnover and internal/external selection ratios, evaluation of internal and external feeder pools, and recommendation of specific succession strategies.

Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 include:

- Complete evaluation of first SES-CDP results and providing programmatic support and management of the TSA selections under the 2011 DHS SES-CDP;
- Create a leadership refresher training program in accordance with 5CFR 412.202: Systematic Training and Development of Supervisors, Managers, and Executives; and
- Develop and test TSA e-University as a method to provide long-distance training, development, and educational opportunities to the field.

In FY 2012, OHCS will update the Assistant Administrator succession plans and the corporate succession plan, initiate new and/or revised learning, development and educational programs, and pilot the use of TSA e-University, a system used to deliver long distance Homeland Security related courses from various colleges and universities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Information Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	186	148	\$450,830
2011 C.R.	155	149	475,612
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	71	67	22,156
2012 Current Services	226	216	497,768
2012 Program Change	...	...	(12,156)
2012 Request	226	216	485,612

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$485.6 million to support information technology. The adjustments-to-base include an increase of 67 FTE and an increase of \$22.2 million for realignments. The program change includes a program decrease of \$14.7 million for the IT Infrastructure program and TSA Operating Platform; a \$17.8 million across-the-board reduction to IT services; a \$1 million reduction to personnel pay and compensation; a \$20.300 million program increase for Data Center Migration; and a \$1 million increase to support enhanced security initiatives.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012
Core Information Technology Program	\$392.3	\$365.5
Financial Management Systems	\$59.4	\$87.1
IT Personnel	\$23.9	\$33.0
Total	\$475.6	\$485.6

Core Information Technology (IT) Program: A total of \$365.5 million supports the core IT and telecommunications infrastructure for all TSA enterprise-wide IT services that assist in accomplishing TSA mission responsibilities. The core enterprise IT capability is supported through an IT infrastructure contract that provides TSA the flexibility to manage and adjust IT resources as necessary. The IT business model that TSA has implemented offers the prospect of long-term cost efficiencies and the implementation of state-of-the-art technologies without sacrificing the integrity or security of IT systems.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Reengineered the data storage, backup, and recovery environment at TSA to ensure services are aligned with the evolving demands of the agency;

- Transitioned from the current IT managed service contract to a new competitively awarded DHS Enterprise Acquisition Gateway for Leading Edge Solutions (EAGLE) contract;
- Maintained a score of 100 percent on the OMB Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) scorecard;
- Completed the transition of all TSA telecommunication circuits to the Networx contract providing greater return-on-investment to TSA; and
- Deployed 300 new hand-held encryption capable devices, 9,800 whisper communication radios, and additional infrastructure to support strategic secure communications for the TSA security workforce.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete the consolidation of remaining data center assets from the TSA Headquarters location to the DHS consolidated data center solution;
- Evaluate and test solutions for a proposed virtual computing environment to provide greater flexibility and efficiency of IT resources;
- Consolidate and centralize IT system monitoring to provide more effective visibility into network events/incidents;
- Implement an enterprise solution to enable TSA to identify, label, monitor, and protect all electronic Sensitive Agency Information; and
- Expand the large land mobile radio and checkpoint communication equipment base and evaluate the needs of the screener workforce to enhance communication capabilities.

In FY 2012, TSA will develop and begin to execute plans to consolidate and reengineer residual non-Headquarters data center assets into the DHS data center. TSA will incrementally implement virtual solutions into the TSA IT environment to produce additional utilization and resource efficiencies. TSA will also enhance cyber security capabilities through intrusion prevention, forensic analysis, and data protection.

TSA has planned objectives in FY 2012 to strengthen its IT security posture and reevaluate current network and IT infrastructure resources for optimum efficiency. TSA is working with DHS to align current IT capabilities. To accomplish this goal, TSA has aligned a number of core IT services with the existing DHS EAGLE contract to further improve mission support and operational efficiency across DHS. The alignment will help deliver enhanced business-focused IT services and a more robust telecommunications infrastructure for all TSA employees. The funding in FY 2012 will also assist TSA in developing an IT environment that promotes collaboration throughout TSA and the DHS component agencies.

Enhancements to the IT environment include:

- Optimizing current data circuits under the GSA Networx contract to create costs and bandwidth efficiencies;
- Evaluating and testing solutions for a proposed virtual computing environment; and
- Consolidating and centralizing IT system monitoring.

Financial Management Systems: This activity funds \$87.1 million of interagency agreements with the U.S. Coast Guard for the use of their financial management system. This also funds reimbursements to DHS for the costs of the Working Capital Fund related to operational and information management support functions.

IT Personnel: This PPA includes \$33.0 million to support 226 FTP / 216 FTE for Information Technology support. These personnel consist of IT engineers, application developers, technical specialists, and associated support professionals. They provide the IT infrastructure and services to TSA Headquarters and field locations.

Justification

The Transportation Security Support Appropriation funds transportation security support staff at locations throughout the United States that provide leadership, management, and support to TSA.

Intelligence provides intelligence support and predictive analysis to the Field Intelligence Officers program. The increase of 21 FTP, 20 FTE, and \$2.2 million is to perform incident and trend analysis of selectee encounters.

Headquarters Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nation-wide operations. The increase of \$3.6 million is for support activities which include leadership, internal management and controls, workforce support, facilities management and physical security. In addition, program increases will fund the following new positions:

- Attorney positions (3 FTP/3 FTE) and \$670,000 to provide additional legal guidance on security directives, and regulatory and rulemaking that will result from the enhanced vetting. With the increase in individuals who receive selectee screening as directed by the expanded watch list vetting policy, there will be a commensurate increase in individuals who are determined to be such a threat that their credential should be revoked. Thus, more selectees vetted will result in more revocations, which, in turn, will create more redress requests that result in an increased attorney workload.

Human Capital Services includes the services to support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of all TSA employees at headquarters and in the field. The increase of \$9.9 million is for recruitment and servicing of new positions: TSOs, VIPRs, and support staff.

The Information Technology program provides a suite of IT services to Headquarters and field locations throughout the United States. The program increase of \$1.1 million for Working Capital Fund payroll services and the core IT functional requirements of the organization, which include the voice and data network, email, file storage, wireless communications, personal computing equipment, and cyber security services for an agency of over 50,000 personnel spanning more than 400 locations.

Impact on Performance

Terrorists have demonstrated their intent at striking within the modes of transportation. An increase of \$16.7 million for 24 positions will add more effective and consistent levels of protection and will reduce the risk to the traveling public.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase # 2: Acquisition Workforce
 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
 Objective 1.1.2: Deter and Disrupt Operations
 PPA: Headquarters Administration
 Program Increase: Positions 15 FTE 7 Dollars \$1,998

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,240	1,171	315,163
Program Increase – Headquarters Administration							15	7	1,998
Total Request	1,093	910	257,827	1,039	971	254,794	1,255	1,178	317,161

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer’s technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President’s March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP’s Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the Administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, Transportation Security Administration requests \$1.998M to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for the Transportation Security Administration will be used to fund two business/financial managers, one cost analyst, one information technology architect, three information technology/system architects, one logistician, six system engineers and one test and evaluation.

These positions will provide support to the following programs:

- IT/System architect and a systems engineer for the Acquisition and Program Management Support Division to provide acquisition assistance and advice to TSA program managers and administrators;
- IT architect and systems engineer for the Information Technology Infrastructure Program, which will provide comprehensive technical infrastructure support for TSA;
- Logistical support for the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program;
- Business/financial manager to support the Screening Partnership Program;
- Cost analyst, IT/System architect, and test and evaluator for Secure Flight to support the security of domestic and international commercial air travel through the use of improved watch list matching;
- Business/financial manager, IT/system architect, and systems engineer to support the Security Technology Integrated Program, which is an agency-wide data management system that provides a centralized focal point connecting passenger and baggage screening security technologies to one network, addressing current data, threat response and equipment challenges;
- Systems engineer to support the Specialized Training Program;
- Systems engineer to support the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Program. TWICs are tamper-resistant biometric credentials issued to workers who require unescorted access to secure areas of ports, vessels, and outer continental shelf facilities, as well as to all credentialed merchant mariners;
- Systems engineer for the Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing (TTAC) Infrastructure Modernization Program to support the alignment and integration of current TTAC processes, services, and infrastructure through the development of an integrated system.
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities, while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support**

Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: DHS Data Center Consolidation

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
 Goal & Objective: Objective 1.1.2: Deter and Disrupt Operations

PPA: Information Technology

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$ 20,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							226	216	\$497,768
Program Increase							0	0	20,300
Total Request	186	148	450,830	155	149	475,612	226	216	\$518,068

Description of Item

The FY 2012 Request reflects a \$20.3 million increase to the Information Technology (IT) PPA. FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund, will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2012
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/continuity of operations capability to DHS Data Centers
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers

Justification

The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS Components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex

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

Impact on Performance

Terrorists have demonstrated their intent at striking within the modes of transportation. An increase of \$20.3 million for the DHS Data Center Consolidation will add more effective and consistent levels of protection and will reduce the risk to the traveling public.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduce Information Technology

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
 Goal & Objective: Objective 1.1.2: Deter and Disrupt Operations

PPA: Information Technology

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$ -33,520

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							226	216	\$497,768
Program Decrease: <i>IT Infrastructure Program</i>							0	0	-10,250
Program Decrease: <i>TSA Operating Platform</i>							0	0	-4,470
Program Decrease: <i>Across the board IT reduction</i>							0	0	-17,800
Program Decrease: <i>Personnel Pay and Compensation Reduction</i>							0	0	-1,000
Total Request	186	148	450,830	155	149	\$475,612	226	216	\$464,248

Description of Item

The FY 2012 Request reflects a \$33.5 million reduction to the Information Technology (IT) PPA. The total non-recurring reduction is based on a \$10.3 million reduction to the IT Infrastructure Program (ITIP) and a \$4.5 million reduction to the TSA Operating Platform (TOP). These are anticipated one-year reductions. Additional reductions were taken in the IT PPA and consist of a \$17.8 million across the board reduction to IT and a \$1.0 million reduction to personnel pay and compensation.

Justification

TSA proposes a program decrease to the IT base of \$33.520 million in FY 2012 through reductions to ITIP, TOP, IT services, and personnel pay and compensation in order to fund frontline security operations. The IT environment will remain stable, secure, and reliable with the proposed level of base funding.

The IT program at TSA provides a suite of IT services to Headquarters and field locations throughout the United States. Funding provided within the PPA supports the core IT functional requirements of the organization which include: the voice and data network, email, file storage, wireless communications, personal computing equipment, and cyber security services for an agency of over 50,000 personnel spanning more than 400 locations.

Impact on Performance

In support of the QHSR Objective 1.1.2: Deter and Disrupt Operations, TSA will reduce the IT PPA by \$33.5 million. To accommodate this reduction, TSA will extend the duration between recapitalization of infrastructure equipment, and postpone initiatives to migrate to a cloud/virtual operating environment. The reduction will not significantly impact TSA's current levels of network security.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduce Human Capital Services

Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Objective 1.1.2: Deter and Disrupt Operations
Goal & Objective:

PPA: Human Capital Services

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$ -4,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							245	235	258,421
Program Decrease:							0	0	-4,000
Total Request	246	212	240,032	231	222	\$237,770	245	235	\$254,421

Description of Item

The FY 2012 Request reflects a \$4.0 million reduction to the Human Capital Services (HCS) PPA.

Justification

In support of the QHSR Objective 1.1.2: Deter and Disrupt Operations, TSA will reduce the Human Capital Services PPA by \$4.0 million in order to fund frontline security operations. Human Capital Services includes the services to support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of all TSA employees at headquarters and in the field.

Impact on Performance

To accommodate this reduction, TSA will realign funds within the PPA to meet mission critical mission requirements. This reduction will not significantly impact TSA’s Human Resource programs.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration

Justification of Proposed Changes in Transportation Security Support Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing transportation security support and intelligence pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$1,113,697,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,998,302 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et. seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Note – A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amount included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

TSA has complied with the provisions included in previous language.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	1,715	1,414	973,597
2011 Continuing Resolution¹	1,636	1,517	1,001,780
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustments	16	65	35,676
Transfers to and from Other Accounts			
Transfer from Support to Aviation	(4)	(4)	(407)
Transfer to Support from Aviation	65	63	12,926
Transfer to Support from TTAC	---	---	794
Total Transfers.....	<u>61</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>13,313</u>
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	157	148	---
GSA Rent	---	---	40
Non-Pay COLA, excluding GSA Rent	---	---	10,523
Other Adjustments to Base	52	36	61,483
Total Increases.....	<u>209</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>72,046</u>
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(71)
Operational Support Reduction	---	---	(10,563)
Total Decreases.....	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(10,634)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	<u>286</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>110,401</u>
2012 Current Services.....	1,922	1,825	1,112,181
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Enhanced Vetting	24	23	3,607
Acquisition Workforce	15	7	1,998
Advanced Imaging Technology	---	---	6,199
Behavior Detection Officers	---	---	3,601
Aviation VIPR Teams	---	---	3,331
DHS Data Center Consolidation	---	---	20,300
Human Capital Services Efficiency	---	---	(4,000)
IT Infrastructure & Operating Platform	---	---	(14,720)
Other IT Efficiency	---	---	(18,800)
Total Program Changes.....	<u>39</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1,516</u>
2012 Request	1,961	1,855	1,113,697
2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	325	338	111,917

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$71,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

													2012 Request		
													Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals													1,715	1,414	\$973,597
FY 2011 C.R.													1,636	1,517	1,001,780
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)															
Technical Adjustments													16	65	35,676
Transfers													61	59	13,313
Increases													209	184	72,046
Decreases													---	---	(10,634)
Total Adjustments-to-Base													286	308	110,401
2012 Current Services													1,922	1,825	1,112,181
Program Changes													39	30	1,516
2012 Total Request													1,961	1,855	\$1,113,697
2011 to 2012 Total Change													325	338	111,917
Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Intelligence	211	175	\$33,604	0	28	\$7,225	21	20	2,163	232	223	\$42,992	21	48	\$9,388
2 Headquarters Administration	1,039	971	254,794	201	200	60,369	18	10	5,631	1,258	1,181	320,794	219	210	66,000
3 Human Capital Services	231	222	237,770	14	13	20,651	---	---	5,878	245	235	264,299	14	13	26,529
4 Information Technology	155	149	475,612	71	67	22,156	---	---	(12,156)	226	216	485,612	71	67	10,000
Sub-Total Appropriated:	1,636	1,517	\$1,001,780	286	308	110,401	39	30	1,516	1,961	1,855	\$1,113,697	325	338	111,917
Total Gross Discretionary	1,636	1,517	\$1,001,780	286	308	110,401	39	30	1,516	1,961	1,855	\$1,113,697	325	338	111,917

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Transportation Security Support
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
DHS-Civil rights	---	---	300	---	---	300	---	---	300	---	---	---
DHS- Real Estate	---	---	689	---	---	710	---	---	730	---	---	20
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	\$ 989	---	---	\$ 1,010	---	---	\$ 1,030	---	---	20

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Administration	---	---	989	---	---	1,010	---	---	1,030	---	---	20
Total Obligations	---	---	\$ 989	---	---	\$ 1,010	---	---	\$ 1,030	---	---	20

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$156,679	\$165,231	\$198,766	\$33,535
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$2,117	\$2,518	\$2,766	\$248
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,708	\$7,836	\$9,494	\$1,658
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12.1 Benefits	\$45,664	\$47,414	\$57,192	\$9,778
13.0 Benefits - former	\$7,017	\$7,354	\$8,359	\$1,005
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$219,185	\$230,353	\$276,577	\$46,224
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	\$9,290	\$9,816	\$9,774	(\$42)
22.0 Transportation of things	\$411	\$443	\$417	(\$26)
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,885	\$2,868	\$3,521	\$653
23.2 Other rent	\$24,303	\$25,299	\$34,688	\$9,389
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	\$36,484	\$61,953	\$52,926	(\$9,027)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	\$72	\$317	\$314	(\$3)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$250,765	\$98,487	\$100,548	\$2,061
25.2 Other services	\$264,842	\$396,019	\$397,431	\$1,412
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	\$88,618	\$106,054	\$150,826	\$44,772
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$9,925	\$3,189	\$8,312	\$5,123
25.6 Medical care	\$31	\$39	\$55	\$16
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$5,136	\$42,668	\$41,336	(\$1,332)
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,700	\$2,776	\$3,395	\$619
31.0 Equipment	\$58,480	\$19,698	\$31,121	\$11,423
32.0 Land & structures	\$193	\$1,770	\$2,424	\$654
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$131	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	\$146	\$31	\$32	1
Total, Other Object Classes	\$754,412	\$771,427	\$837,120	\$65,693
Total, Direct Obligations	\$973,597	\$1,001,780	\$1,113,697	\$111,917

F. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	30	30	30	---
Total, EX	1	1	1	---
L Band	58	57	57	---
K Band	349	345	368	23
J Band	578	574	632	58
I Band	287	278	344	66
H Band	191	164	245	81
G Band	136	108	173	65
F Band	67	62	73	11
E Band	10	10	21	11
D Band	8	7	17	10
Total Permanent Positions	1,715	1,636	1,961	325
Unfilled Positions EOY	103	35	117	82
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1,612	1,601	1,844	243
FTE	1,414	1,517	1,855	338
Headquarters	1,461	1,381	1,678	297
U.S. Field	254	255	283	28
Total Permanent Positions	1,715	1,636	1,961	325
Average ES Salary	\$ 169,092	\$ 165,462	\$ 165,462	\$ ---
Average Salary, Banded Positions	\$ 111,954	\$ 112,114	\$ 112,114	\$ ---
Average Band	J	J	J	---

H. PPA Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Transportation Security Support

Intelligence

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$14,776	\$19,569	\$25,319	\$5,750
11.3 Other than perm	5	174	53	(121)
11.5 Other per comp	783	867	1,117	250
12.1 Benefits	3,974	5,556	7,232	1,676
Total Personnel Compensation	19,538	26,166	33,721	7,555
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	393	465	509	44
22.0 Transportation of things	5	4	---	(4)
25.2 Other Services	4,447	6,773	8,042	1,269
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	178	---	62	62
25.6 Medical care	2	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies & materials	146	170	172	2
31.0 Equipment	2	26	486	460
Total Other Object Classes:	5,173	7,438	9,271	1,833
Total, Intelligence	24,711	33,604	42,992	9,388
Full Time Equivalents	144	175	223	48

PPA Mission Statement

Provide Intelligence Analysis, Coordination, and Dissemination -- TSA will continue to provide current and strategic warning regarding threats to U.S. transportation modes and identify trends and changes in targeting. The TSA intelligence unit analyzes intelligence and disseminates information through liaison with intelligence community agencies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$19,538	\$26,166	\$33,721	\$7,555

Salaries and Benefits are for 223 FTE. It includes FTE to support enhanced security initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$393	\$465	\$509	\$44

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is for travel for new staff.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$5	\$4	\$0	(\$4)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects an administrative savings initiative.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$4,447	\$6,773	\$8,042	\$1,269

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included in this category is contractual services for intelligence support. The FY 2012 request is for system maintenance and operating expenses for new staff.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$178	\$0	\$62	\$62

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is for new staff.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$146	\$170	\$172	\$2

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request is for new staff.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$2	\$26	\$486	\$460

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is for equipment for new staff.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Headquarters Administration
Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Administration	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$99,403	\$101,544	\$118,538	\$16,994
11.3 Other than perm	1,560	1,877	2,191	314
11.5 Other per comp	5,546	5,208	6,079	871
12.1 Benefits	30,531	30,483	35,585	5,102
Total Personnel Compensation:	137,040	139,112	162,393	23,281
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	6,053	6,159	6,148	(11)
22.0 Transportation of things	289	339	319	(20)
23.1 GSA rent	1,753	1,768	2,421	653
23.2 Other rent	24,176	24,900	34,239	9,339
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	408	332	565	233
24.0 Printing	21	242	231	(11)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	14,397	10,837	13,114	2,277
25.2 Other Services	45,681	47,946	62,583	14,637
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	14,078	14,488	21,838	7,350
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	9,148	3,026	8,143	5,117
25.6 Medical care	5	33	45	12
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,282	293	1,482	1,189
26.0 Supplies & materials	1,715	1,674	2,292	618
31.0 Equipment	1,568	1,844	2,525	681
32.0 Land & Structures	193	1,770	2,424	654
42.0 Indemnity	20	31	32	1
Total Other Object Classes:	120,787	115,682	158,401	42,719
Total, Headquarters Administration	257,827	254,794	320,794	66,000
Full Time Equivalents	910	971	1,181	210

PPA Mission Statement

TSA Headquarters Administration include such critical functions as Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Inspection, Chief Counsel, Finance and Administration, Legislative Affairs, Special Counselor, Acquisition, Security, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs. These services are essential for the effective and efficient operation of the Agency.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$137,040	\$139,112	\$162,393	\$23,281

Salaries and benefits are for 1,181 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes FTE for the enhanced security initiatives and Acquisition Workforce enhancement.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$6,053	\$6,159	\$6,148	(\$11)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects an administrative savings initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$289	\$339	\$319	(\$20)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 reflects an administrative savings initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$1,753	\$1,768	\$2,421	\$653

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$24,176	\$24,900	\$34,239	\$9,339

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects a realignment, non-pay inflation, and an efficiency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	\$408	\$332	\$565	\$233

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$21	\$242	\$231	(\$11)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects administrative savings initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,397	\$10,837	\$13,114	\$2,277

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$45,681	\$47,946	\$62,583	\$14,637

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$14,078	\$14,488	\$21,838	\$7,350

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$9,148	\$3,026	\$8,143	\$5,117

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$5	\$33	\$45	\$12

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$1,282	\$293	\$1,482	\$1,189

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request includes a conversion of contracts to FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,715	\$1,674	\$2,292	\$618

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$1,568	\$1,844	\$2,525	\$681

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$193	\$1,770	\$2,424	\$654

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$20	\$31	\$32	\$1

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Human Capital Services**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Human Capital Services	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$23,649	\$25,918	\$28,356	\$2,438
11.3 Other than perm	552	467	522	55
11.5 Other per comp	872	804	900	96
12.1 Benefits	6,199	6,585	7,388	803
13.0 Benefits-former	7,017	7,354	8,359	1,005
Total Personnel Compensation:	38,289	41,128	45,525	4,397
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	2,477	2,892	2,817	(75)
22.0 Transportation of things	63	65	63	(2)
23.2 Other rent	127	399	449	50
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1	21	24	3
24.0 Printing	35	75	83	8
25.2 Other Services	177,852	172,149	181,524	9,375
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	20,856	20,490	33,226	12,736
25.6 Medical care	24	6	10	4
26.0 Supplies & materials	270	282	281	(1)
31.0 Equipment	38	263	297	34
Total Other Object Classes:	201,743	196,642	218,774	22,132
Total, Human Capital Services	240,032	237,770	264,299	26,529
Full Time Equivalents	212	222	235	13

PPA Mission Statement

Human Capital Services include all the activities that support the Office of Human Capital Services (OHCS) including the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of TSA's Transportation Security Officers and other workforce at headquarters, field locations, and airports, and personnel policies, programs and systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$38,289	\$41,128	\$45,525	\$4,397

Salaries and benefits are for 235 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes conversions of contracts to government FTEs and realignments.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$2,477	\$2,892	\$2,817	(\$75)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects administrative savings initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$63	\$65	\$63	(\$2)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. FY 2012 request reflects administrative savings initiatives.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$127	\$399	\$449	\$50

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	\$1	\$21	\$24	\$3

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$35	\$75	\$83	\$8

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$177,852	\$172,149	\$181,524	\$9,375

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$20,856	\$20,490	\$33,226	\$12,736

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$24	\$6	\$10	\$4

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$270	\$282	\$281	(\$1)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$38	\$263	\$297	\$34

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Information Technology**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$18,851	\$18,200	\$26,553	\$8,353
11.5 Other per comp	507	957	1,398	441
12.1 Benefits	4,960	4,790	6,987	2,197
Total Personnel Compensation:	24,318	23,947	34,938	10,991
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	367	300	300	---
22.0 Transportation of things	54	35	35	---
23.1 GSA rent	1,132	1,100	1,100	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	36,075	61,600	52,337	(9,263)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	236,304	87,650	87,434	(216)
25.2 Other Services	36,862	169,151	145,282	(23,869)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	53,506	71,076	95,700	24,624
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	777	163	169	6
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	3,854	42,375	39,854	(2,521)
26.0 Supplies & materials	569	650	650	---
31.0 Equipment	56,870	17,565	27,813	10,248
42.0 Indemnity	126	---	---	---
Total Other Object Classes:	426,512	451,665	450,674	(991)
Total, Information Technology	450,830	475,612	485,612	10,000
Full Time Equivalents	148	149	216	67

PPA Mission Statement

Information Technology provides and maintains the IT network and infrastructure services and support for all of TSA. TSA will continue to enhance the effectiveness of its entire workforce through its IT core support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$24,318	\$23,947	\$34,938	\$10,991

Salaries and Benefits are for costs for 216 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes conversions of contracts to government FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$367	\$300	\$300	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$54	\$35	\$35	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$1,132	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$36,075	\$61,600	\$52,337	(\$9,263)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges includes all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request includes a PPA reduction and non-recurring funds.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$16	\$0	\$0	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$236,304	\$87,650	\$87,434	(\$216)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$36,862	\$169,151	\$145,282	(\$23,869)

Other services includes report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes a PPA reduction and non-recurring funds.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$53,506	\$71,076	\$95,700	\$24,624

Purchases from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request includes funding for Data Center Migration activities and the Working Capital Fund.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$777	\$163	\$169	\$6

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects conversion of contracts to FTE and realignments.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$3,854	\$42,375	\$39,854	(\$2,521)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$569	\$650	\$650	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. Some software purchases and computer supplies are included in this object class.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$56,870	\$17,565	\$27,813	\$10,248

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request includes a non-recur for Whisper Communications technology.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$126	\$0	\$0	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Research and Development
Funding Schedule**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Research and Development	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	64			
31.0 Equipment	2			
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	131			
Total Other Object Classes:	197	---	---	---
Total, Research and Development	197	---	---	---
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

Provides research and development (Tech Center), Next Generation Explosive Detection Systems, and Air Cargo research. Research and Development funds were permanently transferred to the DHS Office of Science and Technology in FY 2006 for more effective coordination of research dollars within the Department.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	2010	2011	2012
Base:Year-end Actual from Prior Year	1,306	1,414	1,515
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	0	0	23
Description: Enhanced Vetting			
Increase #2	0	0	7
Description: Acquisition Workforce			
Increase #3:	78	37	0
Description: Annualization of Prior Year Increases			
Increase #4:	0	0	63
Description: Transfer of Resources from Aviation			
Increase #5:	0	36	148
Description: Balance Workforce Follow-on Conversion			
Increase #6:	0	0	65
Description: Technical Adjustments			
Increase #7:	0	0	36
Description: Other Adjustments			
Sub-Total Increases	78	73	342
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:	-2	-3	-4
Description: Transfer from Support to Aviation			
Sub-Total Decreases	-2	-3	-4
OTHER			
Other Adjustments Related to Attrition and Hiring Fluctuations	34	31	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	1,414	1,515	1,853
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	108	101	338

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Transportation Security Support**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Intelligence	\$178	\$178	\$1,078	\$900
Headquarters Administration	\$4,827	\$3,806	\$3,806	\$0
Human Capital Services	\$4,288	\$4,288	\$4,288	\$0
Information Technology	51,128	49,089	67,898	18,809
Total Working Capital Fund	\$60,421	\$57,361	\$77,070	\$19,709

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION requests \$0 and 148 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	16	16
Financial Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	-	-	15	14
Administrative Officer/Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	-	-	15	14
Contract Administration Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	10	9
Security Administration Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	-	-	16	15
Human Resource Management/Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	-	-	14	13
IT Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	67	-	-	71	67
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	148	-	-	157	148

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- The FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce includes 157 FTP, 148 FTE and \$0 for various Aviation programs:
 - TSA does not have plans for the conversion of contracts in FY 2012.
 - TSA does not need funds for Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce.
 - TSA FY 2012 budget request does reflect additional 157 FTP/148 FTE that resulted from contract conversions completed in FY 2010. These positions were annualized in the FY 2011 base, and full costs were included in the FY 2012 current services.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE

I. Appropriation Overview

A - Mission Statement for Federal Air Marshal Service:

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) promotes public confidence in our Nation's civil transportation systems through the effective risk-based strategic deployment of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) in both air and land based mission-related assignments. The organization's primary focus is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew.

B - Budget Activities:

Management and Administration (M&A)

The FAMS' mission demands a host of critical planning, operational, and support programs to protect the public from the threat of a terrorist attack or other criminal activity. The FAMS' M&A programs encompass vital enforcement, information management, and infrastructure components necessary to support core operations. Examples include FAMS participation in Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) activities, management and implementation of a sophisticated flight/mission scheduling and notification system, and performance of mission critical workforce management, command and control, information technology, logistics, and related services.

Travel and Training (T&T)

In order to maintain optimum readiness and to perform its primary operational functions, the FAMS requires extensive training and mission travel capabilities. FAMs must undergo continuous training to maintain and expand their expertise in the full-range of skills necessary to operate within the transportation domain, to include specialized tactics, enforcement, surveillance detection, marksmanship, and other skill sets. Furthermore, this PPA funds FAMS's mission travel, which is an integral component of the international and domestic flight coverage activities that are core to the FAMS mission.

C - Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) requests \$991,375,000 in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	---	\$759,635	---	\$762,569	---	\$860,260	---	97,691	---	---	---	97,691
Travel and Training	---	112,506	---	97,542	---	131,115	---	33,573	---	---	---	33,573
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$872,141	---	\$860,111	---	\$991,375	---	\$131,264	---	\$0	---	\$131,264
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$872,141	---	\$860,111	---	\$991,375	---	\$131,264	---	\$0	---	\$131,264

III. Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service:
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	\$759,635
2011 C.R.	\$762,569
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	\$97,691
2012 Current Services	\$860,260
2012 Program Change	\$0
2012 Request	\$860,260

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$860.3 million for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of \$97.7 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Management & Administration (M&A) PPA funds the FAMS’s payroll costs and supports all operational and infrastructure requirements with the exception of training and travel expenses. The vast majority of this PPA provides the salaries for FAMS to provide the vital protective and law enforcement services necessary for both domestic and international air travel as well as other transportation related security activities.

The remaining balance of M&A funding supports the continuing development and maintenance of the Service’s infrastructure, internal business processes, and systems that enable FAMS to seamlessly perform the integrated set of functions that make up their mission. In addition to the activities detailed below, M&A provides funding for workforce management activities; information technology; leasing and maintenance of facilities in the Washington, D.C. area, Atlantic City, NJ, and 22 field and four Resident Agent in Charge offices across the country including a Baltimore Field Office; and program infrastructure and logistics support such as vehicles, communications, duty equipment, and physical security.

Key programs of the Management & Administration PPA include:

Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF): The FAMS is a full participant in the JTTF, a nationwide counter-terrorism enforcement program managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The JTTF targets terrorism-related criminal threats against the United States and its interests. Since 2002, the FAMS has been an active full-time partner in the JTTF. The FAMS is able to partner with and to provide support to the FBI and other law enforcement agencies' investigations of aviation and other transportation-related threats via this program.

Transportation Information Sharing System (TISS): The TISS enables the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information observed by FAMS, TSA personnel, and State/local law enforcement in the transportation sector. FAMS routinely submit Suspicious Incident Reports when they observe activities that fall below a predetermined threshold of an actionable incident. The information is used to identify a nexus of terrorist or criminal-related activity, as well as trends, patterns, or associations that may reveal circumstances or subjects that are deemed to be of interest to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) intelligence.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR): Deployments are conducted in all modes of transportation to detect, deter, defeat, and disrupt potential terrorist and/or criminal activity. VIPR operations consist of teams of TSA personnel including FAMS, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Officers, Behavior Detection Officers, Explosive Detection Canine Teams, Bomb Appraisal Officers, and Federal, state and local law enforcement officers. The teams are tailored to each transportation mode, integrating the specific needs of each transportation partner at the venue level. In addition, these deployments incorporate elements of randomness and are unpredictable in frequency, location, and duration. VIPR operations are planned and implemented through a risk-based deployment methodology that utilizes existing national and local intelligence, data analysis, and security assessments. These resources are used to enhance TSA's overall ability to act as a visible deterrent across multiple transportation sectors, to screen passengers, and to identify suspicious behavior.

The following table provides the major components of the M&A PPA, with resources shown in millions of dollars.

	FY 2011	FY 2012
Payroll, Compensation and Benefits	\$659.2	\$741.4
Information Technology	45.7	51.0
Operations Infrastructure	57.7	67.9
Total	\$762.6	\$860.3

Payroll/Office of Worker's Compensation (OWCP) – \$741.4M: This component, which amounts to approximately 75 percent of the total FAMS budget, covers all pay, compensation and benefits, overtime, Law Enforcement Availability Pay, awards, and workers' compensation payments for the Service's FAM and civilian work force. The FAMS personnel are arrayed throughout the country and provide the manpower necessary to conduct the Service's full range of operations.

Information Technology (IT) – \$51.0M: The FAMS IT capability is critical to providing the Service and individual FAMS with the vital automated tools, systems, and computer security technology necessary to ensure accomplishment of the FAMS mission.

In FY 2010, the FAMS completed its enterprise integration with the DHS One net infrastructure. FAMS plans to migrate and decommission the Atlantic City, NJ datacenter in FY 2012. The primary production datacenter, located in Ashburn, VA will be migrated after FY 2012.

The M&A PPA also funds the FAMS Mission Scheduling and Notification System (MSNS), the core automated system used by the Service for planning, scheduling, and implementing FAMS's flight coverage operations. The MSNS uses a risk-based process that selects from over 28,000 daily U.S. commercial airline flights to prioritize deployments of thousands of FAMS worldwide. In FY 2010, the FAMS initiated a hardware refresh for the MSNS and continued work on scheduled software improvements to address quality of life and coverage issues.

Operations Infrastructure – \$67.9M: The Operations Infrastructure component funds critical activities including, but not limited to: permanent change of station; facility build out, leases, utilities, and maintenance; vehicles; telecommunications; background investigations; and logistics management.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Enhanced mission coverage efforts in response to threats and credible intelligence;
- Managed and led a temporary FAM Augmentee program comprised of law enforcement personnel from other DHS components to complement Service's flight coverage efforts;
- Enhanced current IT capabilities by providing additional resources and functionalities to the FAMS in mission status, both remotely and on their personal data assistants;
- Initiated technology refresh to provide network users with updated equipment to maintain and support critical communication and business processes;
- Initiated hardware refresh for the MSNS; and
- Established a new field office in Baltimore, MD to best meet day to day operational needs and to improve the tactical placement of FAM resources in the National Capital Region.

Planned Accomplishments for FY 2011 include:

- Complete the upgrade of the FAMS's existing Resident Agent in Charge office in San Francisco to Field Office status to help accommodate additional personnel;
- Continue work on MSNS improvements within current services levels;
- Develop the mobile interface to the Transportation Information Sharing System as well as integrate additional analytical tools developed by DHS' Office of Science and Technology Directorate;
- Implement the VIPR Information Management System to reduce administrative requirements and contribute to improve strategic and tactical planning; and
- Continue efforts to enhance mission coverage efforts in response to threats and credible intelligence.

In FY 2012, FAMS will continue its efforts to enhance mission coverage in response to threats and credible intelligence. FAMS will continue to work on MSNS improvements at current services levels. The program will also sustain facilities expansions in targeted geographical regions (Baltimore and San Francisco) due to the impact of the increase in personnel to allow the FAMS to keep pace with operational needs and maintain the increase in mission tempo in international flight coverage. MSNS will also complete the redevelopment and deployment of the Federal Air Marshal Information System, currently operated and maintained by the FAA under an Interagency Service Agreement.

Additionally, the VIPR program will continue its work to integrate planning and deployment data with risk assessment data, coming from the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment and local sources, and implement a metric for assessing risk-based effectiveness.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service:
Travel and Training
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: TRAVEL AND TRAINING

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actuals	\$112,506
2011 C.R.	\$97,542
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	\$33,573
2012 Current Services	\$131,115
2012 Program Change	\$0
2012 Request	\$131,115

The Transportation Security Administration requests \$131.1 million for this activity. This includes an adjustment-to-base of \$33.6 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Travel and Training (T&T) PPA supports the FAMS’s core requirements for travel, travel-associated costs, and training. The following table provides the major component parts of the T&T PPA, with resources shown in millions of dollars.

	FY 2011	FY 2012
Travel	\$82.2	\$107.6
Training	15.3	23.5
Total	\$97.5	\$131.1

Travel – \$107.6M: This portion funds all travel necessary to perform domestic and international mission coverage, mission essential training, and other business-related travel in support of FAMS operational and programmatic goals. The FAMS schedules the coverage of high-risk flights according to a concept of operations that incorporates threat, vulnerability, and consequence.

In FY 2010, in response to the December 25, 2009 attempted bombing of Northwest Airline Flight 253, the FAMS significantly increased its international coverage to detect, deter or defeat additional terrorist attacks. Achieving this heightened coverage required a reprogramming of \$20.3 million to cover overtime and travel costs associated with the FAMS’s expanded coverage efforts. FAMS also utilized the support of other DHS components to augment its FAM

workforce through the remainder of the fiscal year. Maintaining mission coverage provides flexibility in efforts to cover high-risk flights, supporting TSA's strategy of increasing the use of flexible and unpredictable security measures to protect critical infrastructure.

Training – \$23.5M: Through its training programs, the FAMS provides effective learning environments and opportunities for its employees by utilizing current and relevant curricula and training methodologies to enable and challenge FAMS to perform their duties and responsibilities in a highly effective and efficient manner.

Upon entry into the FAMS training program, FAM trainees undergo an intensive 16.5-week training program conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Artesia, NM and at the FAMS Training Center (FAMSTC) in Atlantic City, NJ. The training component provides for all associated training requirements to include FLETC-related expenses, role player contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City-based classes, training supplies, firing range fees, and training gear, equipment, and clothing. Once assigned to a field office, FAMS undergo recurrent, in-service training to maintain their necessary skill base and to meet firearms certification levels on a quarterly basis. Currently, the FAMS has the highest firearms qualification score of any Federal agency (85 percent or 255/300).

In FY 2011, the FAMS will finish the procurement and installation of specialized Aircraft Training Simulators (ACTS) at the FAMSTC. These simulators will represent 767, 747, and 737 air frames. The simulators will replace the outdated L1001 and 727 airframes currently in use at the FAMSTC and will provide a more realistic, updated environment for FAMS to learn and to maintain their tactical skill sets. Additionally, in FY 2011, the final phases of Platform V, the field office version of the ACTS, will be approved and 11 units will be purchased and placed in various field offices. The Platform V simulator will provide the same realistic training environment in each field office, as well as assist in establishing uniform training practices throughout the FAMS.

Additional training provided includes firearms training, professional/technical development, FAMS instructor training, leadership/management development, and professional/career development courses.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Increased international mission coverage in response to the attempted bombing on December 25, 2009;
- 99.8 percent of all eligible FAMS met their quarterly firearms qualification;
- Achieved accreditation of the FAMS' Instructor Development Course;
- Initiated the procurement of six training simulators to replace the most outdated and deteriorating field office simulators that were in place since 2002; and
- Maintained a focus on high risk flights including support to special events, such as the Vancouver Olympics and the G-20 Meeting.

Planned Accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Complete installation of the 767, 747, and 737 ACTS in FAMSTC;

- Complete installation of Platform V in the Philadelphia and Los Angeles Field Offices;
- Obtain re-accreditation for the FAMSTC and Federal Air Marshal Training Program II in Atlantic City, NJ;
- Complete installation of specialized aircraft cabin training simulator at the FAMSTC in Atlantic City, NJ;
- Deliver and install the remaining field office training simulators purchased in FY 2010; and
- Continue priority flight coverage operations based on FAMS's Concept of Operations.

In FY 2012, the FAMS will complete the training of all additional FAMS hired in FY 2011. The FAMS also expects to obtain re-accreditation for the Federal Air Marshal Training Program I at FLETC in Artesia, NM.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Justification of Proposed Changes in Federal Air Marshal Service
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Federal Air Marshals, \$991,375,000.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Federal Air Marshal Service
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	\$872,141
2011 Continuing Resolution¹	-	-	860,111
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	136,322
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from FAMS to Aviation.....	-	-	(5,058)
Total Transfers.....	-	-	(5,058)
Increases			
GSA Rent.....	-	-	47
Non-Pay Inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	-	-	2,756
Total Increases.....	-	-	2,803
Decreases			
Operational Support Reduction	-	-	(2,803)
Total Decreases.....	-	-	(2,803)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	131,264
2012 Current Services	-	-	991,375
2012 Request	-	-	991,375
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	131,264

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	---	---	\$872,141
2011 C.R.	---	---	\$860,111
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	(5,058)
Technical Adjustment	---	---	136,322
Increases	---	---	2,803
Decreases	---	---	(2,803)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	131,264
2012 Current Services	---	---	\$991,375
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
2012 Request	---	---	\$991,375
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	131,264

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C. R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Management and Administration	---	---	\$762,569	---	---	\$97,691	---	---	---	---	---	\$860,260	---	---	\$97,691
2 Travel and Training	---	---	97,542	---	---	33,573	---	---	---	---	---	131,115	---	---	33,573
Total	---	---	\$860,111	---	---	\$131,264	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$991,375	---	---	\$131,264

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 CR			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Recovery Accountability & Transparency Board	---	---	175	---	---	187	---	---	191	---	---	4
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	175	---	---	187	---	---	191	---	---	4

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 CR			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	---	---	175	---	---	187	---	---	191	---	---	4
Total Obligations	---	---	175	---	---	187	---	---	191	---	---	4

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$349,127	\$358,079	\$401,557	\$43,478
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$549	\$13,630	\$13,939	309
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$111,737	\$103,371	\$118,412	15,041
11.8 Special Service Pay	\$0	\$998	\$694	(304)
12.1 Benefits	\$193,082	\$183,122	\$206,838	23,716
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$654,495	\$659,200	\$741,441	\$82,241
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	100,277	84,666	110,027	25,361
22.0 Transportation of things	193	277	291	14
23.1 GSA rent	2,616	3,361	3,656	295
23.2 Other rent	16,246	15,260	17,047	1,787
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	8,551	13,651	15,303	1,652
24.0 Printing and reproduction	16	10	10	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	12,712	12,076	14,192	2,116
25.2 Other services	27,260	32,178	35,314	3,136
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	11,655	12,760	24,116	11,356
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	8,497	2,935	3,208	273
25.6 Medical care	52	1,917	1,926	9
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,036	5,035	5,838	803
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,029	8,305	8,696	391
31.0 Equipment	20,812	8,479	10,309	1,830
32.0 Land & structures	1	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	693	1	1	---
Total, Other Object Classes	217,646	\$200,911	249,934	\$49,023
Total, Direct Obligations	\$872,141	\$860,111	\$991,375	\$131,264
Unobligated balance, start of year				
Unobligated balance, end of year				
Recoveries of prior year obligations				
Total requirements	\$872,141	\$860,111	\$991,375	

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshal Service Management and Administration

Funding Schedule (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management & Administration		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$349,127	\$358,079	\$401,557	43,478
11.3	Other than perm	\$549	\$13,630	\$13,939	309
11.5	Other per comp	\$111,737	\$103,371	\$118,412	15,041
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	\$0	\$998	\$694	(304)
12.1	Benefits	\$193,082	\$183,122	\$206,838	23,716
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		654,495	659,200	741,441	82,241
21.0	Travel	2,648	\$2,441	\$2,441	---
22.0	Transportation of things	193	\$267	\$281	14
23.1	GSA rent	2,616	\$3,361	\$3,656	295
23.2	Other rent	15,167	\$14,339	\$16,126	1,787
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	8,551	\$13,651	\$15,303	1,652
24.0	Printing	16	\$10	\$10	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	12,712	\$12,076	\$14,192	2,116
25.2	Other Services	21,360	\$23,946	\$27,134	3,188
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	11,289	\$12,501	\$15,834	3,333
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	8,447	\$2,935	\$3,208	273
25.6	Medical care	---	\$1,900	\$1,909	9
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,036	\$5,035	\$5,838	803
26.0	Supplies & materials	2,151	\$3,096	\$3,246	150
31.0	Equipment	15,260	\$7,810	\$9,640	1,830
32.0	Land & Structures	1	\$0	\$0	---
42.0	Indemnity	693	\$1	\$1	---
Total, Other Object Classes		105,140	103,369	118,819	15,450
Total, Management & Administration		759,635	762,569	860,260	97,691
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) PPA funds the FAMS' staffing/payroll requirements, which include: salary/compensation, benefits, awards, overtime, etc. In addition, M&A funds critical administrative and operational requirements including the FAMS' mission scheduling system and information technology requirements, rent, wireless communications systems; recruitment/hiring and retention services (background investigations, security clearances, medical exams/physicals, drug tests); and a host of program support services and requirements (interagency agreements, vehicle leasing, shipment of goods, utilities/communications, janitorial services, supplies, duty equipment, printing, physical security, etc.)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$654,495	\$659,200	\$741,441	\$82,241

The FY 2012 request reflects Salaries and Benefits associated with enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$2,648	\$2,441	\$2,441	\$0

Travel in the M&A PPA reflects costs for vehicle leases.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$193	\$267	\$281	\$14

Transportation of things includes all costs associated with the care of items in the process of being transported, as well as other services associated with the transportation of things. The FAMS uses this object class series for central billing and for the shipment of goods between Headquarters and Field Offices. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2,616	\$3,361	\$3,656	\$295

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects increased personnel.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$15,167	\$14,339	\$16,126	\$1,787

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The majority of the FAMS' commercial office leases for Headquarters and field offices are included in this category. The FY 2012 request reflects increased personnel.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous charges	\$8,551	\$13,651	\$15,303	\$1,652

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FAMS uses this object class series for PDA and cell phone air time and general office utilities such as metered gas, electricity, water usage, etc. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$16	\$10	\$10	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The majority of costs are for promotional/public relations materials.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,712	\$12,076	\$14,192	\$2,116

Advisory and assistance services primarily include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.). The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$21,360	\$23,946	\$27,134	\$3,188

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1. The FAMS uses this series for additional support for the Mission Scheduling and Notification System, support services for other elements (including contractors supporting contracting/procurement efforts) within the Service. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$11,289	\$12,501	\$15,834	\$3,333

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. For the FAMS, this includes IT Support for the entire FAMS, facility maintenance support from the FAA, office equipment maintenance and security clearances. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities	\$8,447	\$2,935	\$3,208	\$273

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with either the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FAMS uses this object class series for custodial services and facility build out/enhancements of current leases. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$0	\$1,900	\$1,909	\$9

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes Federal employees who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees. The FAMS uses this series for a contract with Federal Occupational Health (FOH).

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,036	\$5,035	\$5,838	\$803

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & Materials	\$2,151	\$3,096	\$3,246	\$150

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FAMS uses this series for IT supplies and materials, office supplies and fuel. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$15,260	\$7,810	\$9,640	\$1,830

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. Included in this total are costs for IT equipment and software, furniture and other office equipment. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$693	\$1	\$1	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. If a claim is incurred, FAMS will address via the budget execution process (i.e., redistribute funds from another object class).

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service
Training & Travel
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Training & Travel		2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	---	---	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	97,629	82,225	107,586	25,361
22.0	Transportation of things	---	10	10	---
23.2	Other rent	1,079	921	921	---
25.2	Other Services	5,900	8,232	8,180	(52)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	366	259	8,282	8,023
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	50	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	52	17	17	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,878	5,209	5,450	241
31.0	Equipment	5,552	669	669	---
Total, Other Object Classes		112,506	97,542	131,115	33,573
Total, Training & Travel		112,506	\$97,542	\$131,115	\$33,573
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Travel and Training (T&T) PPA is used to cover all travel and training requirements that support the FAMS program. The travel portion of the PPA supports the FAMS' requirements for mission travel (per diem, lodging) and associated costs, such as airport parking and automated travel account services. Mission travel resources are essential to the Federal Air Marshals' ability to perform scheduled flight coverage on both domestic and international operations and provide the FAMS the necessary mobility and flexibility to perform their enforcement and counterterrorism missions. T&T funds also support other FAMS travel required for non-mission and training purposes.

T&T also supports the FAMS' comprehensive training requirements to include TPI (Basic Law Enforcement Training) and TP II (FAMS specific training) training of new Federal Air Marshals and all recurrent field training. This PPA provides funding for all associated training requirements, such as Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) costs, training-related ammunition, TP II instructor contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City classes, training supplies, firing range fees, professional & training gear, equipment and clothing. The T&T PPA also supports the required professional training for other professional development and career training as required.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$97,629	\$82,225	\$107,586	\$25,361

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The bulk of these costs directly support Federal Air Marshal domestic and international mission travel, which is the primary mission of the Service. Also included in this object class are travel costs related to training, conference attendance, and site visits. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$10	\$10	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs associated with the care of items in the process of being transported, as well as other services associated with the transportation of things. Under this PPA (T&T), costs are associated specifically with transportation of things related to training (e.g., shipment of equipment from vendors to field offices).

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$1,079	\$921	\$921	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The T&T PPA covers airport parking lot rental (to support mission travel operations) and other rent associated specifically with meeting the Service's training requirements. All other rent is funded through the FAMS' M&A PPA.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$5,900	\$8,232	\$8,180	(\$52)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FAMS uses this object class series for FLETC training costs, hotel lodging contracts for TP II training and field recurring range fees for Federal Air Marshals' quarterly requalification. The FY 2012 request includes the transfer of Explosives Operations Division (EOD) to the Aviation Security Appropriation.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$366	\$259	\$8,282	\$8,023

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified and include costs associated with maintenance and repair of the Atlantic City training facility. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0

The T&T PPA does not cover O&M of facility requirements. The FAMS' M&A PPA is the designated funding unit for meeting these requirements.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Medical Care	\$52	\$17	\$17	\$0

This object class series includes medical care.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,878	\$5,209	\$5,450	\$241

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are : (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FAMS uses this object class series for ammunition, armory supplies and training supplies. The FY 2012 request reflects enhanced mission coverage. This includes the transfer of EOD to the Aviation Security Appropriation.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$5,552	\$669	\$669	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FAMS uses this object class series for training and other equipment, primarily for field office recurrent training and TP II tactical training equipment.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals**

**FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	\$833	\$833	\$835	\$2
Total Working Capital Fund	\$833	\$833	\$835	\$2

K. DHS Balance Workforce Strategy

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy:

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. Through a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential to effective government performance.

The FY 2012 budget includes contractor conversion in functional areas where the Department has identified a preliminary need. As part of the FY 2012 DHS Balance Workforce Strategy, the FAMS requests 4 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

- The FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce for FAMS includes:
 - 4 FTP from the FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.
 - Funding for the annualization of the 4 FTP will be covered by the savings from the termination of contracts.
 - The 4 FTP will be converted from contractors to Federal employees by the start of FY 2012.

- DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-Up:

Adjustments to the FY 2011 FAMS funding amount and FTP/FTE are necessary to reflect the contractor conversions that occurred in FY 2011 as part of the FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce for FAMS, and were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operating Expenses	17,588	2,514,629	30,959	\$4,357,835	48,547	\$6,872,464	18,442	2,598,375	31,268	\$4,261,016	49,710	\$6,859,391	18,777	2,692,963	31,401	\$4,384,820	50,178	\$7,077,783
- Search and Rescue	---	---	5,546	807,481	5,546	807,481	---	---	5,546	761,194	5,546	761,194	---	---	5,610	791,429	5,610	791,429
- Marine Safety	---	---	4,484	641,398	4,484	641,398	---	---	4,495	576,378	4,495	576,378	---	---	4,621	602,851	4,621	602,851
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	7,939	1,075,140	7,939	1,075,140	---	---	7,958	1,103,257	7,958	1,103,257	---	---	7,935	1,119,802	7,935	1,119,802
- Ice Operations	---	---	907	171,243	907	171,243	---	---	1,157	179,486	1,157	179,486	---	---	1,094	166,495	1,094	166,495
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	1,233	254,321	1,233	254,321	---	---	1,236	158,803	1,236	158,803	---	---	1,291	173,824	1,291	173,824
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	4,421	618,957	4,421	618,957	---	---	4,432	609,818	4,432	609,818	---	---	4,415	628,520	4,415	628,520
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	5,769	692,493	5,769	692,493	---	---	5,782	776,569	5,782	776,569	---	---	5,802	805,116	5,802	805,116
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	660	96,802	660	96,802	---	---	662	95,511	662	95,511	---	---	633	96,783	633	96,783
- Migrant Interdiction	3,409	516,245	---	---	3,409	516,245	3,359	467,103	---	---	3,359	467,103	3,498	500,041	---	---	3,498	500,041
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	10,869	1,308,551	---	---	10,869	1,308,551	10,893	1,464,904	---	---	10,893	1,464,904	10,982	1,496,197	---	---	10,982	1,496,197
- Defense Readiness	3,310	689,833	---	---	3,310	689,833	4,190	666,368	---	---	4,190	666,368	4,297	696,725	---	---	4,297	696,725
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	---	---	22	16,759	22	16,759	---	---	24	13,198	24	13,198	---	---	24	16,699	24	16,699
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	22	16,759	22	16,759	---	---	24	13,198	24	13,198	---	---	24	16,699	24	16,699
Reserve Training	174	43,708	307	\$83,993	481	\$127,701	200	47,983	336	\$85,649	536	\$133,632	195	48,834	341	\$87,944	536	\$136,778
- Search and Rescue	---	---	55	15,600	55	15,600	---	---	60	15,497	60	15,497	---	---	61	15,874	61	15,874
- Marine Safety	---	---	44	12,545	44	12,545	---	---	48	11,734	48	11,734	---	---	50	12,091	50	12,091
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	79	21,030	79	21,030	---	---	86	22,461	86	22,461	---	---	86	22,460	86	22,460
- Ice Operations	---	---	9	2,299	9	2,299	---	---	12	2,555	12	2,555	---	---	12	3,340	12	3,340
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	12	4,975	12	4,975	---	---	13	3,233	13	3,233	---	---	14	3,486	14	3,486
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	44	12,106	44	12,106	---	---	48	12,415	48	12,415	---	---	48	12,606	48	12,606
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	57	13,545	57	13,545	---	---	62	15,810	62	15,810	---	---	63	16,149	63	16,149
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	7	1,893	7	1,893	---	---	7	1,944	7	1,944	---	---	7	1,938	7	1,938
- Migrant Interdiction	34	9,319	---	---	34	9,319	36	9,510	---	---	36	9,510	38	10,029	---	---	38	10,029
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	108	25,595	---	---	108	25,595	117	29,823	---	---	117	29,823	120	30,011	---	---	120	30,011
- Defense Readiness	32	8,794	---	---	32	8,794	47	8,650	---	---	47	8,650	37	8,794	---	---	37	8,794
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	440	733,387	332	\$559,392	772	\$1,292,779	278	\$80,585	457	\$955,695	735	\$1,536,280	298	533,995	496	\$887,929	794	\$1,421,924
- Search and Rescue	---	---	89	151,874	89	151,874	---	---	84	175,101	84	175,101	---	---	101	181,023	101	181,023
- Marine Safety	---	---	23	38,352	23	38,352	---	---	16	33,268	16	33,268	---	---	25	44,331	25	44,331
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	19	32,184	19	32,184	---	---	19	39,770	19	39,770	---	---	43	76,844	43	76,844
- Ice Operations	---	---	17	27,860	17	27,860	---	---	16	34,050	16	34,050	---	---	5	8,803	5	8,803
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	43	71,111	43	71,111	---	---	8	16,974	8	16,974	---	---	11	19,482	11	19,482
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	62	104,320	62	104,320	---	---	117	244,174	117	244,174	---	---	91	163,233	91	163,233
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	73	122,956	73	122,956	---	---	175	365,473	175	365,473	---	---	209	374,204	209	374,204
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	6	10,735	6	10,735	---	---	22	46,885	22	46,885	---	---	11	20,009	11	20,009
- Migrant Interdiction	101	167,918	---	---	101	167,918	117	245,431	---	---	117	245,431	128	229,416	---	---	128	229,416
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	101	170,072	---	---	101	170,072	118	246,400	---	---	118	246,400	136	244,059	---	---	136	244,059
- Defense Readiness	238	395,397	---	---	238	395,397	43	88,754	---	---	43	88,754	34	60,520	---	---	34	60,520

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Alteration of Bridges	---	---	---	21,000	---	21,000	---	---	---	4,000	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	21,000	---	21,000	---	---	---	4,000	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	24	8,195	72	16,324	96	24,519	14	4,188	87	\$20,557	101	\$24,745	21	3,980	80	\$15,799	101	\$19,779
- Search and Rescue	---	---	14	3,503	14	3,503	---	---	7	3,351	7	3,351	---	---	16	2,982	16	2,982
- Marine Safety	---	---	26	4,994	26	4,994	---	---	31	4,973	31	4,973	---	---	21	3,885	21	3,885
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	6	1,099	6	1,099	---	---	1	1,111	1	1,111	---	---	6	1,097	6	1,097
- Ice Operations	---	---	1	164	1	164	---	---	1	220	1	220	---	---	1	113	1	113
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	15	3,759	15	3,759	---	---	24	3,598	24	3,598	---	---	22	5,071	22	5,071
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	3	896	3	896	---	---	7	2,271	7	2,271	---	---	4	797	4	797
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	6	1,736	6	1,736	---	---	14	4,403	14	4,403	---	---	9	1,745	9	1,745
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	1	173	1	173	---	---	2	630	2	630	---	---	1	109	1	109
- Migrant Interdiction	3	1,065	---	---	3	1,065	7	1,348	---	---	7	1,348	6	1,076	---	---	6	1,076
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	4	1,281	---	---	4	1,281	5	1,641	---	---	5	1,641	13	2,432	---	---	13	2,432
- Defense Readiness	17	5,849	---	---	17	5,849	2	1,199	---	---	2	1,199	2	472	---	---	2	472
Health Care Fund Contribution	---	90,289	---	\$173,500	---	\$263,789	---	95,267	---	\$170,054	---	\$265,321	---	93,496	---	\$168,375	---	\$261,871
- Search and Rescue	---	---	---	32,224	---	32,224	---	---	---	30,768	---	30,768	---	---	---	30,391	---	30,391
- Marine Safety	---	---	---	25,916	---	25,916	---	---	---	23,298	---	23,298	---	---	---	23,150	---	23,150
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	43,440	---	43,440	---	---	---	44,595	---	44,595	---	---	---	43,001	---	43,001
- Ice Operations	---	---	---	4,748	---	4,748	---	---	---	5,072	---	5,072	---	---	---	6,393	---	6,393
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	10,275	---	10,275	---	---	---	6,418	---	6,418	---	---	---	6,675	---	6,675
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	---	25,008	---	25,008	---	---	---	24,650	---	24,650	---	---	---	24,135	---	24,135
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	---	27,980	---	27,980	---	---	---	31,390	---	31,390	---	---	---	30,917	---	30,917
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	---	3,909	---	3,909	---	---	---	3,863	---	3,863	---	---	---	3,713	---	3,713
- Migrant Interdiction	---	19,251	---	---	---	19,251	---	18,881	---	---	---	18,881	---	19,202	---	---	---	19,202
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	52,871	---	---	---	52,871	---	59,212	---	---	---	59,212	---	57,455	---	---	---	57,455
- Defense Readiness	---	18,167	---	---	---	18,167	---	17,174	---	---	---	17,174	---	16,839	---	---	---	16,839
Retired Pay	---	474,816	---	\$813,433	---	\$1,288,249	---	482,243	---	\$918,457	---	\$1,400,700	---	497,420	---	\$942,737	---	\$1,440,157
- Search and Rescue	---	---	---	160,763	---	160,763	---	---	---	168,079	---	168,079	---	---	---	176,480	---	176,480
- Marine Safety	---	---	---	114,637	---	114,637	---	---	---	110,409	---	110,409	---	---	---	118,618	---	118,618
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	184,971	---	184,971	---	---	---	205,690	---	205,690	---	---	---	218,290	---	218,290
- Ice Operations	---	---	---	33,561	---	33,561	---	---	---	38,078	---	38,078	---	---	---	31,996	---	31,996
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	54,221	---	54,221	---	---	---	30,090	---	30,090	---	---	---	34,575	---	34,575
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	---	122,422	---	122,422	---	---	---	152,669	---	152,669	---	---	---	143,222	---	143,222
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	---	126,398	---	126,398	---	---	---	189,752	---	189,752	---	---	---	200,011	---	200,011
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	---	16,460	---	16,460	---	---	---	23,690	---	23,690	---	---	---	19,545	---	19,545
- Migrant Interdiction	---	103,327	---	---	---	103,327	---	118,363	---	---	---	118,363	---	123,684	---	---	---	123,684
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	226,821	---	---	---	226,821	---	279,639	---	---	---	279,639	---	290,596	---	---	---	290,596
- Defense Readiness	---	144,668	---	---	---	144,668	---	84,241	---	---	---	84,241	---	83,140	---	---	---	83,140

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Boat Safety	---	---	8	130,180	8	130,180	---	---	8	117,699	8	117,699	---	---	10	120,752	10	120,752
- Marine Safety	---	---	8	130,180	8	130,180	---	---	8	117,699	8	117,699	---	---	10	120,752	10	120,752
Maritime Oil Spill Program	---	---	---	708,063	---	708,063	---	---	---	92,000	---	92,000	---	---	---	101,000	---	101,000
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	708,063	---	708,063	---	---	---	92,000	---	92,000	---	---	---	101,000	---	101,000
Gift Fund	---	620	---	1,190	---	1,810	---	29	---	51	---	80	---	27	---	53	---	80
- Search and Rescue	---	---	---	221	---	221	---	---	---	9	---	9	---	---	---	10	---	10
- Marine Safety	---	---	---	178	---	178	---	---	---	7	---	7	---	---	---	7	---	7
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	298	---	298	---	---	---	13	---	13	---	---	---	14	---	14
- Ice Operations	---	---	---	33	---	33	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	2
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	---	---	71	---	71	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	2
- Living Marine Resources	---	---	---	172	---	172	---	---	---	8	---	8	---	---	---	8	---	8
- Drug Interdiction	---	---	---	190	---	190	---	---	---	9	---	9	---	---	---	9	---	9
- Other Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	---	---	27	---	27	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1
- Migrant Interdiction	---	132	---	---	---	132	---	6	---	---	---	6	---	6	---	---	---	6
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	363	---	---	---	363	---	18	---	---	---	18	---	17	---	---	---	17
- Defense Readiness	---	125	---	---	---	125	---	5	---	---	---	5	---	4	---	---	---	4
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	18,226	\$3,865,644	31,700	\$6,881,669	49,926	\$10,747,313	18,934	\$3,808,670	32,180	\$6,638,376	51,114	\$10,447,046	19,291	\$3,870,715	32,352	\$6,726,108	51,643	\$10,596,823
Fee Accounts	---	---	---	16,221	---	16,221	---	---	---	16,355	---	16,355	---	---	---	16,602	---	16,602
Marine Safety Fees	---	---	---	16,221	---	16,221	---	---	---	16,355	---	16,355	---	---	---	16,602	---	16,602

Notes:

- 1) Homeland Security activities includes the following programs: Migrant Interdiction, Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security, and Defense Readiness.
- 2) Non-Homeland activities include the following programs: Search and Rescue, Marine Safety, Aids to Navigation, Ice Operations, Marine Environmental Protection, Living Marine Resources, Drug Interdiction and Other Law Enforcement.
- 3) Funds account for all scorekeeping adjustments.
- 4) For comparability purposes across Fiscal Years, Operating Expenses includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO): FY 2010 (\$241,503,000 and 872 FTE), FY 2011 (\$241,503,000 and 872 FTE), and the FY 2012 proposed transfer (\$258,278,000 and 961 FTE).
- 5) For comparability purposes across Fiscal Years, Operating Expenses includes funding for Polar Icebreaking: FY 2010 (\$52,172,000 out of \$54,000,000 and 247 FTE transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF)) and FY 2011 (\$54,000,000 and 247 FTE transferred from NSF).
The Coast Guard's FY 2012 request includes \$39,000,000 for Polar Icebreaking.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2010	1-Nov-09	FY 2010 DHS Appropriation (House Report)	Maritime Surveillance Capabilities	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011
2010	15-Jan-10	FY 2010 DHS Appropriation (Conf. Report)	Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation Backlog	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011
2011	15-Oct-10	FY 2010 DHS Appropriation (House Report)	Environmental Compliance & Restoration	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011
2011	10-Dec-10	FY 2010 DHS Appropriation Act	Sexual Harassment & Violence at CGA (2010)	Projected delivery to Congress second quarter FY 2011
2011	15-Feb-11	FY 2001 DOT Appropriations (Conf. Report)	Abstract of Operations: QAOP (FY11; 1st Qtr)	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011
2011	15-Feb-11	FY 2010 DHS Appropriation (Conf. Report)	Overseas Contingency Operations (FY11; 1st Qtr)	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011
2011	15-Feb-11	FY 2010 DHS Appropriation (Conf. Report)	Acquisition: QARC (FY11; 1st Qtr)	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011
2011	15-May-11	FY 2001 DOT Appropriations (Conf. Report)	Abstract of Operations: QAOP (FY11; 2nd Qtr)	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2011

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year ¹	Amount	Amount	Amount
Operating Expenses	FY 2011	6,970,681	6,563,888	6,819,505
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	FY 2011	1,640,000	1,536,280	1,421,924
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	FY 2011	28,034	24,745	19,779
Retired Pay	FY 2011	1,400,700	1,400,700	1,440,157
Alteration of Bridges	FY 2011	16,000	4,000	0
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	FY 2011	13,329	13,198	16,699
Reserve Training	FY 2011	135,675	133,632	136,778
Boat Safety	N/A	N/A	N/A	120,752
Maritime Oil Spill Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	101,000
Gift Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	80
Health Care Fund Contribution	N/A	N/A	N/A	261,871
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		10,204,419	9,676,443	10,338,545
¹ The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010, P.L. 111-281, was signed October 15, 2010 (FY 2011)				

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Operating Expenses



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard

Operating Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Operating Expenses:

The OE appropriation funds the Coast Guard's role as the principal Federal agency providing maritime safety, security, and stewardship to the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

The Operating Expenses (OE) appropriation funds the annualization of prior-year funding, economic adjustments, and operating and maintenance funding for new and existing Coast Guard programs, projects and activities (PPA). The OE request supports all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions in support of the Coast Guard's six DHS Programs.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests 49,428 positions, 49,217 FTE, and \$6.8 billion in FY 2012. Total adjustments-to-base are \$162.3 million and 342 FTE. Of that amount, an interdepartmental transfer from the Department of Defense (DoD) includes 113 positions, 113 FTE, and \$24.2 million. In particular, \$365.1 million in new funding will support the pay increase (1.6 percent for military and 0 percent civilian); military allowances; GSA rent increases; increased critical depot level maintenance costs; increased costs for government services; and the operation, maintenance, and crewing of systems, vessels, and aircraft delivered via the Coast Guard's acquisition/capital programs (e.g. shore facilities and Aids-to-Navigation (ATON), Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), Rescue 21 (R21), Interagency Operations Center (IOC), Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS), Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA), National Security Cutter (NSC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), and HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)).

The adjustments-to-base include decreases of \$227.0 million to focus resources toward sustaining operational capacity, targeted operational enhancements, military family initiatives, and recapitalizing aged, obsolete assets. Decreases include the annualization of prior year management efficiencies; termination of one-time costs; asset decommissionings; termination of Sector Corpus Christi follow-on funding; DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy; operational support reduction; Administrative Savings Initiatives; Standard Workstation Help Desk Consolidation; and program support reduction.

Program increases include 284 FTE and \$93.4 million for Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response capability enhancements, the Polar Icebreaking program, Coast Guard network security, Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS), Data Center Migration, and a Child Care Initiative for military families.

Base adjustment increases include:

- Annualizations of prior-year funding – \$53.9 million
- FY 2012 pay increase and annualization of FY 2011 pay raise for military members – \$31.8 million
- DoD parity: adjustments to military pay and allowances, health care, and Permanent Change of Station (PCS) – \$34.3 million
- Non-pay inflation - \$36.1 million
- Operational Adjustment Increases (includes critical depot level maintenance, GSA rent, and Government services) – \$33.5 million
- Operating and Maintenance funds for new assets, including follow-on costs related to Shore Facilities and ATON, RB-M, R21, NAIS, IOC, MCSA, and Surface and Air Asset Follow-on – \$67.8 million

Base Re-Allocations (non-Add) include:

- Reserve Force Contract Conversion – [\$1.5 million]
- Military FTP and FTE Transfer for Civilian – [\$3.1 million]
- PPA Funding Technical Transfer – [\$22.4 million]
- Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative Technical Adjustment – [\$22.6 million]

Base adjustment decreases include:

- Termination of One-Time Costs – (\$19.9 million)
- Prior Year Management Annualizations – (\$41.1 million)
- Scheduled decommissionings of one High Endurance Cutter and three PC-179 Patrol Coastal cutters, and termination of Sector Corpus Christi follow-on funding – (\$25.4 million)
- DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy – (\$484,000)
- Operational Support Reduction – (\$36.1 million)
- Administrative Savings Initiative – (\$83.5 million)
- Standard Workstation Helpdesk Consolidation – (\$6.9 million)
- Program Support Reduction – (\$13.6 million)

Program changes include:

- Marine Safety Enhancement – \$10.7 million
- Marine Environmental Response Enhancement – \$11.5 million
- Child Care Initiative - \$9.3 million
- Polar Icebreaking Program - \$39.0 million
- Coast Guard Network Security – \$8.6 million
- DASS – \$6.3 million
- Data Center Migration – \$8.0 million

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U. S. Coast Guard Operating Expenses

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 ¹ C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Total Changes		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT		
I. Military Pay and Allowances	41,757	\$ 3,375,735	41,811	\$ 3,253,130	41,731	\$ 3,447,753	(80)	\$ 194,623	239	\$ 22,598	(319)	\$ 172,025
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits	6,790	\$ 695,438	6,780	\$ 700,646	7,486	\$ 780,556	706	\$ 79,910	45	\$ 5,145	661	\$ 74,765
III. Training and Recruiting	-	\$ 214,726	-	\$ 206,840	-	\$ 213,282	-	\$ 6,442	-	\$ 2,589	-	\$ 3,853
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	-	\$ 1,251,181	-	\$ 1,154,720	-	\$ 1,109,323	-	\$ (45,397)	-	\$ 20,400	-	\$ (65,797)
V. Centrally Managed Accounts	-	\$ 335,569	-	\$ 334,766	-	\$ 351,478	-	\$ 16,712	-	\$ 17,823	-	\$ (1,111)
VI. Depot Level Maintenance	-	\$ 999,815	-	\$ 913,786	-	\$ 917,113	-	\$ 3,327	-	\$ 24,796	-	\$ (21,469)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	48,547	\$ 6,872,464	48,591	\$ 6,563,888	49,217	\$ 6,819,505	626	\$ 255,617	284	\$ 93,351	342	\$ 162,266
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
OSL/TF Contribution		[\$24,500]		[\$24,500]		[\$24,500]						
Transfer from National Science Foundation (NSF) (P.L. 111-117) ²	[247]	[\$52,172]	247	\$ 54,000								
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 111-83) ³	[872]	[\$241,503]	872	\$ 241,503								
Proposed DoD OCO Transfer					[961]	[\$258,278]						
Disaster Relief Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-212) ⁴		[\$50,000]										
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	48,547	\$ 6,872,464	49,710	\$ 6,859,391	49,217	\$ 6,819,505	626	\$ 255,617	284	\$ 93,351	342	\$ 162,266

1) The March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) includes \$241.5 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and \$54.0 million for the Polar Icebreaking Program.

2) FY 2010 actual obligations include \$241.5 million for OCO.

3) FY 2010 actual obligations include \$52.2 of the \$54.0 million transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services.

4) FY 2010 actual obligations does not include funding appropriated in the Disaster Relief Act of 2010 supplemental.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA I: MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES

	Perm Pos	FTE¹	Amount
2010 Actual	40,615	41,757	3,375,735
2011 C.R.	41,450	41,811	3,253,130
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(342)	(319)	172,025
2012 Current Services	41,108	41,492	3,425,155
2012 Program Change	364	239	22,598
2012 Request	41,472	41,731	3,447,753

The Coast Guard requests \$3.4 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for expenses related to compensation and benefits for active duty military personnel. This category includes pay, allowances, employer's share of the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA), Social Security credits, child care benefits for Coast Guard families, and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Costs related to compensation are calculated by using the Coast Guard's Standard Personnel Cost (SPC) tables. These tables are updated annually and provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by rank/rate, location – in the United States (INCONUS) or out of the country (OCONUS – which includes AK and HI), medical costs and permanent change of station (PCS) expenses. Calculations for medical cost estimates are the same for each billet. Calculations for PCS moves and base pay are based upon rank and location of billet. Pay estimates account for OMB published pay inflation factors for the fiscal year in question.

Coast Guard's significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Led the Federal response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the first-ever Spill of National Significance and the worst environmental disaster in U.S. history. Worked across the whole of government and industry to contain the spill, recovered more than 34.7 million gallons of oil-water mix, and performed controlled burns removing more than 11 million gallons of oil from open water to protect the shoreline and wildlife. The Coast Guard implemented the first-ever National Incident Command for a real world event, providing Federal oversight and direction for over 48,000 response personnel and 4,340 response vessels. The Coast Guard deployed 46 cutters, 22 aircraft (flying 1,749

¹ The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

sorties totaling 3,874 hours) and 7,000 people in support of this unprecedented response operation.

- Responded to the Haitian earthquake disaster. Provided humanitarian relief, medical aid, and restoration of the Marine Transportation System. Coast Guard Air Station Clearwater MH-60s were the first military aircraft to arrive on-scene and USCGC OAK became the first military vessel to moor to Haiti following the devastating 7.0 magnitude earthquake. The MH-60s evacuated injured U.S. personnel and OAK delivered medical supplies, clean drinking water, and a medical response team to assist with triage at the Haitian Coast Guard base. OAK also established new buoys to facilitate relief ships and barges carrying tons of humanitarian aid supplies.
- Responded to over 22,000 Search and Rescue cases and saved over 4,300 lives.
- Removed a total of 202,439 pounds of cocaine, and 36,739 pounds of marijuana destined for the United States; seized 56 vessels, and detained 229 suspected smugglers.
- Provided for the orderly shutdown of 24 Long Range Aids to Navigation (LORAN) stations. In addition, coordinated termination of international agreements with the Russian and Canadian Governments to facilitate coordinated signal termination of respective chains in August 2010.

Coast Guard's planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Continue response efforts for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- Support OCO.
- Increase capacity of LEDET Teams.
- Continue to conduct mission execution and support activities to best leverage resources to meet mission demand and Coast Guard/DHS mission objectives.

In FY 2012 active duty military personnel will ensure the service remains agile, adaptable, and ready to serve the Nation's domestic and international maritime interests across a range of dynamic operational environments. The Coast Guard was founded as a military, multi-mission, maritime service and continues to be ready, aware, and responsive across all of the Coast Guard's statutory missions.

Dedicated Coast Guard personnel, as members of one of the Nation's five Armed Services, conduct the missions that protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests – in the Nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters and in any maritime region required to support Homeland Security. The unique, multi-mission character of the Coast Guard requires personnel to serve as emergency responders, humanitarians, regulators, law enforcement personnel, stewards of the environment, and guardians of the coast. Coast Guard forces are flexible, rapidly deployable, and able to respond to crises with a full range of authorities and capabilities. Coast Guard forces capitalize upon their adaptable nature and multi-mission, versatile assets to prevent maritime incidents, protect the U.S. Maritime Domain, and assist in response and recovery from threats and hazards – both natural and manmade.

Funding requested will support the anticipated FY 2012 pay raise for all military service members (pay inflation rate is estimated at 1.6 percent) and the net basic allowance for housing increase for military service members, while annualizing the military average monthly end strength introduced in FY 2011.

Additionally, the funding will support military personnel to:

- Operate and maintain IOC –WatchKeeper.
- Operate and maintain NAIS.
- Support and operate the third NSC.
- Support and operate FRCs.
- Support and operate MPAs.
- Provide training for newly acquired assets (FRC and NSC).
- Enhance Marine Safety and Environmental Response.
- Support three National Strike Teams.
- Support the Polar Icebreaking Program.

PPA II: CIVILIAN PAY AND BENEFITS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	6,928	6,790	695,438
2011 C.R.	7,251	6,780	700,646
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	617 661		74,765
2012 Current Services	7,868	7,441	775,411
2012 Program Change	88 45		5,145
2012 Request	7,956	7,486	780,556

The Coast Guard requests \$780.6 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial operations, and “Non-Ceiling” (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aids, summer interns, and Federal junior fellows). Costs related to compensation are calculated using the Coast Guard’s SPC tables. These annually updated tables provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by pay grade and location –INCONUS or OCONUS – which includes AK and HI. Calculations for base pay are based upon position, location of position, and OMB economic assumptions for the fiscal year in question.

Coast Guard’s significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Led the Federal response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill with over 200 Coast Guard civilian personnel deployed to the incident, the first ever Spill of National Significance and the worst environmental disaster in U.S. history. Worked across the whole of government and industry to contain the spill, recovered more than 34.7 million gallons of oil-water mix, and performed controlled burns removing more than 11 million gallons of oil from open water to protect the shoreline and wildlife. The Coast Guard implemented the first-ever National Incident Command for a real world event, providing Federal oversight and direction for over 48,000 response personnel and 4,340 response vessels. The Coast Guard deployed 46 cutters, 22 aircraft (flying 1,749 sorties totaling 3,874 hours) and 7,000 people in support of this unprecedented response operation.
- Responded to over 22,000 Search and Rescue cases and saved over 4,300 lives utilizing over 140 civilian Command Center watchstanders throughout the Coast Guard.
- The National Maritime Center issued 53,288 consolidated Merchant Mariner Credentials (MMCs) to qualified Mariners. These MMCs reflect 94,000 Professional Qualifications Evaluations, 24,000 proctored Professional Examinations, 55,000 Medical Evaluations, and over 248,000 direct contacts with Merchant Mariners during the credentialing process.
- Conducted over 450 contingency exercises in conjunction with Federal, State, and local partners, as well as the private sector. These contingency exercises test plans, policies,

and procedures that enhance our nation's ability to prevent, respond to, and recover from a myriad of manmade and natural disasters.

- The Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) program managed nearly 1.4 million commercial vessel transits in 12 of the Nation's high traffic ports employing over 160 Coast Guard civilian watchstanders.

Civilian personnel are an integral part of the Coast Guard and vital to execution of its statutory missions. The Coast Guard continues to complement its military workforce by recruiting diverse, well-educated, and dedicated civilians needed to meet current and future demands.

Coast Guard's planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Continue response efforts for the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in support of QHSR Mission 5.
- Continue to safely manage commercial vessel transits in 12 of the Nation's most congested ports.
- Continue to ensure the accreditation of qualified merchant mariners.
- Continue to conduct mission execution and support activities to best leverage resources to meet mission demand and Coast Guard/DHS mission objectives.

In FY 2012, requested funding will increase the number of dedicated civilian personnel who contribute daily to the Coast Guard's statutory missions. As demonstrated during the response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, civilian personnel stand side-by-side with military personnel to fulfill the roles of maritime first responders and help maintain mission effectiveness, prepare for emergencies and contingencies, and ensure Maritime Domain Awareness. These dedicated people support and conduct the missions that protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests – in the Nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, and in any maritime region as required to support national security. Through proposed FY 2012 enhancements to the Marine Safety program, civilian personnel will conduct marine inspection and investigations and ensure the safety of the commercial fishing vessel fleet.

Funding requested will also support the annualization of civilian FTE introduced in FY 2011.

PPA III: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	214,726
2011 C.R.	206,840
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	3,853
2012 Current Services	210,693
2012 Program Change	2,589
2012 Request	213,282

The Coast Guard requests \$213.3 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The training and recruiting PPA provides funding for the Coast Guard’s professional training and education programs, as well as operation and maintenance of the seven major Coast Guard training centers and the Coast Guard Academy and Leadership Development Center.

Coast Guard’s significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Accessed 2,761 recruits through recruit training; graduated 2,288 enlisted apprentices from Coast Guard “A” schools; and commissioned 318 officers from the Coast Guard Academy, Officer Candidate School, and Direct Commission Program.
- Trained 1,802 members in advanced maritime law enforcement, 635 members in counter terrorism activities, 2,893 members in leadership skills, and provided 16,873 advanced Coast Guard classroom training courses.
- Graduated 204 members from post-graduate schools to meet advanced training and knowledge requirements.

Coast Guard’s planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Accessing 3,250 recruits through recruit training; graduating 3,338 enlisted apprentices from Coast Guard “A” schools; and commissioning 341 officers from the Coast Guard Academy, Officer Candidate School and Direct Commission Program.
- Training 2,648 members in advanced maritime law enforcement, 1,464 members in counter terrorism activities, 7,577 members in leadership skills, and providing 39,966 advanced Coast Guard classroom training courses.
- Graduating 198 members from post-graduate schools to meet advanced training and knowledge requirements.

The FY 2012 request provides funding for all Coast Guard recruiting operations, given projected attrition and growth, to ensure sufficient numbers of qualified individuals are accessed to sustain the military workforce. Coast Guard recruiting is a national endeavor. As such, recruiters cover broad geographic areas with diverse socio-economic demographics to compete for the best qualified candidates.

Additionally, this request includes funding for tuition, travel, and per diem for formal training and education performed as temporary additional duty (TAD) by military service members and civilian personnel. It also ensures the training infrastructure is adequately resourced to provide Coast Guard personnel with the tools and competencies necessary for assigned missions. Specifically, this request funds additional instructors for Marine Safety training. Training is provided by the Coast Guard, commercial providers, DoD, and other agencies. This training and education is usually conducted by dedicated resident staffs in classrooms, but may also include exportable training, correspondence courses, and/or computer-based training.

From entry-level personnel through senior leadership, the Coast Guard focuses its training resources to engrain those competencies that will maximize operational capabilities. The FY 2012 budget provides funding for increased training requirements related to new platforms, such as the NSC, the FRC and MPA.

PPA IV: OPERATING FUNDS AND UNIT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	1,251,181
2011 C.R.	1,154,720
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(65,797)
2012 Current Services	1,088,923
2012 Program Change	20,400
2012 Request	1,109,323

The Coast Guard requests \$1.1 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for units, facilities, and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard’s Headquarters, Atlantic Area or Pacific Area Commanders. These include Base Support Units (BSUs); High and Medium Endurance Cutters (WHECs/WMECs); Sectors; Patrol Boats; Boat Stations; Air Stations; Communication Stations; Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs); support commands; and Area Offices as applicable for supplies, materials, and services that allow the Coast Guard to sustain an operations tempo with an immediate response capability for Coast Guard missions. Funds unit-level maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, mechanical systems, and electrical equipment; procurement of supplies and materials utilized for unit “housekeeping” and administration, spare parts, fuel, and energy; and other materials consumed that contribute directly to mission effectiveness.

Coast Guard’s significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Led the Federal response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the first ever Spill of National Significance and the worst environmental disaster in U.S. history. Worked across the whole of government and industry to contain the spill, recovered more than 34.7 million gallons of oil-water mix, and performed controlled burns removing more than 11 million gallons of oil from open water to protect the shoreline and wildlife. The Coast Guard implemented the first-ever National Incident Command for a real world event, providing Federal oversight and direction for over 48,000 response personnel and 4,340 response vessels. The Coast Guard deployed 46 cutters, 22 aircraft (flying 1,749 sorties totaling 3,874 hours) and 7,000 people in support of this unprecedented response operation.
- Responded to the Haitian earthquake disaster. Provided humanitarian relief, medical aid, and restoration of the Marine Transportation System. Coast Guard Air Station Clearwater MH-60s were the first military aircraft to arrive on-scene and USCGC OAK became the first military vessel to moor to Haiti following the devastating 7.0 magnitude earthquake. The MH-60s evacuated injured U.S. personnel and OAK delivered medical supplies, clean drinking water, and a medical response team to assist with triage at the Haitian Coast Guard base. OAK also established two buoys to facilitate relief ships and barges carrying tons of humanitarian aid supplies.
- Responded to over 22,000 Search and Rescue cases and saved over 4,300 lives.

- Removed a total of 202,439 pounds of cocaine, and 36,739 pounds of marijuana destined for the United States; seized 56 vessels, and detained 229 suspected smugglers.
- Completed over 9,000 Safety of Life At Sea (SOLAS) safety exams on foreign vessels.
- Completed over 8,900 International Ship and Port Facility Code security exams on foreign vessels.
- Completed over 21,600 container inspections.
- Completed over 7,000 facility safety and security inspections.
- Examined over 62,535 Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (TWICs), 6,000 of which were electronically verified through handheld readers.
- Patrolled the nearly 3.4 million square miles of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to suppress illegal fishing by foreign vessels. Coast Guard assets detected 82 EEZ incursions and interdicted 12 vessels.
- Conducted 34 boardings of foreign vessels to suppress Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) fishing on the high seas and in the EEZs of partner nations.
- Encountered 149 domestic significant fishery violations during boardings of over 5,361 U.S. vessels.
- Responded to over 50 reports or requests from partner agencies to assist with stranded or entangled marine protected resources.
- Interdicted over 2,088 illegal migrants. Of those, 553 Haitian migrants were interdicted and repatriated in three events over a two week period between July and August.
- Established a 24/7 security presence on the maritime border during the 2010 Olympics in partnership with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Utilizing a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Canada for Integrated Maritime Cross-Border Law Enforcement Operations, joint Coast Guard and RCMP vessels boarded 184 boats, conducted detailed screenings of 105 additional boats, and queried 532 people.

Coast Guard's planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Continue response efforts for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- Support OCO.
- Increase capacity of LEDET Teams.

The FY 2012 request supports the annualization of the LEDET enhancement introduced in FY 2011, as well as follow-on funding to operate and maintain Shore Facilities and ATON, RB-M, IOC, new R21 equipment, new NAIS equipment, and multiple surface and air assets including the third NSC, FRCs, and MPA. In addition, the FY 2012 request supports a Marine Safety and Environmental Response capacity and capability enhancement, the transition to the DASS, the Polar Icebreaking Program, and key improvements in the child care services provided to military families.

PPA V: CENTRALLY MANAGED ACCOUNTS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	335,569
2011 C.R.	334,766
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(1,111)
2012 Current Services	333,655
2012 Program Change	17,823
2012 Request	351,478

The Coast Guard requests \$351.5 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requested funding represents centrally managed accounts that provide service to the entire Coast Guard. Larger central accounts include: the Federal Telephone System (FTS), Standard Workstation recapitalization, Coast Guard Data Network (CGDN), postal expenses, satellite communications, General Services Administration (GSA) rent, ammunition replenishment, and the DHS Working Capital Fund.

Coast Guard's significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Expansion of Coast Guard Portal capabilities in conjunction with secure Common Access Card (CAC) authentication to expand access to more Coast Guard communities including the Coast Guard Reserves.

Coast Guard's planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Maintain frequencies for Coast Guard communications.
- Provide commercial satellite air time for afloat Coast Guard cutter operations.

Coast Guard's FY 2012 request funds:

- Services provided by the Defense Information Services Agency for the Defense Information System Network.
- Network security and interoperability with the DoD.
- GSA lease renewals at various Coast Guard units.

PPA VI: INTERMEDIATE AND DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	999,815
2011 C.R.	913,786
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(21,469)
2012 Current Services	892,317
2012 Program Change	24,796
2012 Request	917,113

The Coast Guard requests \$917.1 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This request provides service-wide funding for the Coast Guard’s depot level operating expense funded maintenance for the service’s shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft. The Coast Guard maintains its aircraft, vessels, and shore infrastructure using in-house maintenance and repair infrastructure in conjunction with contracted depot level maintenance activities. A mature project planning and execution program exists within the Coast Guard to provide routine unit-level and depot level maintenance. Where expertise or infrastructure does not exist organically within the Service, the Coast Guard uses contracted resources to provide the requisite maintenance support.

The Coast Guard’s maintenance planning process involves every level of the organization including: (1) field level input provided in casualty, mishap, and annual unit engineering reports; (2) engineering/support provider input in the form of regional maintenance data/trend analysis, observations of experienced support/engineering personnel, and prioritization of issues/needs; and (3) Coast Guard Headquarters involvement in the collation of CG-wide data/trend analysis, input from the Atlantic and Pacific Area Commanders and their support providers, and development of corrective strategies.

Coast Guard’s significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Program Depot Maintenance for: HC-130H (5); HC-130J (2); HH-60J/MH-60T (7); HH-65C (19); HU-25 (3); and HC-144A (1).
- Completed dry-docks to perform depot level maintenance and repairs on the following vessels: WYTL 65 (6); WPB 87 (21); WPB 110 (18); WLR/WLIC (10); WTGB 140 (3); WLM 175 (5); WLB 225 (8); WMEC 210/270 (8); and WHEC 378 (4).
- Performed Depot Electronics Systems Maintenance on cutters (133), small boats (81), land based communications equipment (218), Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) equipment (471), shore based radar equipment (373), Short-Range Aids to Navigation equipment (172).
- Leveraged a one-time \$35.0 million budget initiative to substantially restore aviation spare part inventories and reduce the deferred maintenance balance to achieve the Coast Guard’s aircraft availability rate standard of 71 percent.

Coast Guard's planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include:

- Program Depot Level maintenance for: HC-130H (8); HC-130J (3); MH-60J/MH-60T (8); HH-65C (22); HU-25 (3) and HC-144A (1).
- Planned 2011 dry-docks: WYTL 65 (3); WPB 87 (24); WPB 110 (19); WLR/WLIC (8); WTGB 140 (1); WLM 175 (3); WLB 225 (3); WMEC 210/270 (6); and, WHEC 378 (2).
- Continue recapitalization of Defense Message Service (DMS) servers and associated infrastructure components; perform communications systems maintenance of Large Cutter Connectivity (Ku-Band) onboard WHEC-378s and WMEC-270s; and perform maintenance and repair of all Coast Guard owned shore, cutter, and boat standard electronic navigation, command and control (C2) and communications systems.
- Continue to focus efforts towards reducing the shore facility deferred maintenance backlog to reduce failures and avoid future recapitalization costs.

The FY 2012 request includes a \$28.7 million increase to continue depot level maintenance to support the Coast Guard's cutters; aircraft; Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT) systems; and shore infrastructure:

Aircraft. Includes service-wide funding to support the depot level maintenance and repair of Coast Guard aircraft. This category includes: materials, services, and supplies necessary for depot level repair, maintenance, modification, and overhaul of aircraft and aircraft equipment, including associated avionics; transportation of aircraft and aeronautical materials and equipment; and procurement and overhaul of aircraft ground handling and support equipment. The request also includes funding for general expenses related to spare parts inventory and engineering design, alteration and modification services in support of Coast Guard aircraft.

This funding request also supports depot level aircraft repair. Coast Guard aircraft are continuously rotated out of operational service to allow for programmed depot maintenance (PDM) at the Aviation Logistics Center (ALC) in Elizabeth City, NC. All PDM is based upon established service standards. The purpose of the aircraft PDM program is to (1) provide periodic inspection of areas of an aircraft which are not accessible without extensive disassembly, (2) perform heavy maintenance which is beyond the capability of operating units, and (3) incorporate configuration changes and modifications which are too extensive to perform at the operating unit level.

Vessels. Includes service-wide funding to support the depot level maintenance and repair of Coast Guard vessels. In particular, funding requested will support the procurement, installation, replacement and support of standard hull, mechanical, electrical, and electronic systems. The request also includes funding for general expenses related to inventory and engineering design, as well as alteration and modification services in support of Coast Guard vessels.

Coast Guard vessels are regularly scheduled for PDM based upon established class maintenance plans (CMP). In addition to ship repair work provided by the Coast Guard Yard in Curtis Bay, MD, the Coast Guard routinely uses ship repair facilities/contractors to complete depot level maintenance via competitive contracts. The Coast Guard manages vessel depot level maintenance funding using Standard Support Levels (SSLs) established for each vessel class of asset at the time of asset acquisition and adjusts annually for inflation when inflationary costs are funded. Actual expenditures vary from the SSL as the Coast Guard's maintenance managers allocate

resources to address the most immediate fleet maintenance challenges. Each year the fleet ages, this becomes a greater challenge.

Shore Infrastructure. Includes service-wide funding for depot level facility maintenance to ensure the safety and integrity of the shore infrastructure, maximize facility economic life, and address facility degradation issues as early as possible to prevent large recapitalization expenses. This request includes funding for depot level maintenance repairs, rebuilding, renovation, alterations, and related minor improvements, as well as other services provided by the Coast Guard's Civil Engineering program. This category includes support of: Coast Guard-owned land, buildings (e.g., replacement of roofs and mechanical systems), and structures (e.g., repairs to waterfront, communications and navigation system towers, roads and runways). It also includes support for fixed ATON structures (ashore and offshore) and major non-consumable equipment used to support the Coast Guard's shore plant (e.g., emergency generators, fuel systems, and pressure vessels). Funding also supports depot level maintenance on the Coast Guard's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (i.e., barracks), family housing, clinics, and morale/well-being and recreational facilities.

Electronics. Includes funding for depot level maintenance and support of all Coast Guard owned standard electronic systems. This request includes funding required for the procurement, replacement, installation, major maintenance, and casualty response for standard electronic navigation, command and control (C2), and communications systems. This category also includes support for the Coast Guard's Command, Control, and Communications Engineering Center (C3CEN) and Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM), through the Electronic Support Units and Field Support Divisions to affect system repairs and install upgraded electronics systems on all classes of Coast Guard vessels and boats, and shore facilities including Sectors and Vessel Traffic Services.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

Transfers to and from Other Accounts

A. Interdepartmental Transfer.....\$24,174

PPA Breakdown - Interdepartmental Transfer		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (46 FTP, 46 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	3,794
	Military Health Care	430
	Permanent Change of Station	268
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (67 FTP, 67 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	8,705
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	131
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	10,846
		24,174

Transfers 113 FTP and \$24.2 million of existing government resources from a DoD appropriation to a complementary DHS appropriation to combine funding lines.

Increases

\$365,068

Technical Adjustment.....\$107,722

PPA Breakdown - Technical Adjustment		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	77,476
	Military Health Care	43,450
	Permanent Change of Station	6,050
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	42,100
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(1,878)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(459)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	258
	Pacific Area	2,059
	1st District	521
	5th District	(29)
	7th District	2,102
	8th District	(797)
	9th District	(177)
	11th District	94
	13th District	(281)
	14th District	(177)
	17th District	(625)
	Headquarters Directorates	(39,619)
	Headquarters Units	(4,182)
	Other Activities	(10)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	12,600
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(35,176)
	Electronics Maintenance	8,866
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	65
	Vessel Maintenance	(4,509)
		107,722

A. Annualization of Prior Year Funding\$53,871

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of Prior Year Funding		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (162 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	11,861
	Military Health Care	1,471
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (32 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	3,786
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	4,130
	Recruiting and Training Centers	591
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	346
	Pacific Area	2,872
	5th District	3
	7th District	1,357
	8th District	89
	11th District	1
	14th District	1
	Headquarters Directorates	10,237
	Headquarters Units	522
	Other Activities	19
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,691
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	3,024
	Electronics Maintenance	4,964
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	120
	Vessel Maintenance	6,786
		53,871

Annualizes funding and FTE to provide full year resources for certain projects and programs initiated in the prior year.

FY 2011 Line Items	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Shore Facility and Aids to Navigation (ATON) Follow-On	0	0	68
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Maintenance Follow-On	4	0	792
Rescue 21 Follow-On	1	0	2,409
Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Follow-On	4	1	570
Defense Messaging System (DMS) Follow-On	0	0	220
Rescue Swimmer Training Facility (RSTF) Follow-On	4	1	4,062
Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	128	27	43,462
Deployable Force Capacity	21	3	2,288
Total	162	32	53,871

B. Mandatory Personnel Entitlements

1. Annualization of FY 2011 Military Pay Raise.....\$7,171

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of FY 2011 Military Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	7,104
	Permanent Change of Station	67
		7,171

Provides one quarter funding to annualize the FY 2011 military (1.4 percent) pay raise.

2. FY 2012 Military Pay Increase\$24,590

PPA Breakdown - FY 2012 Military Pay Increase		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	24,359
	Permanent Change of Station	231
		24,590

Provides three quarters funding for the FY 2012 military (1.6 percent) pay raise.

3. Military Allowances\$34,334

PPA Breakdown - Military Allowances		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances (Basic Allowance for Housing)	8,600
	Military Health Care	15,409
	Permanent Change of Station	9,631
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	694
		34,334

Provides funding to maintain current services and ensure parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with the DoD. This request includes funding for Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) changes scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2012, projected increases to Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs, and for requirements to participate in the DoD’s Defense Personnel Property System (DPS), a new household good transportation management system used for military members. Additionally, increased health care costs for military members, dependants, and eligible beneficiaries are forecasted using actuarial projections and include funding for Coast Guard clinics, TRICARE, pharmaceuticals, use of DoD military treatment facilities and Public Health Service physicians serving at Coast Guard medical facilities.

C. Non-pay Adjustments

1. Non-pay Inflation.....\$36,077

PPA Breakdown - Non-pay Inflation		Total (\$000)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,447
	Recruiting and Training Centers	1,426
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	494
	Pacific Area	1,090
	1st District	626
	5th District	508
	7th District	745
	8th District	633
	9th District	411
	11th District	398
	13th District	269
	14th District	186
	17th District	284
	Headquarters Directorates	4,554
	Headquarters Units	5,852
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	4,835
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	4,606
	Electronics Maintenance	2,301
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	2,532
	Vessel Maintenance	2,880
		36,077

Coast Guard operations rely heavily upon goods and services for items such as capital asset maintenance, domestic services, cutter and aircraft deployment logistics, food services and procurement. This request represents the anticipated current services increase of these goods and services, based on the OMB projected inflation rate of 1.4 percent.

2. Operational Adjustments

a) GSA Rent and Security Charges Increase\$200

PPA Breakdown - GSA Rent Increase		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	200
		200

This request funds costs associated with lease renewal cost escalations and new GSA lease space requirements. The GSA Rent account is a demand account that reflects costs resulting from current and new occupancy agreements established between the Coast Guard and GSA to meet specific operational and shore facility requirements. Facility space requirements include administrative office space and other unique space such as waterfront facilities and hangar space.

b) Critical Depot Level Maintenance - Asset Sustainment\$28,670

PPA Breakdown - Critical Depot Level Maintenance - Asset Sustainment		Total (\$000)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	12,000
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	5,000
	Vessel Maintenance	11,670
		28,670

Provides funding for critical depot level maintenance and asset sustainment for vessels, aircraft, and infrastructure in support of all Coast Guard programs. Increasing equipment failures and rising maintenance costs have outpaced current funding levels for depot level maintenance. Insufficient maintenance funding leads to increased deferred maintenance, emergency repairs to operational units, parts shortages, and lost operational capacity. Coast Guard assets and supporting infrastructure are critical to the performance of the Coast Guard’s statutory missions and provide the surge capacity that the Nation expects during disasters. When asset availability is reduced, Coast Guard mission performance and National resilience is degraded. In order to fully leverage existing Coast Guard capability and ensure readiness to respond to all threats and hazards, funding is requested for the following initiatives:

Aviation Spare Parts: \$12.0 million in FY 2012 will build on the one-time \$35.0 million FY 2010 aviation sustainment funding increase to continue aircraft asset sustainment through the process of restoring the aviation spare parts to a level needed to meet operational requirements. Current funding levels do not sustain an adequate spare parts inventory. If sufficient parts are not available, aircraft will be grounded and aircraft availability will fall below the required 71 percent, negatively impacting operational readiness. Degraded availability impacts mission execution standards, including the ability to meet “ready to launch within 30 minutes” Search and Rescue standards at Coast Guard Air Stations.

Vessel Sustainment: \$11.7 million in FY 2012 will support the critical depot level maintenance and support of standard hull, mechanical, electrical, and electronic systems on the 140-ft Ice Breaking Tugs, 175-ft Coastal Buoy Tenders, and 225-ft Seagoing Buoy Tenders – multi-mission assets critical to the performance of routinely assigned maritime mobility missions and essential for surge capacity as demonstrated in the recent Deepwater Horizon oil spill response. Currently, the Standard Support Levels (SSL) are insufficient to meet the growing maintenance demand for these cutters reaching the middle or end of their designed service life. Additional SSL funding is required to maintain these assets until a Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) can be completed.

Shore Facilities: \$5.0 million in FY 2012 will enable depot level repair of aging shore infrastructure to ensure safe and effective mission execution, quality of life for Coast Guard personnel, and reduce the risk of service failures and higher long-term costs. The request represents a starting point to address this critical gap that has resulted in a depot level shore maintenance backlog now exceeding \$600.0 million.

c) Government Services Increase\$4,673

PPA Breakdown - Government Services Increase		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	3,800
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	873
		4,673

Provides funding for increases in user fee rates for Defense Information Services Agency (DISA) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) service fees. DISA charges the Coast Guard a mandatory service fee for the delivery of Defense Information System Network (DISN) services (JWICS, SIPRNET, NIPRNET). The estimated increase for the DISA service fee for FY 2012 is \$642,000. In addition, the Coast Guard currently uses over 17,000 radio frequencies and is required to pay NTIA to retain the use of these bandwidths. The estimated increase for the NTIA service fee for FY 2012 is \$231,000.

Additionally, this initiative provides funding for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to conduct suitability and national security investigations for Coast Guard personnel to comply with Executive Order 10450, “Security Requirements for Government Employment,” and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA). These programs require the Coast Guard to maintain an effective personnel security program to ensure that the employment of all Coast Guard personnel is consistent with the interest of national security mandates and that each individual is subject to an investigation according to the nature of their assigned position. OPM charges a service fee for the suitability and national security investigations. The estimated increase for the OPM service fee for FY 2012 is \$3.8 million.

D. Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets

1. Shore Facility Follow-On\$4,925

PPA Breakdown - Shore Facility Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	600
	7th District	172
	8th District	621
	13th District	122
	Headquarters Directorates	379
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	3,031
		4,925

Provides funding for the incremental costs associated with operation and maintenance of new/improved shore facilities scheduled for completion prior to FY 2012. Funding is required for daily operating costs for energy, utility services, grounds maintenance, routine repairs, and housekeeping. Funding also supports major (e.g., depot level) non-recurring maintenance and repairs (e.g., system component renewals, preventive maintenance, emergency response repairs, scheduled inspections, etc.) anticipated throughout the life of the facility.

This funding provides the resources required to maintain and operate new assets/improvements acquired through the execution of the following AC&I mission-essential facility projects:

- Station Neah Bay: Covered Moorings
- Base Support Unit Elizabeth City: Thrun Hall Phase I
- Group Air Station North Bend: Engineering and Aviation Survivalman Shop
- Air Station Elizabeth City: Rescue Swimmer Training Facility Phases I & II
- Station Lake Charles: Aids-to-Navigation Team (ANT) Sabine Relocation
- Great Inagua: Hangar and Support Facilities
- ANT Dulac: Rebuilt Facilities
- Sector Houston-Galveston: Relocation and Rebuilding of Facilities and Offices
- Station Sabine: Rebuilt Facilities for Station Sabine and USCGC HERON

2. Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Maintenance Follow-On\$2,090

PPA Breakdown - Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Maintenance Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (1 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	32
	Military Health Care	5
	Permanent Change of Station	11
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	18
	Recruiting and Training Centers	1
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	1,451
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	5
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	390
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	93
	Vessel Maintenance	84
		2,090

This request provides funding and personnel for operation and maintenance, including fuel costs, associated with delivery of 37 RB-Ms. Additional funding is required for RB-M maintenance, repair, and operational costs as these new assets are delivered in FY 2012. The resources requested herein reflect the increased cost of operating and maintaining the RB-Ms as compared to operating and maintenance costs of the boats they are replacing. The increased costs are driven primarily by the capability enhancements included in the RB-M that are required to meet current mission demands.

3. Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) Follow-On\$3,407

PPA Breakdown - Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (12 FTP, 6 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	534
	Military Health Care	56
	Permanent Change of Station	192
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (2 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	119
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	54
	Recruiting and Training Centers	18
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	219
	5th District	143
	7th District	294
	8th District	179
	9th District	112
	11th District	227
	13th District	98
	14th District	45
	17th District	45
	Headquarters Directorates	20
	Headquarters Units	86
	Other Activities	4
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	62
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	780
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	120
		3,407

Provides first year follow-on funding to operate and maintain the capabilities delivered via the IOC project, including the WatchKeeper information system and the sensor management capability as required by the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act (P.L. 109-347). IOCs enhance command and control, situational awareness, and collaborative operational planning and execution in conjunction with partner Federal, State, and local agencies throughout our Nation’s ports. The WatchKeeper web-based system will be partially deployed in FY 2010-2011 using AC&I funding. In FY 2012, \$3.4 million in funding will support the operation and maintenance of the WatchKeeper information management system, enabling information sharing, interoperability, and collaboration with port partners.

Critical support funded by this initiative includes system management, connectivity, hardware spares, and software support. Additionally, requested personnel to support the project include Command Center School instructors, personnel at the Coast Guard’s C3CEN for logistics oversight and management, and

system engineers and help desk support. The Coast Guard, acting as the executive agent for DHS IOCs, will maintain the information management system’s hardware and software components.

4. Rescue 21 Follow-On\$6,151

PPA Breakdown - Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	5,799
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	245
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	107
		6,151

Provides follow-on funding to support R21, the Coast Guard’s primary system for performing the functional tasks of command, control, and communications in the inland and coastal zones. R21 is a key enabler for an effective emergency response in the maritime domain. Funding supports equipment Operations and Maintenance (O&M), circuit connectivity, property and power, training, and technology refreshment.

The R21 system reached its Initial Operating Capability in December 2005. As of December 2010, R21 is operational in 26 Sectors and two Group/Air Stations along 36,985 miles of coastline covering the eastern seaboard (northeast, mid-Atlantic, and southeast), Gulf Coast, Pacific Northwest, and California except for Los Angeles/Long Beach. In those areas where R21 has been deployed, the system has proven to be an invaluable asset in over 18,000 Search and Rescue cases.

The FY 2012 request provides funding to support operation and maintenance of the R21 System in the following six Sectors: Detroit, Los Angeles/Long Beach, Honolulu, San Juan, Guam, and Buffalo.

5. Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Follow-On\$570

PPA Breakdown - Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (6 FTP, 3 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	192
	Military Health Care	28
	Permanent Change of Station	68
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	33
	Recruiting and Training Centers	6
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	6
	Headquarters Directorates	98
	Headquarters Units	4
	Other Activities	1
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	27
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	107
		570

Provides funding for the operation and maintenance of NAIS interim capabilities in 58 ports and the permanent capabilities in the first three sectors (Mobile, Hampton Roads, and Delaware Bay (Philadelphia)) scheduled for deployment by the end of FY 2011. Maintenance costs include network management, data storage, and system troubleshooting and repair at several local and remote locations. Requested personnel include an IT analyst and maintenance support billets required to monitor and ensure the security, performance, reliability, troubleshooting, and repair of NAIS. These billets also support the continued transition to government OE maintenance support in FY 2012 in conjunction with the expiration of the warranty for the core system design.

The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (46 U.S.C. 70013) directed DHS to implement a persistent maritime surveillance system to collect, integrate, and analyze information concerning certain vessels operating within, or bound for waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. NAIS is essential to fulfilling this Congressional requirement and serves as a centerpiece of DHS's effort to build Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).

6. Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On.....\$1,880

PPA Breakdown - Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (12 FTP, 6 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	555
	Military Health Care	56
	Permanent Change of Station	180
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	415
	Recruiting and Training Centers	5
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	25
	7th District	105
	Headquarters Directorates	58
	Other Activities	1
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	39
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	441
		1,880

Provides personnel and operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for the Coast Guard MCSA. The MCSA is scheduled to be delivered by the 4th quarter of FY 2012. The MCSA is expected to fly 1,000 Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) hours annually to provide covert detection and monitoring capability with real time communications to Coast Guard operational commanders via automatic feeds to Command Center Common Operational Picture displays.

7. Surface and Air Asset Follow-On.....\$48,737

PPA Breakdown - Surface and Air Asset Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (318 FTP, 190 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	13,264
	Military Health Care	1,765
	Permanent Change of Station	4,064
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (55 FTP, 29 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	3,225
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	2,907
	Recruiting and Training Centers	317
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	525
	Pacific Area	1,326
	7th District	1,995
	8th District	211
	Headquarters Directorates	5,480
	Headquarters Units	2,221
	Other Activities	32
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	2,284
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	3,688
	Electronics Maintenance	2,876
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	476
	Vessel Maintenance	2,081
		48,737

Surface and air assets provide the Coast Guard with the foundational capability necessary to perform its missions. Funding is requested to operate and maintain new assets that will transition from the acquisition program to operations in FY 2012 or to prepare crews in advance of that transition.

FRC O&M for 6 through 8 (Key West): Provides O&M for FRC hulls six through eight scheduled for delivery in 2012 and homeported in Miami, FL (#6) and Key West, FL (#7-8). The FRC is larger and more capable than the 110-ft patrol boat with advanced electronics and enhanced capabilities. This platform sustains the Coast Guard’s high speed, coastal capability for prosecuting immigration laws, enforcing boarder security, preventing terrorism, and ensuring resiliency to disasters. The FRC will also provide improved interoperability, C4ISR, common operating picture, and sensors to enhance surveillance and identification.

FRC Crews 9 and 10 (Key West): Provides personnel to operate and maintain the ninth and tenth FRCs scheduled for delivery in early 2013. Advance arrival of the crew is critical to ensure appropriate training and crew readiness prior to delivery.

FRC Follow-on Support: Provides personnel for shore-side support of the FRCs to be homeported in the first two homeports (Miami and Key West) for FRC shore-side personnel in FY 2011. These billets will fully staff the required Maintenance Augmentation Team (MAT) support for Miami and provide initial staffing to establish MAT Key West. In addition, FRC support personnel are provided for the Asset Program Office (APO), Surface Forces Logistics Center (SFLC), and training teams to support and maintain crew proficiency and safety.

NSC Crew Rotational Concept (Alameda): Provides the required resources to support the Crew Rotational Concept (CRC) on Coast Guard Cutters BERTHOLF, WAESCHE, and STRATTON. These cutters will transition from the standard crewing paradigm to CRC. Funding provides personnel to support NSC CRC oversight by establishing Squadron Alameda consisting of squadron staff and MAT augmentation.

NSC Crew: Provides personnel and funding for the third phase of the crew designated to accept and operate the third NSC, USCGC STRATTON.

NSC Signals Intelligence Capability: Provides personnel and follow-on funding to operate, staff, and maintain equipment in the Sensitive Compartmentalized Information Facilities (SCIF) onboard the first three NSCs. The installed SCIFs and trained personnel will greatly improve MDA by enhancing a cutter's ability to locate, identify, and target specific security threats and vessels.

Helicopter Communications and Sensor Systems Follow-on: Provides O&M funding for the communications and sensor systems installed as part of the HH-60 and HH-65 helicopter conversion/sustainment projects.

HC-144A Aircraft Follow-on: Provides personnel funding for MPA (HC-144A) #14. In addition, this initiative provides personnel and O&M funding for the C4IT Service Center to support aircraft Mission System Pallets (MSP) #1 through #12.

Asset Training System Engineering Personnel: Provides personnel and follow-on O&M funding necessary to meet and support NSC and FRC training requirements at Training Center Yorktown. These instructors and support personnel will develop curriculum and perform human performance/training analysis to ensure training objectives are met at the new Hull, Maintenance & Engineering School.

C4ISR Follow-on: Provides funding for personnel required for the C4IT Service Center to maintain more than 200 C4ISR systems deployed and delivered by the Coast Guard C4ISR Program. Assets supported include the NSC, FRC, HC-144A, HC-130J, and surface, air, and shore assets with enhanced C4ISR capabilities.

E. Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)

1. Reserve Force Contract Conversion[\$1,490]

PPA Breakdown - Reserve Force Contract Conversion		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (8 FTP, 8 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	554
	Military Health Care	75
	Permanent Change of Station	99
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (5 FTP, 5 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	671
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	54
	Recruiting and Training Centers	11
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,490)
	Other Activities	1
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	25
		0

Provides permanent government personnel at the Coast Guard Security Center (SECCEN) to adjudicate security clearances. SECCEN is responsible for ensuring the Coast Guard Personnel Security and Suitability Program is managed effectively and in alignment with Federal mandates. Due to the “inherently governmental” aspect of security and suitability determinations, only Federal employees can make final determinations. This initiative transfers funding used to provide temporary reservist support for this function to the military and civilian pay accounts to fund the permanent FTE.

2. Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian.....[\$3,127]

PPA Breakdown - Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-32 FTP, -32 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(2,599)
	Military Health Care	(299)
	Permanent Change of Station	(190)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (32 FTP, 32 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	3,127
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(39)
		0

Transfers 32 military FTP/FTE to civilian FTP/FTE. This request is based upon the conversion of military positions to civilian positions. These conversions are in accordance with GAO guidance to

change military positions funded in PPA I (Military Pay and Allowances) with inherently civilian job functions to civilian positions funded in PPA II (Civilian Pay and Allowances).

3. PPA Funding Technical Transfers.....[\$22,365]

PPA Breakdown - PPA Funding Technical Transfers		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	580
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	2,843
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	4,705
	Recruiting and Training Centers	6,006
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Pacific Area	(1,685)
	1st District	(116)
	5th District	(145)
	7th District	(73)
	8th District	(82)
	17th District	(152)
	Headquarters Directorates	(19,823)
	Headquarters Units	(289)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	6,844
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(75)
	Electronics Maintenance	(229)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,828
	Vessel Maintenance	(137)
		0

This request implements recurring technical base adjustments to reallocate funding to the appropriate PPA for compliance with Coast Guard financial policy and proper alignment to the modernized operations and support organizations of the Coast Guard. All requested adjustments retain the original intent and purpose of the funding appropriated; however, the PPA required to properly execute these items is different than originally appropriated.

Requested FY 2012 adjustments to the PPA allocation include:

- Military and Civilian pay account adjustments accounting for annual personnel reprogrammings.
- Unit level operating base funding adjustments to align with the authorized Coast Guard modernized structure.
- The centralization of training support funding to properly source field-level training schools.
- The centralization and alignment of hardware and network services funding.

4. Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative Technical Adjustment[\$22,629]

PPA Breakdown - Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative Technical Adjustment		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-86 FTP, -86 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(6,195)
	Military Health Care	(629)
	Permanent Change of Station	(238)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (101 FTP, 101 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	10,118
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(88)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	12,511
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(1,481)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(591)
	Electronics Maintenance	(3,727)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(2,055)
	Vessel Maintenance	(7,625)
		0

The Coast Guard's FY 2011 Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative (MWRI), formally known as the DHS Balance Workforce Strategy in the FY 2011 President's Request, originally estimated 300 full-time positions (185 civilian and 115 military) for conversion to government performance. This initiative yielded \$14.5 million in savings in the FY 2011 President's Request. Extensive analysis was completed identifying contracts ideally suited for conversion to government performance based on a potential to achieve greater workforce balance and cost efficiencies. The resulting review recommended adjusting the original insourcing estimates by increasing the number of civilian conversions from 185 to 286 and decreasing the military conversions from 115 to 29 for a total of 315 positions. This review ensured the Coast Guard has the proper mix of Federal and contractor workforce, and achieved the targeted savings outlined in the FY 2011 President's Request. The FY 2012 MWRI technical adjustment accounts for the military to civilian conversions, the additional 15 positions insourced, and technical base adjustments to reallocate funding for professional service contracts to the appropriate PPA.

Decreases**(\$226,976)****A. Termination of One Time Costs (\$19,935)**

PPA Breakdown - Termination of One-Time Costs		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Permanent Change of Station	(6,164)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(2,913)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(78)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Pacific Area	(500)
	7th District	(580)
	8th District	(110)
	Headquarters Directorates	(6,113)
	Headquarters Units	(380)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(2,798)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(209)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(90)
		(19,935)

This line item reflects FY 2012 savings associated with the termination of one-time costs for program start-up and exit transactions anticipated in FY 2011.

FY 2011 Line Items	Non-Recurring Amount (\$000)
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Maintenance Follow-On	(330)
Rescue 21 Follow-On	(24)
Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Follow-On	(130)
Defense Messaging System (DMS) Follow-On	(320)
Rescue Swimmer Training Facility (RSTF) Follow-On	(144)
Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	(9,584)
Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft Follow-On	(93)
Consolidate Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers (MIFCs)	(82)
Retire Four HU-25 Aircraft	(705)
Two High Endurance Cutters (HEC)	(5,431)
Decommission Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC)	(1,408)
Deployable Force Capacity	(1,669)
CG Investigative Service (CGIS)	(15)
Total	(19,935)

B. Prior Year Management Annualizations (\$41,133)

PPA Breakdown - Prior Year Management Annualizations		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-310 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(19,695)
	Military Health Care	(2,702)
	Permanent Change of Station	(2,677)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-4 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(530)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(746)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(405)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(18)
	Pacific Area	(1,331)
	1st District	(64)
	7th District	(219)
	Headquarters Directorates	(4,274)
	Headquarters Units	(1,309)
	Other Activities	(41)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(1,002)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(3,825)
	Electronics Maintenance	(276)
	Vessel Maintenance	(2,019)
		(41,133)

This line item annualizes part-year reductions from various asset decommissionings anticipated in FY 2011.

FY 2011 Line Items	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft Follow-On	0	0	(63)
Consolidate Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers (MIFCs)	(5)	0	(620)
Retire Four HU-25 Aircraft	(30)	0	(8,675)
Decommission Two High Endurance Cutters (HEC)	(187)	0	(20,837)
Decommission Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC)	(43)	0	(4,594)
Deployable Force Capacity	(44)	(1)	(5,744)
CG Investigative Service (CGIS)	(1)	(3)	(600)
Total	(310)	(4)	(41,133)

C. Asset Decommissionings

1. Decommission Three PC-179s (\$16,383)

PPA Breakdown - Three PC-179s		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-108 FTP, -108 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(7,072)
	Military Health Care	(1,009)
	Permanent Change of Station	756
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(177)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(153)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(1,814)
	Pacific Area	(108)
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,658)
	Other Activities	(19)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(374)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	(67)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(10)
	Vessel Maintenance	(4,678)
		(16,383)

Three 179-ft Patrol Coastal (PC) vessels will be decommissioned per a signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the U.S. Navy in January 2007. These vessels will be returned to the U.S. Navy in FY 2012.

2. Decommission High Endurance Cutter (HEC).....(\$6,700)

PPA Breakdown - Decommission High Endurance Cutter (HEC)		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-184 FTP, -92 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(5,377)
	Military Health Care	(859)
	Permanent Change of Station	1,420
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(155)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(128)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Pacific Area	(624)
	Headquarters Directorates	360
	Other Activities	(16)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(384)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	(112)
	Vessel Maintenance	(825)
		(6,700)

The Coast Guard will decommission one High Endurance Cutter (HEC) in FY 2012. The average age of the HEC fleet is 43 years and these assets are failing at an increased rate resulting in lost operational days and increased maintenance costs. With the acquisition of the fifth NSC fully funded in the FY 2012 budget and the third NSC scheduled for delivery in FY 2011, decommissioning of a third HEC will continue the transition from HECs to NSCs.

D. Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On(\$2,301)

PPA Breakdown - Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-26 FTP, -26 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,683)
	Military Health Care	(202)
	Permanent Change of Station	(72)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(41)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(8)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	8th District	(171)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(34)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	(90)
		(2,301)

Follow-on funding was provided in FY 2010 for the operation and maintenance of new facilities required to co-locate Coast Guard Sector and Air Station Corpus Christi at the Corpus Christi Airport and provide joint operations space with Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The facilities will not be acquired prior to FY 2012; therefore, funding for this initiative is being terminated.

In the FY 2012 Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement appropriation the Coast Guard is requesting funding to consolidate Sector and Air Station Corpus Christi facilities in order to properly hangar, maintain, and operate new CASA HC-144A aircraft and effectively meet mission requirements. If appropriated as requested, follow-on funding would be required in the future to support the proposed facility.

E. FY 2012 Balanced Workforce Strategy(\$484)

PPA Breakdown - FY 2012 Balanced Workforce Strategy		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (4 FTP, 4 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	601
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	2
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,095)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	8
		(484)

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. The Coast Guard is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. The Coast Guard proposes insourcing a professional service contract to government service using four new full time positions. This initiative will save approximately \$484,000 in operating expenses.

F. Efficiencies and Offsets

1. Operational Support Reduction(\$36,077)

PPA Breakdown - Operational Support Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(1,447)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(1,426)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(494)
	Pacific Area	(1,090)
	1st District	(626)
	5th District	(508)
	7th District	(745)
	8th District	(633)
	9th District	(411)
	11th District	(398)
	13th District	(269)
	14th District	(186)
	17th District	(284)
	Headquarters Directorates	(4,554)
	Headquarters Units	(5,852)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(4,835)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(4,606)
	Electronics Maintenance	(2,301)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(2,532)
	Vessel Maintenance	(2,880)
		(36,077)

\$36.1 million service-wide reduction in funding that supports day-to-day Coast Guard operations. Reductions were generated to sustain front-line operational capacity and invest in critical recapitalization initiatives.

2. Administrative Savings Initiative (\$83,469)

PPA Breakdown - Administrative Savings Initiative		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Permanent Change of Station	(5,000)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(6,283)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(2,359)
	Pacific Area	(2,968)
	1st District	(522)
	5th District	(445)
	7th District	(655)
	8th District	(539)
	9th District	(359)
	11th District	(338)
	13th District	(226)
	14th District	(157)
	17th District	(228)
	Headquarters Directorates	(20,026)
	Headquarters Units	(7,932)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(11,596)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(8,900)
	Electronics Maintenance	(4,450)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(4,996)
	Vessel Maintenance	(5,490)
		(83,469)

In FY 2012 the Coast Guard will make difficult, albeit necessary trade-offs to sustain front-line operational capacity and invest in critical recapitalization initiatives. To fund higher order needs the Coast Guard will seek efficiencies and make targeted reductions in administrative functions. These decisions are necessary in the current fiscal environment but do not come without impact to readiness and operations. FY 2012 Administrative Savings initiatives include:

DHS Efficiency Review: Consistent with the Secretary of Homeland Security’s Efficiency Review, and building upon efforts in previous fiscal years, the Coast Guard will endeavor to produce administrative savings by leveraging centralized purchasing and software licensing agreements, reductions in printing and publications, reductions in shipping and the transportation of goods, reductions in advisory and assistance contracts, and minimizing purchases of supplies and materials. Office equipment consolidation, implementing automation and energy conservation/savings measures, and limiting non-government facility usage will also improve efficiency and eliminate waste.

Non-Operational Travel Reduction: In FY 2012, the Coast Guard will reduce non-operational travel by more than 25 percent across all programs. The Coast Guard will maximize technology and training

tools, such as teleconferencing and webinars to reduce travel related to professional development, planning conferences, and international engagement.

Professional Service Contracts: The Coast Guard will reduce professional services contracts for enterprise-wide mission support and operational support activities. Examples of contracts targeted for reduction include: program management, engineering and technical services, financial audit support, doctrine and publication development, studies, software development, and other professional contracts.

While these efficiencies achieve savings to fund higher priority needs, they do so through a reduction in administrative and programmatic support across all Coast Guard programs. The Coast Guard will leverage technology and base resources to mitigate impacts of these reductions on Coast Guard readiness, operations, and the workforce.

3. Standard Workstation Help Desk Consolidation..... (\$6,900)

PPA Breakdown - Standard Workstation Help Desk Consolidation		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(6,900)
		(6,900)

This proposed reduction restructures the Standard Workstation (SWS) support model by consolidating Tier 2 (depot level) support to two Regional Centers. Electronic Support Units (ESU) SWS Help Desks will be eliminated, which will eliminate 54 contractors. Tier 1 (end-user) support will be maintained at local ESU and Detachments dispatched to major field commands to provide local response as needed.

Efficiencies will be realized with the elimination of the local help desks. Though there may be an increase in the mean time to repair computer-related casualties, processes are in place to monitor the status of help requests to mitigate performance degradation and will be used to monitor support performance.

4. Program Support Reduction.....(\$13,594)

PPA Breakdown - Program Support Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(2,000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(657)
	Pacific Area	(1,212)
	Headquarters Directorates	(8,275)
	Headquarters Units	(100)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(1,200)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(150)
		(13,594)

In order to preserve front-line operations and sustain investment in critical recapitalization initiatives, the Coast Guard will reduce headquarters policy and enterprise-wide program support funding. Elements affected by this reduction include support for Coast Guard small boats, engineering and logistics support, financial management, and human capital initiatives such as recruiting, innovation, and individual unit professional development and training opportunities.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in thousands)**

Program Changes **\$93,351**

A. Enhancing Marine Safety**\$10,666**

PPA Breakdown - Enhancing Marine Safety		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (48 FTP, 24 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	2,303
	Military Health Care	224
	Permanent Change of Station	825
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (57 FTP, 29 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	3,238
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	268
	Recruiting and Training Centers	81
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	33
	Pacific Area	6
	1st District	65
	5th District	217
	7th District	118
	8th District	777
	9th District	105
	11th District	82
	13th District	40
	14th District	35
	17th District	36
	Other Activities	4
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	609
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,600
		10,666

Description of Item

This request builds upon the Coast Guard’s Marine Safety Performance Plan (MSPP), the foundational plan initiated in 2008 to meet the challenges associated with effectively regulating a dynamic and ever-growing maritime industry. It includes growing a highly skilled and high performing diversified workforce of military and civilian personnel to support the plan’s goals and initiatives of having a superior marine safety workforce, providing superb service delivery to the public, and implementing

fishing and vessel safety initiatives to reduce casualties from these types of vessels. The request includes 105 personnel to implement the next segment of the MSPP by investing in Marine Safety Inspectors, Investigators, and Fishing Vessel Safety Examiners at Coast Guard Sectors.

Justification

The current and future challenges in the U.S. Marine Transportation System (MTS) are many. Increases in maritime commerce across the MTS highlight the necessity for growth in the Marine Safety workforce to reduce the risk of marine casualties and meet demand for Coast Guard services. This request invests in necessary Marine Safety Inspectors, Investigators and Fishing Vessel Safety Examiners at Coast Guard Sectors, and places critical attorney positions at Coast Guard Districts to enhance capacity for enforcement actions, suspension and revocation cases, marine casualty boards, and civil penalties. Additional personnel in this request will assist in meeting the Coast Guard Authorization Act (CGAA) of 2010 requirements regarding dockside examinations.

Additionally, this request provides additional personnel to improve the competency and proficiency of the Coast Guard's marine safety workforce through enhancements to marine safety workforce training.

Impact on Performance

Funding improves the Coast Guard's ability to ensure the safety of thousands of vessels and mariners and the resiliency of the international supply chain critical to the economic security of the Nation. These personnel are paramount to the Coast Guard's ability to prevent marine casualties and environmental disasters. The initiative will provide needed capacity and improve technical competency of the marine safety workforce as documented in the Marine Safety Performance Plan.

B. Enhancing Marine Environmental Response.....\$11,485

PPA Breakdown - Enhancing Marine Environmental Response		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (69 FTP, 35 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	3,079
	Military Health Care	322
	Permanent Change of Station	1,030
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (18 FTP, 9 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	1,135
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,612
	Recruiting and Training Centers	335
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	9
	Pacific Area	1,169
	1st District	38
	5th District	36
	7th District	59
	8th District	82
	9th District	1
	11th District	36
	13th District	23
	14th District	12
	17th District	29
	Headquarters Directorates	108
	Headquarters Units	297
	Other Activities	6
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	487
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,580
		11,485

Description of Item

This request supports the Marine Environmental Protection mission by providing funding for a Marine Environmental Response (MER) Incident Management and Assist Team (IMAT) and increasing technical expertise and strengthening MER career paths at Coast Guard Sectors and Strike Teams. The request is the initial investment in the Coast Guard’s initiative to improve mission performance in accordance with the MER Mission Performance Plan (2009). This initiative will begin to address gaps in the Coast Guard’s ability to meet requirements of the National Contingency Plan, the National Response Framework, and the Coast Guard MER Mission Performance Plan by providing personnel with the necessary skills to perform MER functions and enhance environmental response competencies.

Justification

Recent experience with several complex oil spills including the M/V Cosco Busan, the T/V Eagle Otome, and Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) Deepwater Horizon underscore the importance of having well-trained and readily deployable incident managers and pollution responders throughout the Coast Guard. This request addresses critical MER resource and capability gaps by improving port-level and regional preparedness and providing increased capacity for response to discharges of oil, releases of hazardous materials, major marine casualties, and environmental disasters in the nation's ports and approaches. The funding also provides for incident responders with advanced level incident management training, and cost and legal documentation expertise to support steady-state and prolonged response operations. Through investment in the National Center of Expertise, as authorized by the CGAA of 2010, this enhancement will begin to institutionalize a dedicated and reliable team of experts to work with maritime communities to minimize oil and hazardous materials incident impacts to human health, the environment, and the Marine Transportation System. Ultimately, investment will ensure effective industry oversight for enforcement of pollution prevention regulations and environmental response.

Impact on Performance

The Coast Guard will enhance the MER program by matching capacity to demand at the three National Strike Teams, institutionalizing expertise in the National Incident Management System, and investing in additional competency and capacity necessary to carry out existing authorities embodied in the National Contingency Plan, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the Clean Water Act. The investment will ensure a robust cycle of preparedness for, response to, and recovery from catastrophic releases of hazardous materials, discharges of oil that may result from major marine casualties or environmental disasters. It will also provide a rapid, professional, and deployable response capacity with the right training using the proper equipment to sustain the Coast Guard's leadership role in oil spill response. Continued investment in MER capacity will yield organizational expertise to facilitate Federal integration with State, local, and tribal entities as well as natural resource trustees in daily operations and disaster response. Investment in the National Center of Expertise for Response will contribute to a resilient supply chain that can rapidly recover and minimize impact to the Nation's economic security.

C. Child Care Initiative\$9,300

PPA Breakdown - Child Care Initiative		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (12 FTP, 6 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	633
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	4
	Recruiting and Training Centers	4
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	3
	Pacific Area	7
	1st District	2
	7th District	3
	Headquarters Directorates	8,284
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	120
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	240
		9,300

Description of Item

This request provides funding to increase access to child care services for Coast Guard families with dependents under the age of 12, better aligning the Coast Guard with DoD child care standards. Increasing the Coast Guard’s GSA child care subsidy program provides more Service members the opportunity to seek quality, affordable child care throughout the country. Additionally, this request funds 12 new civilian positions to align with DoD child care program management standards and national accreditation requirements. These positions will enhance training curriculum at Coast Guard Child Care Development Centers (CDC) and provide regional dependent care specialists to better manage, train, and expand the Coast Guard Family Child Care Home Program (FCC), which certifies military family members as in-home child care providers at several Coast Guard units.

Justification

The well-being of military families is an important indicator of the well-being of the overall Service. There are approximately 28,000 Coast Guard dependents under the age of 12 and currently 5.3 percent of those eligible dependents are enrolled in Coast Guard sponsored or subsidized child care services. By comparison, over 14 percent of DoD children under 12 are enrolled in some form of DoD sponsored or subsidized child care program. This disparity is due in part by the limited resources available for child care subsidies. This request provides resources to increase subsidy funding based on family income levels, which is more in line with the DoD child care subsidy program.

DHS and the Coast Guard continue to support military families though the use of base resources, as well as leveraging partnerships with DoD and other governmental agencies to enhance the long-term effectiveness of the Service’s military personnel. Much like DoD’s Reserve and National Guard units, Coast Guard units are often geographically dispersed, making it challenging to centralize child care programs that provide quality child care for Coast Guard families. The Coast Guard currently takes full advantage of DoD child care facilities, where available; however, expanding Coast Guard child care

programs such as the Coast Guard’s GSA Childcare Subsidy Program and FCC homes will provide more viable options to families seeking child care services in areas where larger DoD installations are not in close proximity.

Impact on Performance

Funding this request would close the child care parity gap with DoD by increasing subsidies up to \$4,500 per child while simultaneously raising the family income cap above the current level of \$75,000 per household. This increases the number of eligible children covered by the current Coast Guard subsidy program and distributes subsidy funding more in line with the DoD reimbursement schedule. Also, this request funds 12 new civilian positions that are required to sustain CDC accreditation in light of increased staffing, training, and certification requirements imposed by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), and ensures alignment with DoD staffing standards. Funding will also provide regional dependent care specialists to better manage and provide training for the Coast Guard FCC program participants. Funding will also provide for minor technology upgrades to all nine of the Coast Guard’s CDCs.

D. Polar Icebreaking Program.....\$39,000

PPA Breakdown - Polar Icebreaking Program		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (247 FTP, 180 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	12,175
	Military Health Care	1,574
	Permanent Change of Station	1,066
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	284
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Pacific Area	2,525
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	4,963
	Vessel Maintenance	16,413
		39,000

Description of Item

This request provides budget authority to enable Coast Guard to make all critical decisions with respect to operation and maintenance of its polar icebreakers, consistent with MOUs between Coast Guard and its customer agencies. The request provides full-year personnel, operations, and maintenance funding for CGC HEALY and advance funding to support the reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR, ensuring its return to operations in FY 2013. AC&I industrial work on the CGC POLAR STAR reactivation project, funded in FY 2009 and FY 2010, is planned for completion in December 2012. The Coast Guard plans to decommission CGC POLAR SEA in FY 2011 and transition her crew to CGC POLAR STAR, enabling orderly transition to CGC POLAR STAR and facilitating her return to operations in FY 2013.

Justification

Based on current Federal requirements, maintaining and operating one medium duty and one heavy duty icebreaker will allow the Coast Guard to meet operational requirements. CGC HEALY must be sustained to meet the federal survey and research needs in the Arctic, including joint projects with other

nations that support cooperative efforts to establish jurisdictional rights in this region. Although the existing heavy-duty polar icebreakers are more costly to operate, are physically and technologically aged and are not optimally configured, it is prudent to maintain CGC POLAR STAR which is currently undergoing extensive maintenance to extend its service life as an interim capability while long-term Arctic capability requirements are finalized. CGC POLAR STAR will be a capable backup for the annual resupply of McMurdo Base and for CGC HEALY in the Arctic should it become beset in the ice.

To help define the capability that is needed to meet long-term federal needs in the changing Arctic environment, Coast Guard will participate in the DHS-led interagency working group, funded in FY 2012 to develop final requirements for acquisition of the 21st Century icebreaking capability. In the meantime, CGC POLAR STAR will provide a platform capable of staging resources and supporting international response to unanticipated emergencies or disasters (natural or manmade).

Impact on Performance

CGC HEALY and CGC POLAR STAR will continue to support federal activities in the high latitude regions. Additionally, the replacement of CGC POLAR SEA with CGC POLAR STAR in FY 2013 will provide a more dependable resource for contingency operations in both the Arctic and Antarctic. The funding for CGC POLAR STAR in FY 2012 will help Coast Guard sustain a trained crew and make ready for operations as quickly as possible.

E. Coast Guard Network Security.....\$8,600

PPA Breakdown - Coast Guard Network Security		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	8,600
		8,600

Description of Item

The \$8.6 million requested provides funding for the Coast Guard to transition from its commercially provided Internet Access Points (IAPs) to DoD IAPs provided via DISA. Access to these IAPs, a more secure network pathway, is critical to interoperability and interagency coordination between DHS and DoD and ensuring the continued security of Coast Guard networks. Secure networks provide the platform to execute all of the Coast Guard’s statutory missions.

Justification

The Coast Guard has an increased need for security for critical operational systems, such as command and control systems, that communicate over military networks. DoD security standards require that these systems be protected by DoD trusted internet connections provided by DISA. Currently, the Coast Guard manages commercially provided IAPs that do not meet DoD standards. Each month, 12 million emails hit Coast Guard gateways with 25,000 infections or malicious payloads, 5.5 million spam emails are rejected, 175 information assurance (IA) incidents occur, 350 computers are re-built and 40,000 computers are scanned for vulnerabilities. This funding provides for the installation of three fiber optic circuits at each of the Coast Guard’s existing IAP locations in Alexandria, VA; Kearneysville, WV; and Alameda, CA. These circuits will route all internet traffic to and from the internal Coast Guard One network (uscg.mil address space) through DoD managed IAPs and DoD network sensors. Traffic from the internet destined to the uscg.gov address space would continue to be routed through DHS IAPs.

Impact on Performance

The implementation of proven cyber security sensors will ensure robust and secure interoperability with DoD and will also increase the protection of information on Coast Guard networks. As a military service within DHS, the Coast Guard serves as a bridge between DHS and DoD for network security and information sharing. Failure to complete conversion to the DoD IAPs increases risk to DHS networks during steady-state operations and at times of crisis when network performance and stability is paramount to public safety in the maritime domain.

F. Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS)\$6,300

PPA Breakdown - Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS)		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (1 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	139
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	6,153
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	7
		6,300

Description of Item

This request provides funding to support replacement of the Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) system with DASS to ensure no loss of life saving coverage in a system that supports Coast Guard’s SAR statutory mission. Commencing recapitalization of the SARSAT system is essential in FY 2012 to mitigate system degradation in 2017. DASS utilizes Search and Rescue (SAR) payloads on GPS Block III satellites. The primary partners involved in this multi-agency effort to deploy and operate DASS include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Air Force (USAF), and the U.S. Coast Guard. In February 2010, NASA, NOAA, USAF, and the Coast Guard signed the U.S. SARSAT Program MOA providing a policy framework and party commitments to continue supporting the existing operational SARSAT and international COSPAS-SARSAT programs, and to develop a Medium-altitude Earth Orbiting SAR (MEOSAR) system called DASS. Recapitalization of the SARSAT system is an essential element to effectively carrying out the Coast Guard’s Maritime Response activities.

Justification

The current SARSAT system’s reliability and level of service will begin to degrade in 2017, with total system obsolescence by 2020. A fully functional DASS constellation will consist of 24 satellites equipped with Canadian supplied DASS payloads. There is a limited window of opportunity to initiate the DASS payload integration with the GPS satellites prior to deploying into space. Funding is required in FY 2012 to initiate the Coast Guard’s portion of the DASS payload integration with GPS satellites prior to launch. A delay in funding will result in an incomplete satellite constellation and coverage gaps. These coverage gaps will prevent first responders from receiving distress alerting data, potentially resulting in lives lost. Hundreds of thousands of distress beacons are used by U.S. citizens in aircraft (Emergency Locator Transmitters – ELTs), ships and boats (Emergency Position Indicating Radio

Beacons – EPIRBs) and on their persons (Personal Locator Beacons – PLBs) in the U.S., as well as worldwide. Over the past five years the legacy SARSAT system provided critical life saving data to first responders in order to save over 1,300 lives in the U.S. Internationally, since 1982, the International COSPAS-SARSAT system provided critical distress alerting data to SAR authorities worldwide, saving more than 26,000 lives.

Impact on Performance

The Coast Guard is the Nation’s leader in maritime SAR. DASS will increase distress position accuracy information by 80 percent over that provided by the legacy SARSAT system and will increase system redundancy while retaining this critical capability beyond SARSAT’s end of reliable service life in 2017. Additionally, DASS will reduce notification of a distress beacon alert to less than five minutes. Currently, the interval between satellite passes is approximately 90 minutes with location confirmation often requiring at least two passes. DASS will greatly reduce the time required to locate a beacon, which will ultimately result in more lives saved and fewer national resources expended prosecuting searches with incomplete data. Partnering with other agencies/nations will decrease cost of development, implementation, and operations over the life of the system.

G. Data Center Migration\$8,000

PPA Breakdown - FY 2012 Data Center Migration		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	8,000
		8,000

Description of Item

FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2012.
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts.
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers.
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure.
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP (Continuity of Operations) capability to DHS Data Centers.
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers.

Justification

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

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Operating Expenses
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$28,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost at any location; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; \$6,819,505,000, of which \$340,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from yacht owners and credited to this appropriation.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	48,778	48,547	6,872,464
2011 C.R. ¹	48,701	48,591	6,563,888
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from Other Accounts			
A. Interdepartmental Transfer	113	113	24,174
Total Transfers	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 24,174
Increases			
Technical Adjustment	42	307	107,722
A. Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	194	53,871
B. Mandatory Personnel Entitlements			
1. Annualization of FY 2011 Military Pay Raise	-	-	7,171
2. FY 2012 Military Pay Increase	-	-	24,590
3. Military Allowances	-	-	34,334
C. Non-pay Adjustments			
1. Non-pay Inflation	-	-	36,077
2. Operational Adjustments			
a) GSA Rent Increase	-	-	200
b) Critical Depot Level Maintenance - Asset Sustainment	-	-	28,670
c) Government Services Increase	-	-	4,673
D. Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets			
1. Shore Facility Follow-On	-	-	4,925
2. Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Maintenance Follow-On	1	1	2,090
3. Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) Follow-On	14	7	3,407
4. Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	-	-	6,151
5. Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Follow-On	6	3	570
6. Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	12	6	1,880
7. Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	373	219	48,737
E. Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)			
1. Reserve Force Contract Conversion	13	13	[1,490]
2. Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian	[32]	[32]	[3,127]
3. PPA Funding Technical Transfers	-	-	[22,365]
4. Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative Technical Adjustment	15	15	[22,629]
Total Increases	<hr/> 476	<hr/> 765	<hr/> 365,068

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Decreases			
A. Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(19,935)
B. Prior Year Management Annualizations	-	(314)	(41,133)
C. Asset Decommissionings			
1. Three PC-179s	(108)	(108)	(16,383)
2. Decommission High Endurance Cutter (HEC)	(184)	(92)	(6,700)
D. Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On	(26)	(26)	(2,301)
E. FY 2012 Balanced Workforce Strategy	4	4	(484)
F. Efficiencies and Offsets			
1. Operational Support Reduction	-	-	(36,077)
2. Administrative Savings Initiative ²	-	-	(83,469)
3. Standard Workstation Help Desk Consolidation	-	-	(6,900)
4. Program Support Reduction ²	-	-	(13,594)
Total Decreases	<u>(314)</u>	<u>(536)</u>	<u>(226,976)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	<u>275</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>162,266</u>
2012 Current Services	48,976	48,933	6,726,154
Program Changes			
Program Increases			
A. Enhancing Marine Safety	105	53	10,666
B. Enhancing Marine Environmental Response	87	44	11,485
C. Child Care Initiative	12	6	9,300
D. Polar Icebreaking Program	247	180	39,000
E. Coast Guard Network Security	-	-	8,600
F. Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS)	1	1	6,300
G. FY 2012 Data Center Migration	-	-	8,000
Total Program Changes	<u>452</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>93,351</u>
2012 Request	49,428	49,217	6,819,505
2011 to 2012 Total Change	727	626	255,617

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

2) A total of \$92.0M for the Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI) is taken across Coast Guard in two accounts: OE and AC&I. It comprises reductions to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies and materials. From OE, this amount is comprised of \$83.5M listed above under ASI and \$5.7M included in the Program Support Reduction listed above. From AC&I, \$2.8M in Systems Engineering and Integration.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses Appropriation
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 C.R. 1			2012 Request			2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual									
2011 C.R. 1									
Adjustments to Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)									
Transfers									
Increases									
Decreases									
Total Adjustments to Base									
2012 Current Services									
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)									
2012 Request									
2011 to 2012 Total Change									

	2011 C.R. 1			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Changes			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
I. Military Pay and Allowances															
Military Pay and Allowances (AFC-01)	41,450	41,811	2,716,577	(342)	(319)	106,284	364	239	17,557	41,472	41,731	2,840,418	22	(80)	123,841
Military Health Care (AFC-57)			372,280			57,045			2,120			431,445			59,165
Permanent Change of Station (AFC-20)			164,273			8,696			2,921			175,890			11,617
SubTotal	41,450	41,811	3,253,130	(342)	(319)	172,025	364	239	22,598	41,472	41,731	3,447,753	22	(80)	194,623
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits															
Civilian Pay and Benefits (AFC-08)	7,251	6,780	700,646	617	661	74,765	88	45	5,145	7,956	7,486	780,556	705	706	79,910
SubTotal	7,251	6,780	700,646	617	661	74,765	88	45	5,145	7,956	7,486	780,556	705	706	79,910
III. Training and Recruiting															
Training and Education (AFC-56)			103,901			6,412			2,169			112,482			8,381
Recruiting and Training Centers (AFC-34)			102,939			(2,559)			420			100,800			(2,139)
SubTotal			206,840			3,853			2,589			213,282			6,442
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance															
Atlantic Command (AFC-30)			177,469			(3,088)			45			174,426			(3,043)
Pacific Command (AFC-30)			195,946			(2,171)			3,707			197,482			1,536
1st District (AFC-30)			60,093			38			105			60,236			143
5th District (AFC-30)			21,931			(473)			253			21,711			(220)
7th District (AFC-30)			78,324			4,498			180			83,002			4,678
8th District (AFC-30)			49,200			(599)			859			49,460			260
9th District (AFC-30)			31,660			(424)			106			31,342			(318)
11th District (AFC-30)			17,655			(16)			118			17,757			102
13th District (AFC-30)			23,105			(287)			64			22,882			(223)
14th District (AFC-30)			19,288			(288)			47			19,047			(241)
17th District (AFC-30)			30,272			(960)			65			29,377			(893)
Headquarter Directorates (AFC-30)			289,223			(50,640)			14,544			253,127			(36,096)
Headquarter Managed Units (AFC-30)			159,669			(11,359)			297			148,607			(11,062)
Other Activities (AFC40)			885			(28)			10			867			(18)
SubTotal			1,154,720			(65,797)			20,400			1,109,323			(45,397)
V. Centrally Managed Accounts															
Centrally-Managed Operating Expenses (AFC-36)			334,766			(1,111)			17,823			351,478			16,712
SubTotal			334,766			(1,111)			17,823			351,478			16,712
VI. Depot Level Maintenance															
Aeronautical (AFC-41)			365,291			(29,773)			-			335,518			(29,773)
Electronic (AFC-42)			155,812			9,277			4,963			170,052			14,240
Civil/Ocean Engineering & Shore Facilities (AFC-43)			180,825			3,689			3,420			187,934			7,109
Vessel (AFC-45)			2,118,538			(4,662)			16,413			2,233,609			1,1751
SubTotal			913,786			(21,469)			24,796			917,113			3,327
SubTotal Operating Expenses	48,701	48,591	6,563,888	275	342	162,266	452	284	93,351	49,428	49,217	6,819,505	727	626	255,617
Operating Expenses Supplementals															
Transfer from NSF (P.L. 111-117)	247	247	54,000												
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 111-83)	-	872	241,503												
Proposed DoD OCO Transfer												[82,538,278]			
Total	48,948	49,710	6,859,391	275	342	162,266	452	284	93,351	49,428	49,217	6,819,505	727	626	255,617

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2010 ¹ Actual	2011 ² C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	495,913	497,120	558,744	61,624
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,557	9,763	9,950	187
11.5 Other personnel compensation	21,059	19,654	20,030	376
11.7 Military personnel	2,490,622	2,549,383	2,562,490	13,107
11.8 Special service pay	6,443	6,365	6,625	260
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	159,081	166,227	183,940	17,713
12.2 Military personnel benefits	242,820	284,083	280,993	(3,090)
13.0 Benefits-former	9,045	7,783	8,097	314
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 3,434,540	\$ 3,540,378	\$ 3,630,869	\$ 90,491
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	349,635	304,381	284,156	(20,225)
22.0 Transportation of things	62,250	71,177	76,113	4,936
23.1 GSA rent	86,462	89,619	91,019	1,400
23.2 Other rent	31,773	28,909	32,463	3,554
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	162,943	205,792	194,159	(11,633)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4,345	6,802	2,362	(4,440)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	231,833	275,751	161,592	(114,159)
25.2 Other services	951,464	769,835	771,848	2,013
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	9,922	16,323	6,401
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	195,481	179,748	185,656	5,908
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	356,198	363,987	421,158	57,171
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	118,641	247,299	210,720	(36,579)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	49,843	46,543	43,049	(3,494)
26.0 Supplies and materials	736,410	667,333	583,248	(84,085)
31.0 Equipment	92,639	97,973	93,776	(4,197)
32.0 Land and structures	3,725	12,032	19,015	6,983
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	4,282	2,396	1,979	(417)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 3,437,924	\$ 3,379,499	\$ 3,188,636	\$ (190,863)
Total Direct Obligations	\$ 6,872,464	\$ 6,919,877	\$ 6,819,505	\$ (100,372)
Unobligated balance, start of year	-	(60,486)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	60,486	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$ 6,932,950	\$ 6,859,391	\$ 6,819,505	\$ (100,372)

1) The FY 2010 actual obligations include \$241.5 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) appropriated in P.L. 111-83 and \$52.2 million of the \$54.0 million transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services appropriated in P.L. 111-117.

2) The March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) obligations include \$241.5 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), \$54.0 million transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services and \$50.0 million for Haiti emergency relief efforts provided in supplemental P.L. 111-212.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	1	1	1	-
O-9	4	4	4	-
O-8	24	24	24	-
O-7	6	6	6	-
O-6	348	291	290	(1)
O-5	762	754	757	3
O-4	1,247	1,258	1,271	13
O-3	2,231	2,311	2,360	49
O-2	1,429	1,454	1,472	18
O-1	165	164	164	-
CWO	1,556	1,529	1,585	56
Cadet/OC	1,013	852	852	-
E-10	1	1	1	-
E-9	316	290	299	9
E-8	688	643	641	(2)
E-7	3,275	3,285	3,279	(6)
E-6	6,696	6,783	6,801	18
E-5	8,125	8,227	8,266	39
E-4	7,297	7,315	7,275	(40)
E-3	4,147	4,032	3,962	(70)
E-2	1,383	1,536	1,472	(64)
E-1	689	690	690	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	41,403	41,450	41,472	22
Unfilled Positions EOY	788	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	40,615	41,450	41,472	22
FTE ¹	41,757	41,811	41,731	(80)
Headquarters	1,155	1,026	1,052	26
U.S. Field	40,063	40,284	40,280	(4)
Foreign Field	185	140	140	-
Total Permanent Positions	41,403	41,450	41,472	22
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions ²	\$ 98,383	\$ 99,960	\$ 97,876	\$ (2,083)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions ²	\$ 59,576	\$ 60,263	\$ 59,802	\$ (461)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

1) The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

2) The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	14	14	15	1
Total, EX	89	-	-	-
GS-15	169	158	162	4
GS-14	556	508	541	33
GS-13	1,236	1,180	1,320	140
GS-12	1,527	1,517	1,683	166
GS-11	876	835	976	141
GS-10	27	29	31	2
GS-9	515	530	661	131
GS-8	188	192	192	-
GS-7	685	690	734	44
GS-6	234	298	302	4
GS-5	134	143	155	12
GS-4	23	30	30	-
GS-3	1	2	2	-
GS-2	-	5	5	-
Other Graded Positions	1,101	1,120	1,147	27
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	7,375	7,251	7,956	705
Unfilled Positions EOY	441	434	476	42
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	6,934	6,817	7,480	663
FTE	6,790	6,780	7,486	706
Headquarters	1,301	1,361	1,466	105
U.S. Field	6,074	5,890	6,490	600
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	7,375	7,251	7,956	705
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions ¹	\$ 206,700	\$ 217,700	\$ 226,400	\$ 8,700
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions ¹	\$ 101,902	\$ 106,696	\$ 109,531	\$ 2,835
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

1) The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reimbursables - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	Revised Estimate Pos.	Estimate Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	1	-	-	-
O-7	-	1	1	-
O-6	11	9	9	-
O-5	28	25	24	(1)
O-4	42	38	33	(5)
O-3	37	38	27	(11)
O-2	7	8	7	(1)
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO4	22	24	22	(2)
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	3	3	3	-
E-8	7	6	6	-
E-7	39	39	36	(3)
E-6	106	103	94	(9)
E-5	155	153	145	(8)
E-4	75	69	63	(6)
E-3	7	8	8	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	540	524	478	(46)
Unfilled Positions EOY	16	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	524	524	478	(46)
FTE ¹	480	507	500	(7)
Headquarters	19	79	79	-
U.S. Field	510	433	387	(46)
Foreign Field	11	12	12	-
Total Permanent Positions	540	524	478	(46)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions ²	\$ 121,975	\$ 119,969	\$ 119,618	\$ (351)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions ²	\$ 64,970	\$ 65,399	\$ 65,773	\$ 374
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

1) The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

2) The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reimbursables - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	Revised Estimate Pos.	Estimate Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	4	4	4	-
GS-14	17	15	15	-
GS-13	34	35	35	-
GS-12	44	42	42	-
GS-11	31	29	29	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	27	27	27	-
GS-8	15	18	18	-
GS-7	46	48	48	-
GS-6	-	7	7	-
GS-5	29	28	28	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	247	253	253	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	65	4	-	(4)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	182	249	253	4
FTE	182	219	253	34
Headquarters	44	41	41	-
U.S. Field	203	212	212	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	247	253	253	-
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions ¹	\$ 90,904	\$ 95,365	\$ 97,755	\$ 2,390
Average Grade, GS Positions	10	10	10	-

1) The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA I: Military Personnel
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA I: Military Personnel		2010 ¹	2011 ²	2012	2011 - 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	2,490,622	2,549,383	2,562,490	13,107
11.8	Special service pay	6,443	6,365	6,625	260
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	242,820	284,083	280,993	(3,090)
13.0	Benefits-former	8,800	7,269	7,573	304
21.0	Travel	122,318	96,700	102,437	5,737
22.0	Transportation of things	60,339	62,430	67,107	4,677
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	37,120	8,302	2,268	(6,034)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	352,384	359,734	416,905	57,171
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,498	1,087	136	(951)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	4,417	874	109	(765)
26.0	Supplies and materials	42,563	8,418	1,050	(7,368)
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	2,411	477	60	(417)
Total, Military Personnel		\$ 3,375,735	\$ 3,385,122	\$ 3,447,753	\$ 62,631
Full Time Equivalents		41,757	41,811	41,731	(80)

1) FY 2010 actual obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) appropriated in P.L. 111-83 and funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services appropriated in P.L. 111-117.

2) March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services and funding for Haiti emergency relief efforts provided in supplemental P.L. 111-212.

PPA Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation for active duty military personnel. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Requested funding will compensate our military personnel as they serve as the Nation's First Responder across all of the Coast Guard's eleven statutory missions in support of the Coast Guard's six FYHSP Programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
\$ 2,748,685	\$ 2,847,100	\$ 2,857,681	\$ 10,581

Salaries and benefits funds provide for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by active duty military personnel. The FY 2012 request reflects funding for the proposed pay raise (currently predicted at 1.6 percent for military only), medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. Personnel increases include personnel to enhance Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response and personnel to operate new systems and assets, including the National Security Cutter, Fast Response Cutter, HC-144A, Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), and the Interagency Operation Centers. Additionally, the request includes funding for personnel for two polar icebreakers. Personnel reductions are accounted for through the annualization of FTE reduced in FY 2011, as well as the decommissioning of the three PC-179 patrol coastal cutters and one High Endurance Cutter.

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
\$ 122,318	\$ 96,700	\$ 102,437	\$ 5,737

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard military service members, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding also supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2012 request reflects funding for PCS travel costs, such as PCS travel costs associated with the commissioning of new assets and the decommissioning of three PC-179 patrol coastal cutters and one High Endurance Cutter.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
\$ 60,339	\$ 62,430	\$ 67,107	\$ 4,677

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2012 request includes funding for PCS travel costs, such as PCS costs for the crews associated with new assets, personnel for the enhancement of Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response and personnel assigned to the NSC Crew Rotational Concept (CRC).

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Change
\$	37,120	\$	8,302	\$	2,268	\$	(6,034)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The request reflects professional services reductions.

Medical care

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Change
\$	352,384	\$	359,734	\$	416,905	\$	57,171

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, funding supports medical care costs for military service members. The request includes actuary-forecasted cost increases associated with the existing workforce and new billets added through FY 2012 adjustment to base.

Operation and maintenance of equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Change
\$	5,498	\$	1,087	\$	136	\$	(951)

The request reflects annualization of management and technology efficiencies.

Subsistence and support of persons

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Change
\$	4,417	\$	874	\$	109	\$	(765)

The request reflects the estimated annualization associated with the decommissioning of assets and the annualization of prior year management and technology efficiencies.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Change
\$	42,563	\$	8,418	\$	1,050	\$	(7,368)

The request reflects the estimated annualization associated with the decommissioning of assets and the annualization of prior year management and technology efficiencies.

Insurance claims and indemnity

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Change
\$	2,411	\$	477	\$	60	\$	(417)

The request is associated with an anticipated reduction in claims.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA II: Civilian Personnel
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA II: Civilian Personnel		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	495,913	497,120	558,744	61,624
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	9,557	9,763	9,950	187
11.5	Other personnel compensation	21,059	19,654	20,030	376
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	159,081	166,227	183,940	17,713
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	245	514	524	10
21.0	Travel	7,672	3,957	3,957	-
22.0	Transportation of things	1,911	3,411	3,411	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Civilian Personnel		\$ 695,438	\$ 700,646	\$ 780,556	\$ 79,910
Full Time Equivalents		6,790	6,780	7,486	706

PPA Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial positions, and "Non-Ceiling" (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aids, summer interns and Federal junior fellows) and civilian employees not otherwise covered by other PPAs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 685,855	\$ 693,278	\$ 773,188	\$ 79,910

Salaries and benefits funds provide for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2012 request includes funding for civilian personnel increases associated with the FY 2011 base technical adjustment, enhancement of Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response, interdepartmental transfer, and personnel to operate new systems and assets including the NSC, FRC, and the HC-144A. This request also includes medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 7,672	\$ 3,957	\$ 3,957	-

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard civilian employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request has no change.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 1,911	\$ 3,411	\$ 3,411	-

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of civilian personnel's household goods in conjunction with the acceptance of a new position. The FY 2012 request has no change.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA III: Training and Recruiting
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA III: Training and Recruiting		2010¹ Actual	2011² C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	45,367	41,527	45,591	4,064
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	3,028	2,772	2,761	(11)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	13,742	13,213	12,598	(615)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	318	654	496	(158)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	18,037	18,178	13,417	(4,761)
25.2	Other services	62,249	56,027	55,109	(918)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	5,594	5,162	(432)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	6,077	5,666	9,966	4,300
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	773	5,621	8,823	3,202
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	2,510	2,653	2,653	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	59,264	57,801	52,954	(4,847)
31.0	Equipment	3,114	2,950	3,374	424
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	247	378	378	-
Total, Training and Recruiting		\$ 214,726	\$ 213,034	\$ 213,282	\$ 248
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

1) FY 2010 actual obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) appropriated in P.L. 111-83 and funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services appropriated in P.L. 111-117.

2) March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services.

PPA Mission Statement

Requests funding for the Coast Guard's professional training and education programs, and operation and maintenance of the six Coast Guard Training Centers and the Coast Guard Academy. Provides funding for tuition, travel and per diem for formal training and education performed as Temporary Assigned Duty (TAD) for military and civilian personnel. "Formal training and education" is defined as structured, curriculum-based instruction and applied exercises for the attainment and retention of skills and knowledge required to accomplish specific job tasks. Requested funding will ensure a level of capabilities and competencies commensurate with the response posture the Coast Guard has displayed in recent years, such as operational responses to the 9/11 terrorist attack, Overseas Contingency Operations, Hurricane Katrina, the earthquake in Haiti, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and other events requiring a rapid response capability.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 45,367	\$ 41,527	\$ 45,591	\$ 4,064

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The travel request for FY 2012 includes funding derived from additional operational training requirements resulting from additional personnel for HC-144A operations, the Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft, the enhancement of Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response, and the FRC follow-on support.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 3,028	\$ 2,772	\$ 2,761	(11)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request has no significant change.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 13,742	\$ 13,213	\$ 12,598	(615)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects program support reductions.

Printing and reproduction

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 318	\$ 654	\$ 496	(158)

Includes printing and reproduction costs. The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 18,037	\$	18,178	\$	13,417	\$	(4,761)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (e.g., private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2012 request reflects the net result of decreases in contractor support due to the annualization of prior year management and technology efficiencies and a Service-wide reduction in administrative and advisory assistance services/support.

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 62,249	\$	56,027	\$	55,109	\$	(918)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2012 request has not changed. The decrease is an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ -	\$	5,594	\$	5,162	\$	(432)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2012 request reflects annualization of prior year management and technology efficiencies.

Operation & maintenance of facilities

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 6,077	\$	5,666	\$	9,966	\$	4,300

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects annualization of the HC-144A flight simulator operation/maintenance follow-on and training school requirements associated the enhancement of Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response.

Operation and maintenance of equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 773	\$	5,621	\$	8,823	\$	3,202

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2012 request reflects technical transfers and the annualization of prior year funding.

Subsistence and support of persons

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 2,510	\$	2,653	\$	2,653	\$	-

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 59,264	\$	57,801	\$	52,954	\$	(4,847)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects the estimated annualization of prior year management and technology efficiencies. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 3,114	\$	2,950	\$	3,374	\$	424

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. For example, this object class enables the Coast Guard to purchase furniture for the cadets at the Coast Guard Academy. The FY 2012 request is the annualization of the HC-144A flight simulator operation and maintenance follow-on.

Insurance claims and indemnity

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 247	\$	378	\$	378	\$	-

The FY 2012 request has no change.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA IV: Operation and Maintenance
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA IV: Operation and Maintenance		2010¹ Actual	2011² C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	144,101	141,115	115,066	(26,049)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	2,706	2,965	259
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	26,275	23,299	26,771	3,472
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	86,331	31,107	17,668	(13,439)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,252	4,149	340	(3,809)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	90,625	118,210	55,281	(62,929)
25.2	Other services	389,868	374,894	362,774	(12,120)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	317	5,609	5,292
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	31,467	37,087	33,752	(3,335)
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	3,814	4,253	4,253	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,256	28,850	56,241	27,391
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	42,916	43,016	40,287	(2,729)
26.0	Supplies and materials	401,629	410,099	371,342	(38,757)
31.0	Equipment	24,023	24,832	15,433	(9,399)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	1,624	1,541	1,541	-
Total, Operation and Maintenance		\$ 1,251,181	\$ 1,245,475	\$ 1,109,323	\$ (136,152)
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

1) FY 2010 actual obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) appropriated in P.L. 111-83 and funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services appropriated in P.L. 111-117.

2) March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services.

PPA Mission Statement

Requests funding to units, facilities and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard's Atlantic Area and Pacific Area Commanders, operational units as well as headquarters units. These include High Endurance Cutters (WHECs), Medium Endurance Cutters (WMECs), Communications Stations, Sector Commands, Stations, Marine Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs), various support units, and Area offices as applicable. Request includes funding to sustain normal operating costs that include energy, parts, and supplies for routine maintenance of operational assets and shore facilities and administrative supplies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 144,101	\$ 141,115	\$ 115,066	\$ (26,049)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request reflects a Service-wide non-operational travel reduction and the Administrative Savings Initiative. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,965	\$ 259

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects the net change in transportation costs associated with FRC follow-on and the decommissioning of one High Endurance Cutter.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 26,275	\$ 23,299	\$ 26,771	\$ 3,472

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The FY 2012 request reflects enhancements to the Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response Programs.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 86,331	\$ 31,107	\$ 17,668	\$ (13,439)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects annualization of prior year management and technology efficiencies.

Printing and reproduction

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 2,252	\$ 4,149	\$ 340	\$ (3,809)

The FY 2012 request primarily reflects Service-wide reduction in overhead and program support and the Administrative Savings Initiative.

Advisory and assistance services

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 90,625	\$ 118,210	\$ 55,281	\$ (62,929)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2012 request reflects the estimated net change from professional services reductions, the Administrative Savings Initiative and reduction in program support. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Other services

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 389,868	\$ 374,894	\$ 362,774	\$ (12,120)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2012 request reflects termination of one time FY 2011 costs. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ 317	\$ 5,609	\$ 5,292

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2012 request reflects inter-government services funding for an increase in security clearance requirements.

Operation & maintenance of facilities

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 31,467	\$	37,087	\$	33,752	\$	(3,335)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2012 request reflects annualization associated with the prior year decommissioning of assets and technical transfers. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Medical care

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 3,814	\$	4,253	\$	4,253	\$	-

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Operation and maintenance of equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 6,256	\$	28,850	\$	56,241	\$	27,391

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2012 request reflects follow-on costs for R21, the DASS, the annualization of funding for prior year initiatives and funds associated with the interdepartmental transfer.

Subsistence and support of persons

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 42,916	\$	43,016	\$	40,287	\$	(2,729)

The FY 2012 request has not changed. The decrease is an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 401,629	\$	410,099	\$	371,342	\$	(38,757)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative and technical transfers. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 24,023	\$	24,832	\$	15,433	\$	(9,399)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2012 request reflects program support reductions and technical transfers. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Insurance claims and indemnity

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 1,624	\$	1,541	\$	1,541	\$	-

The FY 2012 request has no change.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA V: Central Accounts
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA V: Central Accounts		2010¹ Actual	2011² C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	5,872	998	(317)	(1,315)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	86,462	89,619	91,019	1,400
23.2	Other rent	2,090	1,609	1,609	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	60,402	138,803	140,834	2,031
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,275	1,503	1,325	(178)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	6,193	13,263	(3,699)	(16,962)
25.2	Other services	102,508	58,864	77,235	18,371
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	4,011	4,513	502
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	666	501	2,547	2,046
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	18,121	5,880	3,133	(2,747)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	20,973	21,660	7,000	(14,660)
31.0	Equipment	31,007	25,622	26,279	657
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Central Accounts		\$ 335,569	\$ 362,333	\$ 351,478	\$ (10,855)
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

1) FY 2010 actual obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) appropriated in P.L. 111-83.

2) March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and FY 2010 unobligated funds.

PPA Mission Statement

This request provides funding for accounts centrally managed at Coast Guard Headquarters such as: Federal Telephone System (FTS) accounts, Standard Workstation recapitalization, ammunition replenishment, recapitalization of buoys, GSA Rent, postal expenses and Mass Transit benefits. Request ensures critical support elements are provided to the workforce, allowing them to execute their roles in supporting Coast Guard operations. Lease of adequate office space, effective communications (computers, phones, etc) and operational gear (ammunition) are all part of those critical support requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 5,872	\$ 998	\$ (317)	\$ (1,315)

The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative.

GSA rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 86,462	\$ 89,619	\$ 91,019	\$ 1,400

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects changes in GSA rental costs and additional space requirements.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 2,090	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,609	-

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. The FY 2012 request has no change.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 60,402	\$ 138,803	\$ 140,834	\$ 2,031

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. The FY 2012 request reflects the Coast Guard Network Security initiative.

Printing and reproduction

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 1,275	\$	1,503	\$	1,325	\$	(178)

The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 6,193	\$	13,263	\$	(3,699)	\$	(16,962)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (e.g., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative, professional services reductions, and the obligation of FY 2010 unobligated funding in FY 2011 for the Operations System Center in Martinsburg, WV.

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 102,508	\$	58,864	\$	77,235	\$	18,371

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2012 request reflects government services increases for communications, postal services, and the Data Center Migration initiative.

Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ -	\$	4,011	\$	4,513	\$	502

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The FY 2012 request reflects government services increases for communications.

Operation & maintenance of facilities

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 666	\$	501	\$	2,547	\$	2,046

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2012 reflects annualization of prior year funding.

Operation and maintenance of equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 18,121	\$	5,880	\$	3,133	\$	(2,747)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2012 request reflects Standard Work Station helpdesk consolidation.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 20,973	\$	21,660	\$	7,000	\$	(14,660)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 31,007	\$	25,622	\$	26,279	\$	657

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. For example, this object class enables the Coast Guard to purchase furniture for cadets at the Coast Guard Academy and survival suits for rescue swimmers deployed to the frigid waters of Alaska. The FY 2012 request primarily is associated with enhancement of Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		2010 ¹ Actual	2011 ² C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	24,305	20,084	17,422	(2,662)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	2,630	2,630	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	380	1,229	1,322	93
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	2,468	22,669	23,059	390
24.0	Printing and reproduction	500	496	201	(295)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	116,978	126,100	96,593	(29,507)
25.2	Other services	359,719	271,748	274,462	2,714
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	1,039	1,039
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	157,271	136,494	139,391	2,897
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	87,993	205,861	142,387	(63,474)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	211,981	169,355	150,902	(18,453)
31.0	Equipment	34,495	44,569	48,690	4,121
32.0	Land and structures	3,725	12,032	19,015	6,983
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Depot Level Maintenance		\$ 999,815	\$ 1,013,267	\$ 917,113	\$ (96,154)
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

1) FY 2010 actual obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) appropriated in P.L. 111-83 and funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services appropriated in P.L. 111-117.

2) March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) obligations include funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), funding transferred from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Icebreaking Services and funding for Haiti emergency relief efforts provided in supplemental P.L. 111-212.

PPA Mission Statement

Request provides service-wide funding to support the major maintenance and repair of Coast Guard aircraft not appropriated in the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I) appropriation. This includes materials, services and supplies necessary for depot-level repair of buildings, structures, ground, towers, runways, aids to navigation, aircraft, and aircraft equipment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 24,305	\$ 20,084	\$ 17,422	\$ (2,662)

The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ 2,630	\$ 2,630	\$ -

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request has no change.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 380	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,322	\$ 93

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects follow-on costs for FRC support.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 2,468	\$ 22,669	\$ 23,059	\$ 390

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters and aircraft, utility costs, postal costs and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements. The FY 2012 request supports new costs for CGC POLAR STAR icebreaker reactivation.

Printing and reproduction

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 500	\$ 496	\$ 201	\$ (295)

The FY 2012 request reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 116,978	\$	126,100	\$	96,593	\$	(29,507)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. FY 2012 request primarily reflects professional services reductions and the Administrative Savings Initiative. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 359,719	\$	271,748	\$	274,462	\$	2,714

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2012 request reflects increases for surface and air asset follow-on.

Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,039	\$	1,039

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The FY 2012 request reflects increases for FRC follow-on costs.

Operation & maintenance of facilities

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 157,271	\$	136,494	\$	139,391	\$	2,897

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2012 request primary reflects increases for shore, NAIS, and surface and air asset follow-on funding and the Marine Safety and Marine Environmental Response enhancement.

Operation and maintenance of equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 87,993	\$	205,861	\$	142,387	\$	(63,474)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects decommissioning of three PC-179 Patrol Coastal Cutters and one High Endurance Cutter, prior year management and technology efficiencies and the obligation of Haiti disaster response emergency supplemental funding in FY 2011. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 211,981	\$	169,355	\$	150,902	\$	(18,453)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats and aircraft, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2012 request primarily reflects the Administrative Savings Initiative and termination of one-time funding. The decrease is partly an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2011, but not FY 2012.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 34,495	\$	44,569	\$	48,690	\$	4,121

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. For example, this object class enables the Coast Guard to purchase furniture for the cadets at the Coast Guard Academy and survival suits for the rescue swimmers deployed to the frigid waters of Alaska. The FY 2012 request reflects the support for Signal Intelligence capability on the NSC and the POLAR STAR icebreaker reactivation.

Land and structures

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 3,725	\$	12,032	\$	19,015	\$	6,983

The FY 2012 request reflects funding associated with Critical Depot Level Maintenance annualization of prior year funding, and surface and air asset follow-on.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security U. S. Coast Guard Operating Expenses

Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Operations and Support -- includes both military and civilian FTE ¹

	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012
Base: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	47,884	48,591	48,591
Adjustments-to-Base : Transfers			
Transfer #1: Interdepartmental Transfer Description: Interdepartmental Transfer	-	-	113
Sub-Total Transfers	-	-	113
Adjustments-to-Base : Increases			
Increase #1: Technical Adjustment Description: Technical Adjustment	-	-	307
Increase #2: Annualization of part year funding Description: Annualization of prior year FTE	621	-	194
Increase #3: Response Boat Medium follow-on Description: Maintenance personnel to support RB-M	3	-	1
Increase #4: Rescue 21 follow-on Description: Operation of Rescue 21	11	-	-
Increase #5: Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) follow-on Description: NAIS operations follow-on	1	-	3
Increase #6: Surface and Air Asset follow-on Description: Crewing, staffing and support of new assets	183	-	219
Increase #7: Sector Corpus Christi Facility follow-on Description: Sector Air Station Corpus follow-on	13	-	-
Increase #8: Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) Follow-On Description: Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) Personnel	-	-	7
Increase #9: Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On Description: Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Personnel	-	-	6
Increase #10: Reserve Force Contract Conversion Description: Reserve Force Contract Conversion	-	-	13
Increase #11: Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative Technical Adjustme Description: Technical adjustment to FY 2011 Balanced Workforce Initiative	-	-	15
Sub-Total Increases	832	-	765

Adjustments-to-Base : Decreases

Decrease #1: Prior Year Management Annualizations	(22)	-	(314)
Description: Annualization of management savings and management efficiencies			
Decrease #2: HU-25 Aircraft	(39)	-	-
Description: Retire HU-25 aircraft			
Decrease #3: HC-130H Aircraft	(14)	-	-
Description: Retire HC-130H aircraft			
Decrease #4: LORAN-C Termination	(169)	-	-
Description: LORAN-C signal and facility termination			
Decrease #5: PC-179 Patrol Boats	-	-	(108)
Description: Decommission three PC-179 patrol boats			
Decrease #6: Decommission High Endurance Cutter (HEC)	-	-	(92)
Description: Decommission one High Endurance Cutters (HEC)			
Decrease #7: Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On	-	-	(26)
Description: Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On			
Decrease #8: Balanced Workforce Strategy Initiative	-	-	4
Description: Workforce growth through insourcing			
<hr/>			
Sub-Total Decreases	(244)	-	(536)

Program Changes

Change #1: Financial Management Oversight Description: Financial management oversight	44	-	-
Change #2: Marine Safety Enhancement Description: Enhancing Marine Safety	37	-	53
Change #3: Armed Helicopters Enhancement Description: Armed helicopters enhancement	6	-	-
Change #4: Biometrics at Sea Description: Biometrics at sea program	2	-	-
Change #5: Seahawk Charleston Interagency Operations Center Sustainment Description: Seahawk Charleston IOC sustainment	1	-	-
Change #6: Counternarcotics Enforcement Description: Counternarcotics enforcement enhancement	25	-	-
Change #7: Watchstanders Description: Watchstanders augmentation	4	-	-
Change #8: Enhancing Marine Environmental Response Description: Enhancing Marine Environmental Response	-	-	44
Change #9: Child Care Initiative Description: Child Care Initiative	-	-	6
Change #10: Polar Icebreaking Program Description: USCGC HEALY and USCGC POLAR STAR personnel	-	-	180
Change #11: Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS) Description: DASS program management	-	-	1
Sub-Total Program Changes	119	-	284
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	48,591	48,591	49,217
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	707	-	626

1) The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	Actual AMOUNT	C.R. Anticipated AMOUNT	Anticipated AMOUNT	
Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 553	\$ 553	\$ 2,099	\$ 1,546
Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,782	\$ 262
Internal Control Audit	\$ 206	\$ 206	\$ 198	\$ (8)
TIER	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ 61	\$ 9
Bankcard Program	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 1
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,235	\$ 51
(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 377	\$ 41
Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 131	\$ 131	\$ 122	\$ (9)
DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 39	\$ 14
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 5,555	\$ 5,555	\$ 6,601	\$ 1,046
Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 13,027	\$ 13,027	\$ 14,653	\$ 1,626
Interagency Council Funding	\$ 176	\$ 176	\$ 181	\$ 5
Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 41	\$ 41	\$ 53	\$ 12
e-Training	\$ 365	\$ 365	\$ 372	\$ 7
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 162	\$ 162	\$ 198	\$ 36
Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
e-Rulemaking	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 89	\$ (66)
e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
e-Grants.gov	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 7	\$ 3
e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 1
e-govBenefits	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 43	\$ 34
Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 34	\$ 34	\$ 28	\$ (6)
Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ (3)
IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
IAE Loans and Grants	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,790
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ (2)
e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 516	\$ 516	\$ 50	\$ (466)
e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,796	\$ 1,796	\$ 417	\$ (1,379)
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,050	\$ (149)
Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Strategic Sourcing	\$ 276	\$ 276	\$ 394	\$ 118
CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,038	\$ -	\$ (1,038)
Competitive Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,094
Grants Management Line of Business	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 0
NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 333	\$ 333
Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 64	\$ 64	\$ 69	\$ 5
Data Center Consolidation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Total Working Capital Fund	\$ 31,485	\$ 31,485	\$ 44,394	\$ 12,909

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement. Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance. Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

U. S. Coast Guard requests (\$484,000) and 4 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On ¹		FY 2012 Increase		FY 2010 – FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Legal Instruments Examiner	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65
General Inspector/Compliance Managers	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Tech Writer/Multimedia Specialists	-	-	5	5	--	--	-	-	--	--	5	5
Senior Engineering Tech	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Supply Technician	-	-	1	1	--	--	-	-	--	--	1	1
Construction/Damage Control Inspector	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Security Specialists	-	-	15	15	--	--	-	-	--	--	15	15
Telecommunication/IT Specialists	-	-	12	12	-	-	13	13	-	-	25	25
Spectrum Management Analyst	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Inventory Management Specialist	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Human Resources	-	-	14	14	--	--	-	-	--	--	14	14
Flight Data Program Manager	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Equipment Specialist	-	-	17	17	--	--	-	-	--	--	17	17
Contract Specialist	-	-	3	3	--	--	-	-	--	--	3	3
Data Librarian	-	-	2	2	--	--	-	-	--	--	2	2
Budget/Program/Management Analyst	-	-	17	17	--	--	2	2	--	--	19	19
Field Terminal Operator	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
Electronics Technicians	-	-	26	26	--	--	-	-	--	--	26	26
Systems Analyst	-	-	12	12	--	--	-	-	--	--	12	12
Software Engineer/Developer	-	-	4	4	--	--	-	-	--	--	4	4
Electronic Technician	-	-	3	3	--	--	-	-	--	--	3	3
Systems Support Administration	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Civil Engineering Logistics Trainer	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Intelligence	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-4	-	4	9	9
Accountant	-	-	15	15	--	--	-	-	--	--	15	15
Total	-	-	300	300	-	-	15	15	4	4	319	319

¹The 15 Pos/FTE associated with the FY 2011 Follow-On is 15 additional contractor positions converted in FY 2011 and annotated in the MWRI Technical Adjustment.

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In FY 2012, the Coast Guard proposes converting a professional services contract costing approximately \$1 million to governmental service using four full-time civilian positions costing approximately \$516 thousand. This conversion will achieve a total saving of approximately \$484 thousand in operating expenses. Implementation of this contract conversion will have a minimal overlap period (1-2 weeks), and all contractor functions will be transferred to the new federal employees.

Annualization and Follow-On of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

The Coast Guard's FY 2011 Multi-Sector Workforce Rebalancing Initiative (MWRI), formally known as the DHS Balance Workforce Strategy in the FY 2011 President's Request, originally estimated 300 full-time positions (185 civilian and 115 military) for conversion to government performance. This initiative yielded \$14.5 million in savings in the FY 2011 President's Request. Extensive analysis was completed identifying contracts ideally suited for conversion to government performance based on a potential to achieve greater workforce balance and cost efficiencies. The resulting review recommended adjusting the original insourcing estimates by increasing the number of civilian conversions from 185 to 286 and decreasing the military conversions from 115 to 29 for a total of 315 positions. This review ensured the Coast Guard has the proper mix of federal and contractor workforce, and achieved the targeted savings outlined in the FY 2011 President's Request. The FY 2012 MWRI technical adjustment accounts for the military to civilian conversions, the additional 15 positions insourced, and technical base adjustments to reallocate funding for professional service contracts to the appropriate PPA.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Environmental Compliance and Restoration



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Environmental Compliance and Restoration:

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) appropriation provides funding for environmental cleanup, sustainment and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and engineering remedies on Coast Guard assets for the purpose of complying with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage. The EC&R funding request supports all of the Coast Guard's 11 statutorily mandated missions.

EC&R funding ensures the Coast Guard maintains its responsibilities in environmental stewardship. Failure to meet restoration or compliance responsibilities could subject the U.S. Government to fines, penalties, or shutdown of operational assets by environmental regulators.

B. Budget Activities:

EC&R activities include site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities slated for property divestiture or transfer.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$16.7 million in FY 2012 to provide for environmental remediation and restoration of Coast Guard facilities, including Base Support Unit Kodiak, USCGC ACUSHNET, and Aviation Logistics Center Elizabeth City, NC and for the remediation of several Long Range Aids to Navigation (LORAN) stations decommissioned in FY 2010 and High Endurance cutters to be decommissioned in FY 2011, the annualization of the FY 2011 military pay raise, FY 2012 military pay raise, and FY 2012 non-pay inflation. This request also includes a total decrease of \$142,000 for a program support reduction.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2011					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Environmental Compliance and Restoration	22	\$ 16,759	24	\$ 13,198	24	\$ 16,699	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,500	-	\$ -
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	22	\$ 16,759	24	\$ 13,198	24	\$ 16,699	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,500	-	\$ -
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	22	\$ 16,759	24	\$ 13,198	24	\$ 16,699	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,500	-	\$ -

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	25	22	\$16,759
2011 C.R.	25	24	13,198
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	1
2012 Current Services	25	24	13,199
2012 Program Change	...	...	3,500
2012 Request	25	24	16,699

The Coast Guard requests \$16.7 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-225) created the Coast Guard EC&R Program and Appropriation. The purpose of the EC&R Appropriation is to carry out a program of environmental compliance and restoration at all current and former Coast Guard facilities. It involves the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances and pollutants; and engineering fixes (i.e., physical changes) to Coast Guard buildings, structures and assets in order to comply with environmental laws and keep environmental liabilities from developing.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Continued environmental cleanup and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, as well as engineering fixes on Coast Guard assets to comply with environmental laws and regulations. Initiated LORAN remediation process.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based on an annualized CR funding estimate) include:

- Perform comprehensive environmental investigations and clean-up actions at sites with existing written agreements, at former and current LORAN sites and at sites with leaking underground fuel storage tanks (USTs).
- Continue support for disposal of Coast Guard vessels, including USCGC ACUSHNET, the 123-ft ISLAND Class cutters, and High Endurance Cutters.

- Continue to partner through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) to remove hazardous materials from Great Lakes light houses, including contaminated soils, lead based paints, asbestos, PCBs and petroleum products. Funding being provided for the first phase of Cleveland West Pierhead Light lead and asbestos abatement project and asbestos removal project for Green Bay Light, WI.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue environmental cleanup and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, as well as engineering fixes on Coast Guard assets.
- Environmental investigations and remediation of current and former Lighthouses and several LORAN-C stations decommissioned in FY 2010. Continue clean-up of leaking USTs and fuel systems including Air Stations Miami and Clearwater. Continuation of ongoing remediation projects at Air Station Kodiak, AK; Support Center Elizabeth City, NC; the Coast Guard Yard, MD; and Coast Guard training centers Petaluma, CA and Yorktown, VA.
- Continue support for disposal of Coast Guard vessels, including High Endurance Cutters.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase: Environmental Remediation

Program Decrease/Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$3,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	25	22	16,759	25	24	13,198	25	24	13,199
Program Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Total Request	25	22	16,759	25	24	13,198	25	24	16,699

Description of Item

The \$3.5 million requested increase provides funding for the Coast Guard to begin environmental remediation and restoration work necessary to permanently decommission, dispose or transfer legacy cutters and LORAN transmitter sites dispersed throughout the United States. Remediation of cutters includes removing hazardous substances, including petroleum products, lead based paint, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and asbestos. Funding requested for disposal of vessels decommissioned in FY 2011 assumes minimal required EC&R work associated with disposal via foreign military sales or scrapping in accordance with proposed FY 2012 General Provisions. Remediation or restoration of LORAN sites includes removing hazardous or toxic substances (e.g., unconsumed petroleum products, lead based paint, asbestos), removing hazardous equipment, and performing site remediation. Detailed environmental surveys, funded from the EC&R appropriation are required to develop cost estimates for this work. In addition to funding provided/requested via the EC&R appropriation, the Coast Guard plans to leverage proceeds from the sale of LORAN-C properties, consistent with proposed FY 2012 General Provisions to complete required LORAN-C remediation.

Justification

Environmental restoration or remediation is necessary to protect human health and the environment. The Coast Guard is statutorily responsible to remediate or restore legacy cutters and LORAN sites in support of disposition following decommissioning. All LORAN sites are uninhabited, and many are in remote locations, making them highly susceptible to trespassing and vandalism, increasing the risk to humans and the environment through exposure to hazardous substances and materials until conveyed through transfer or sale. Despite being inactive, the Coast Guard is still responsible for minimally maintaining these assets and sites in a caretaker status. It is critical to complete timely environmental remediation so the Coast Guard

can remove assets and sites from its inventory, thereby eliminating the latent environmental liability and caretaker costs.

Performance Impact

Funding in FY 2012 is critical to initiate environmental restoration necessary to dispose of these cutters and LORAN sites. Until restoration work is completed, the Coast Guard will retain the environmental and resource liability represented by maintaining these assets in its inventory.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, \$16,699,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	25	22	16,759
FY 2011 C.R.¹	25	24	13,198
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
FY 2012 Pay Raise	-	-	1
Non-Pay Inflation	-	-	142
Total Increases	-	-	143
Decreases			
Program Support Reduction			(142)
Total Decreases	-	-	(142)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1
FY 2012 Current Services	25	24	13,199
Program Changes			
Environmental Remediation			3,500
Total Program Changes	-	-	3,500
FY 2012 Request	25	24	16,699
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	3,501

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance & Restoration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	2,111	2,277	2,277	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	33	35	35	-
11.7 Military personnel	127	108	109	1
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	576	604	604	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	15	15	15	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 2,862	\$ 3,039	\$ 3,040	\$ 1
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	68	66	67	1
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	350	339	343	4
25.2 Other services	13,359	12,937	13,131	194
25.3 Purchases of goods & sves. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	102	99	100	1
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	18	17	18	1
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 13,897	\$ 13,458	\$ 13,659	\$ 201
Total, Direct Obligations	\$ 16,759	\$ 16,497	\$ 16,699	\$ 202
Unobligated balance, start of year	(6,772)	(3,299)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,299	-	-	-
Recoveries	(87)	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$ 13,199	\$ 13,198	\$ 16,699	-

Note: Unobligated balances include other funding sources.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	-	-	-	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	-	-	-	-
O-5	-	-	-	-
O-4	1	1	1	-
O-3	-	-	-	-
O-2	-	-	-	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO4	-	-	-	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	-	-	-	-
E-8	-	-	-	-
E-7	-	-	-	-
E-6	-	-	-	-
E-5	-	-	-	-
E-4	-	-	-	-
E-3	-	-	-	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	1	1	1	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1	1	1	-
FTE*	1	1	1	-
Headquarters	1	1	1	-
U.S. Field	-	-	-	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	1	1	1	-
Position Data:				
Average Salary, Officer Positions**	\$ 120,770	\$ 124,529	\$ 121,813	\$ (2,716)
Average Grade, Officer Position	4	4	4	-

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

**The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	2	2	2	-
GS-13	7	7	7	-
GS-12	14	14	14	-
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	-	-	-	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	-	-	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	24	24	24	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	2	2	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	22	22	22	-
FTE	21	23	23	-
Headquarters	4	4	4	-
U.S. Field	20	20	20	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	24	24	24	-
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 121,496	\$ 125,817	\$ 129,217	\$ 3,400
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance (for FY 2010 only), premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance & Restoration
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Environmental Compliance & Restoration		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	2,111	2,277	2,277	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	33	35	35	-
11.7	Military personnel	127	108	109	1
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	576	604	604	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	15	15	15	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	68	66	67	1
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	350	339	343	4
25.2	Other services	13,359	12,937	13,131	194
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	102	99	100	1
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	18	17	18	1
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration		\$ 16,759	\$ 16,497	\$ 16,699	\$ 202
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,772)	(3,299)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		3,299	-	-	
Recoveries		(87)	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 13,199	\$ 13,198	\$ 16,699	

PPA Mission Statement

Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) will provide for (1) environmental cleanup and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and (2) engineering fixes on Coast Guard assets to comply with environmental laws and keep environmental damage from developing. Failure to meet restoration or compliance responsibilities could subject the Coast Guard to fines, penalties, or shutdown of operational assets by environmental regulators. In addition, Coast Guard EC&R funding supports site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities slated for property divestiture or transfer actions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 2,862	\$ 3,039	\$ 3,040	\$ 1

The FY 2012 request includes the proposed pay raise (1.6 percent for military and 0 percent for civilians), medical benefits, other mandatory personnel entitlements.

Travel

FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 68	\$ 66	\$ 67	\$ 1

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated project travel needs.

Advisory and assistance services

FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 350	\$ 339	\$ 343	\$ 4

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for environmental remediation expenses.

Other services

FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 13,359	\$ 12,937	\$ 13,131	\$ 194

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need associated with remediation and restoration of LORAN stations and asset decommissionings in FY 2011.

Operation & maintenance of facilities

2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 102	\$ 99	\$ 100	\$ 1

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental service (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for maintenance of facilities.

Supplies and Materials

FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		2011 - 2012	
Actual		C.R.		Request		Change	
\$	18	\$	17	\$	18	\$	1

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Reserve Training



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.....	N/A

U. S. Coast Guard **Reserve Training**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Reserve Training:

As the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security and environmental stewardship, the Coast Guard protects vital economic and security interests of the United States from internal and external maritime risks and threats. Our reserve forces provide critical support to all of the Coast Guard's 11 statutorily mandated missions. Moreover, the Coast Guard Reserve may be called upon to provide units and personnel to augment active Coast Guard forces during times of crisis, domestically or worldwide.

B. Budget Activities:

The Reserve Training appropriation directly supports training, operation and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program. Coast Guard Reserve Forces provide qualified and trained personnel for active duty in the event of conflict, national emergency, or natural and man-made disasters. The reservists maintain their readiness through mobilization exercises and duty alongside regular Coast Guard members during routine and emergency operations. Reservists will continue to serve as a cost-effective surge force to enhance the Nation's resilience to disasters.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests 536 positions, 536 FTE, and \$136.8 million in FY 2012. This request provides necessary resources for the training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program, including training, equipping, and ensuring the readiness of the Coast Guard's 8,100 member Reserve workforce. The total adjustments-to-base is \$3.1 million for the military pay raises in FYs 2011 and 2012, and non-pay inflation. This request also includes a total decrease of \$407,000 for program support reductions.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Pay, Benefits and Allowances	481	\$ 93,440	536	\$ 104,548	536	\$ 107,694	-	\$ 3,146	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,146
II. Operations, Maintenance and Administration	-	\$ 34,261	-	\$ 29,084	-	\$ 29,084	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Less Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	481	\$ 127,701	536	\$ 133,632	536	\$ 136,778	-	\$ 3,146	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,146
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	481	\$ 127,701	536	\$ 133,632	536	\$ 136,778	-	\$ 3,146	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,146

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA I: PAY, BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	530	481	93,440
2011 C.R.	536	536	104,548
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	3,146
Current Services	536	536	107,694
Program Change	...	...	...
2012 Request	536	536	107,694

The Coast Guard requests \$107.7 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This request for Pay, Benefits and Allowances funds salaries, benefits, and other compensation for both military and civilian Full Time Support (FTS) staffs supporting members of the Coast Guard's Selected Reserve, as well as for reservists who participate in training activities. The Coast Guard Reserve is the Coast Guard's surge-capacity military workforce and provides a cost-effective and versatile surge capacity to respond to major contingencies, such as natural and man-made disasters, maritime homeland security, national security, and other events.

The Coast Guard Reserve is a cornerstone of service readiness and pivotal to the success of daily mission execution and contingency response. The Coast Guard Reserve was an invaluable contributor to Operation Deepwater Horizon with approximately 31 percent of the Selected Reserve having been mobilized since the response began in April 2010. Selected Reservists also played an integral role in response to the devastating earthquake in Haiti. At the same time, the Coast Guard Reserve continues to support the Department of Defense's (DoD) Overseas Contingency Operations in Iraq. Our reservists provide an outstanding return on investment by augmenting the active duty with needed competencies and capacity through Inactive Duty Training and Active Duty Training periods.

This request for funding sustains 536 FTS FTE, which represent both military and civilian members who manage all recruiting, formal training, personnel, and resource/program oversight. No additional FTE are requested.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Trained additional reservists for deployable expeditionary support and provided safety and security teams for deployment within the United States.
- Trained reservists for mobilization to support national security and disaster response, resulting in 2,700 highly qualified reservists deployed in support of Haiti earthquake response, Operation Deepwater Horizon, Operation Unified Response, etc.
- Increased full-time support to Commanders in the field for the training and personal readiness of reserve personnel.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based on an annualized CR funding estimate) include:

- Prepare reservists to serve an integral role during DoD's Overseas Contingency Operations.
- Train for mobilization to support national security and disaster response, including the ongoing response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and future emergent man-made or natural disasters.
- Create a Reserve Force structure to better synchronize training efforts to mission sets to more efficiently integrate the Coast Guard drilling reservists into the workforce.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Train additional reservists for deployable expeditionary support and train safety and security teams for deployment within the United States.
- Enhance FTS management of the Reserve Force Readiness System through training and doctrine to improve Reserve Force readiness.
- Train for mobilization to support national security and future disaster response.

PPA II: OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	34,261
2011 C.R.	29,084
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services	29,084
2012 Program Change
2012 Request	29,084

The Coast Guard requests \$29.1 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This request for Operations, Maintenance and Administration funds services and facilities to train reservists, and to administer the Reserve program.

By providing funding for enterprise-wide services used by reservists, the Reserve Training appropriation ensures equipment and facilities necessary to attract and maintain a high-caliber reserve force without eroding the resource base of the active duty military workforce. Coast Guard reservists train and serve in multiple mission areas as boarding officers, small boat coxswains, contingency planners, and marine inspectors. The Coast Guard Reserve is an extraordinary force multiplier upon which our nation can confidently rely in times of exceptional need.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Maintained readiness and sharpened mobilization skills through training and exercises during routine and emergency operations, and to support defense operations.
- Enhanced the delivery of training, readiness, and operational support.
- Improved Reserve readiness and training with further development of formal and on-line training for the entire corps of FTS personnel who support reserve readiness throughout the Coast Guard.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based on an annualized CR funding estimate) include:

- Improve processes to enhance ability to mobilize, train, and maintain skills required to support defense operations. Improve readiness through training and exercises during routine and emergency operations.
- Ensure on-time delivery of pre-mobilization and in-theater training, readiness, and operational support for reserve personnel through e-Learning initiatives.

- Review current distribution of drilling reserve strength to determine optimal distribution for purposes of meeting dynamic operational demands.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Improve in-theater movement tracking of mobilized reservists.
- Improve the capability to recall members from the Inactive Ready Reserve (IRR) and ensure the mobilization readiness of a select group of IRR members.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Reserve Training
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; \$136,778,000.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	530	481	127,701
FY 2011 C.R.¹	536	536	133,632
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2011 Military Pay Raise	-	-	1,949
FY 2012 Pay Raise	-	-	1,197
Non-Pay Inflation	-	-	407
Total Increases	-	-	3,553
Decreases			
Operational Support Reduction	-	-	(407)
Total Decreases	-	-	(407)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	3,146
FY 2012 Current Services	536	536	136,778
FY 2012 Request	536	536	136,778
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	3,146

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	5,109	5,375	5,402	27
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	23	6	6	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	127	146	146	-
11.7	Military personnel	76,823	85,507	88,260	2,753
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,416	1,447	1,454	7
12.2	Military personnel benefits	9,942	12,067	12,426	359
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 93,440	\$ 104,548	\$ 107,694	\$ 3,146
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	6,984	6,570	6,570	-
22.0	Transportation of things	6	6	6	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	26,008	22,117	22,117	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1,015	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	165	383	383	-
31.0	Equipment	83	8	8	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 34,261	\$ 29,084	\$ 29,084	\$ -
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 127,701	\$ 133,632	\$ 136,778	\$ 3,146
Unobligated balance, start of year			-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		5,931	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 133,632	\$ 133,632	\$ 136,778	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	1	1	1	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	7	7	7	-
O-5	18	12	12	-
O-4	19	21	21	-
O-3	53	49	49	-
O-2	5	12	12	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	14	19	19	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	8	6	6	-
E-8	9	9	9	-
E-7	34	39	39	-
E-6	135	121	121	-
E-5	74	84	84	-
E-4	42	47	47	-
E-3	9	8	8	-
E-2	-	3	3	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	428	438	438	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	27	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	401	438	438	-
FTE**	395	438	438	-
Headquarters	30	40	40	-
U.S. Field	398	398	398	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	428	438	438	-
Position Data:				
Average Salary, Officer Positions**	\$ 117,691	\$ 100,208	\$ 112,065	\$ 11,857
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions**	\$ 68,992	\$ 68,077	\$ 68,362	\$ 285
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	6	6	-

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not Full Time Equivalent (FTE). The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year. Public Health Service (PHS) officers were removed from this presentation to properly document the arrangement per OMB A-11 Section 85.7; Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the servicing account in the reimbursable FTE arrangement with the Coast Guard.

**The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular pay grade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	-	1	1	-
GS-14	4	4	4	-
GS-13	5	4	4	-
GS-12	15	10	10	-
GS-11	9	8	8	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	11	11	11	-
GS-8	5	5	5	-
GS-7	33	30	30	-
GS-6	13	14	14	-
GS-5	7	9	9	-
GS-4	-	1	1	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	1	1	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	102	98	98	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	17	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	85	98	98	-
FTE	86	98	98	-
Headquarters	12	11	11	-
U.S. Field	90	87	87	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	102	98	98	-
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 78,257	\$ 81,914	\$ 83,845	\$ 1,931
Average Grade, GS Positions	8	8	8	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holidays hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non-foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance and premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
PPA I: Pay, Benefits and Allowances
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: Pay, Benefits and Allowances		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	5,109	5,375	5,402	27
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	23	6	6	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	127	146	146	-
11.7	Military personnel	76,823	85,507	88,260	2,753
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,416	1,447	1,454	7
12.2	Military personnel benefits	9,942	12,067	12,426	359
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Pay, Benefits and Allowances		\$ 93,440	\$ 104,548	\$ 107,694	\$ 3,146
	Unobligated balance, start of year	-	-	-	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	
	Recoveries	-	-	-	
	Total Requirements	\$ 93,440	\$ 104,548	\$ 107,694	

PPA Mission Statement

This PPA request funds expenses for compensation of active duty military service members and civilian personnel who support the Reserve Training program. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits and other expenses. Requested funding will compensate our 536 full-time personnel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
\$ 93,440	\$ 104,548	\$ 107,694	\$ 3,146

Salaries and Benefits provides compensation directly related to Coast Guard active duty military and civilian personnel duties. This includes costs for 536 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$3,146,000 in funding for the FY 2012 proposed pay raise (1.6 percent for military and 0 percent for civilians), the military pay raise in FY 2011, medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
PPA II: Operations, Maintenance and Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA II: Operations, Maintenance and Administration		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	6,984	6,570	6,570	-
22.0	Transportation of things	6	6	6	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	26,008	22,117	22,117	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1,015	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	165	383	383	-
31.0	Equipment	83	8	8	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Operations, Maintenance and Administration		\$ 34,261	\$ 29,084	\$ 29,084	\$ -
	Unobligated balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
	Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
	Recoveries	-	-	-	-
	Total Requirements	\$ 34,261	\$ 29,084	\$ 29,084	

PPA Mission Statement

Requested funding supports operations, maintenance and administrative expenses associated with training the 8,100 Coast Guard Reservists that are currently part of the Selective Reserve.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 6,984	\$ 6,570	\$ 6,570	\$ -

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Transportation of things

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Other services

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 26,008	\$ 22,117	\$ 22,117	\$ -

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 1,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Supplies and materials

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 165	\$ 383	\$ 383	\$ -

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Equipment

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 83	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -

The FY 2012 request has no change.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:

Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) provides for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore facilities, aids to navigation (ATON) systems and facilities, and command, control, communications and computer systems and related equipment. Funds appropriated for AC&I are managed by Coast Guard acquisition project managers who oversee these projects and apply best practices, in accordance with the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual (MSAM) and applicable Department of Homeland Security (DHS) management directives, to optimize the return on recapitalization investments.

B. Budget Activities:

The AC&I appropriation funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The appropriation covers Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, shore facilities and other items such as command, control, communications and computer equipment. Through processes documented in the MSAM, acquisition managers are required to follow a continuum of activities ranging from pre-acquisition concept development to deployment and sustainment. Activities and documentation produced throughout the acquisition lifecycle inform budget requests and budget-related project activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests \$1.4 billion in FY 2012 for the following programs:

- Vessels - \$642.0 million
- Aircraft - \$289.9 million
- Other - \$166.1 million
- Shore and ATON - \$193.7 million
- Military Housing - \$20.0 million
- Personnel and Management - \$110.2 million

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Total Changes			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012		
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Vessels	-	\$ 561,053	-	\$ 851,680	-	\$ 642,000	-	\$ (209,680)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
II. Aircraft	-	\$ 299,137	-	\$ 269,000	-	\$ 289,900	-	\$ 20,900	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
III. Other	-	\$ 285,340	-	\$ 284,100	-	\$ 166,140	-	\$ (117,960)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
IV. Shore and ATON	-	\$ 45,965	-	\$ 27,100	-	\$ 193,692	-	\$ 166,592	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
V. Military Housing	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 20,000	-	\$ 20,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
VI. Personnel and Management	772	\$ 101,284	735	\$ 105,200	794	\$ 110,192	59	\$ 4,992	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	772	\$ 1,292,779	735	\$ 1,537,080	794	\$ 1,421,924	59	\$ (115,156)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Supplemental pursuant to P.L. 111-212	-	\$15,500	-	\$ (800)	-	\$ -	-	\$ 800	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant to P.L. 111-83	-	\$ (800)	-	\$ (800)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	772	\$ 1,292,779	735	\$ 1,536,280	794	\$ 1,421,924	59	\$ (114,356)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Total Changes			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012		
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	-	\$ 7,818	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Vessels	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	-	\$ 70,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total	-	\$ 77,818	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

1 FY 2010 actuals do not include \$77.8 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) obligations.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

INTRODUCTION

The Coast Guard FY 2012 budget proposes the elimination of the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) sub-appropriation and disaggregation of the IDS construct from the Coast Guard's Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) appropriation. Enacting this proposal will further enhance acquisition management and accountability by aligning the appropriations structure with how the projects are managed. This initiative also enhances accountability by establishing a stronger linkage between appropriations and specific asset acquisition projects, promotes better alignment with the authorized appropriation structure, and is a natural outcome of the Coast Guard's ongoing efforts to reform acquisition management and oversight. The new appropriations structure includes the following sub-appropriations:

- *Vessels* (cutters, small boats and related equipment)
- *Aircraft* (aviation capability)
- *Other*
- *Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation*
- *Military Housing*
- *Personnel and Management*

PPA I: VESSELS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$561,053
2011 C.R	851,680
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services	851,680
2012 Program Change	(209,680)
2012 Request	642,000

The Coast Guard request for FY 2012 is \$642.0 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Surface assets

The vessel program provides funding to recapitalize and/or improve the Coast Guard's fleet of aging boats and cutters. With many of the Coast Guard's cutters operating at or beyond their planned service life, these recapitalization and sustainment projects are critical to ensuring the continued mission effectiveness and readiness of the Coast Guard's surface fleet. FY 2012 funding supports the Survey and Design of Vessels and Boats, In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS),

Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), National Security Cutter (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), Cutter Boats and Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment projects. The Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters supported within this program collectively perform all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions in the offshore, coastal and inland areas of responsibility (AOR).

The ISVS acquisition is a new project, intended to perform life-cycle sustainment work on aging vessels, starting with 140' Ice-Breaking Tugs in FY 2012.

The Coast Guard's future fleet of NSCs, OPCs and FRCs will replace the current fleet of High and Medium Endurance Cutters and Island-Class Patrol Boats. These cutters will provide endurance, speed, sea-keeping, surveillance, and persistent presence in the offshore AOR to perform the following Coast Guard missions: Drug and Migrant Interdiction, Living Marine Resources, Defense Readiness, Search and Rescue (SAR), Marine Environmental Protection, and Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security. The NSCs and OPCs will be able to autonomously support and deploy aircraft and cutter boats, and possess a highly effective suite of electronics communication and surveillance equipment. NSCs, which have been fielded, are also able to optimally conduct critical law enforcement and SAR missions in the most challenging operational environments (e.g., Bering Sea, Russian-U.S. Maritime Boundary Line, Eastern Pacific, etc.), and overseas DHS missions, including out-of-hemisphere deployments. Furthermore, NSCs have the capacity to perform contingency response operations in all environments, including contaminated areas in the wake of a chemical or biological attack. Cutter boats provide major cutters the capability to deliver boarding teams, stop non-compliant vessels, transfer personnel/cargo, and augment the operations outlined above. The FRC is optimized for similar Coast Guard missions as the NSC and OPC, but at a shorter range within the Coastal and near-Offshore domains, while relying exclusively upon shore-based aircraft as opposed to cutter-borne assets to perform airborne surveillance and tactical support.

The RB-M is designed for operations within the coastal AOR, optimized for the full range of Law Enforcement, Maritime Response, Maritime Security, and Maritime Transportation System Management Programs within the territorial seas, harbors, and inland waterways. RB-Ms operate from multi-mission boat stations throughout the coastal United States and Territories. 140' Ice-Breaking Tugs primarily perform domestic icebreaking services, facilitating the safe passage of maritime commerce and conducting flood-relief operations, in addition to fulfilling other Coast Guard statutory missions within the Coastal and Inland AORs. These cutters are extremely versatile, as highlighted during Deepwater Horizon Marine Environmental Response operations.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010:

- RB-M – Ordered 39 RB-Ms (hulls #67-105). Accepted delivery of 22 RB-Ms (hulls #15-36).
- NSC – Christened USCGC STRATTON (WMSL-752). Delivered USCGC WAESCHE (WMSL-751). USCGC BERTHOLF (WMSL-750) fully operational.
- OPC – Developed Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) and Operational Requirements Document (ORD). Developed Preliminary and Contract Design (P&CD) Request for Proposal.
- FRC – Completed critical design review (CDR) and award contract options for seven Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) hulls (#2 - 8).
- Cutter Boats – Completed design, engineering and specification development for CB-OTH Mk IV and LRI Mk II.

- Medium Endurance Cutter (WMEC) MEP – Finished MEP on the last four of fourteen 210’ WMECs.
- Patrol Boat (WPB) MEP - Completed MEPs on three 110’ WPBs.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based upon 2011 annualized CR except as noted below):

- RB-M – Accept delivery of 33 RB-Ms (hulls #37-69), and continue acquisition of RB-Ms.
- NSC – Award fixed-price incentive fee contract for production of NSC-4. Award long-lead time materials (LLTM) and production contract options for NSC-5 (assumes enactment of 2012 proposal to fully fund NSC-5). Deliver USCGC STRATTON (WMSL-752). Make USCGC WAESCHE (WMSL-751) fully operational.
- OPC – Continue pre-acquisition work through release of the request for proposal (RFP) for multiple preliminary designs.
- FRC – Fund contract option for construction of four FRCs.
- Cutter Boats – Conduct production and competition between lead CB-OTH Mk IV hulls.
- WMEC MEP – Complete two 270’ WMEC MEPs, and continue production of third 270’ WMEC MEP.
- WPB MEP – Complete last three of seventeen 110’ WPB MEPs.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Survey and Design – Complete survey and design work for 140’ WTGB sustainment, and commence survey and design work for 225’ WLB sustainment at the CG Yard.
- In-Service Vessel Sustainment – Conduct sustainment availability for the first 140’ WTGB at the CG Yard.
- RB-M – Order 40 RB-Ms.
- NSC – Continue production of NSC-4 and NSC-5.
- OPC - Continue acquisition by awarding Preliminary Contract & Design (PC&D) to multiple contractors.
- FRC – Fund contract option for construction of six FRCs. Award contract line item for the Re-procurement Data and Licensing Package, allowing for pursuit of a competitive fixed-price FRC production contract in FY 2015.
- Cutter Boats – Conduct production and testing of two Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor Mark II (CB-LRI Mark II hulls #1-2) and eight Cutter Boat Over the Horizon Mark IVs (hulls #2-9).
- WMEC MEP – Complete MEP on three 270’ WMECs.

PPA II: AIRCRAFT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$299,137
2011 C.R.	269,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services	269,000
2012 Program Change	20,900
2012 Request	289,900

The Coast Guard request for FY 2012 is \$289.9 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Aviation Assets

The aircraft program is the primary recapitalization and sustainment effort for the Coast Guard's aging aircraft. It is comprised of new fixed-wing aircraft acquisitions, acquisition of one H-60 helicopter lost during operational service, and both fixed and rotary wing aircraft sustainment projects. Through strategic investment in state-of-the-market Command, Control, Communications and Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) equipment and design, this program also provides the necessary capability enhancements to conduct maritime safety and security missions.

The Coast Guard's fleet of fixed and rotary wing aircraft supported within this program collectively performs all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions in the Offshore, Coastal and Inland AOR. The land-based fixed-wing aircraft include the C-130, HU-25 and C-144A aircraft. The C-144A is replacing the HU-25 as the Coast Guard's primary medium-range fixed-wing aircraft. The Coast Guard's fleet of C-130Hs and C-130Js provide long-range fixed-wing capability. Each of these fixed-wing aircraft enables the Coast Guard to conduct airborne surveillance, detection, classification and identification of vessels and other aircraft. The Coast Guard's fleet of rotary wing aircraft includes the H-60 and H-65 helicopters. Both aircraft are deployed from land-based Air Stations, while the H-65 is also deployed routinely aboard the Coast Guard's fleet of NSCs, WHECs, WAGBs, and WMECs. The H-60 is a medium-range helicopter, and the H-65 is a short-range helicopter. Both aircraft are used to execute the full range of Coast Guard programs including Law Enforcement, Maritime Security, Maritime Response, Defense Operations, and Maritime Transportation System Management. The projects within this program are intended to recapitalize and sustain these aircraft.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010:

- C-144A, Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) – Contracted production of MPA #12-14. Accepted delivery of MPAs #9-11 and six Mission System Pallets (MSPs).
- H-65 – Continued a service-life extension to refurbish the airframe, wiring and components; add new radar and C4ISR suite, and install an integrated cockpit.
- H-60 – Continued a service-life extension to refurbish the airframe, wiring, and components; add new radar and C4ISR suite, and install an integrated cockpit.
- C-130H – Attained full operating capability for radar replacement, continued avionics modernization and center wing box replacement to extend fleet service life.
- C-130J – Completed missionization of aircrafts #5 and #6, including the installation of air-certified observer seats.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- MPA – Continue MPA acquisition. Contract for flight simulator construction.
- H-65 – Continue obsolete component upgrades.
- H-60 – Continue service-life extension to refurbish the airframe, wiring, and components; add new radar and C4ISR suite, and install an integrated cockpit.
- C-130H – Continue avionics modernization and center wing box replacement to extend fleet service life.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- CGNR 6017 Airframe Replacement – Convert one Navy SH-60F to an MH-60T aircraft, to replace 6017, lost in a mishap.

- MPA – Fund production of two MPAs, up to five MSPs, and initial spares for MPAs and MSPs. Accept delivery of MPAs #12-14.
- H-60 – Continue service-life extension to refurbish the airframe, wiring, and components for the Coast Guard’s fleet of H-60 helicopters. Continue to fund installation of new Electro Optical/Infra-Red Sensor System and Avionics upgrades.
- H-65 – Continue to fund Discrete Segments 4 (Obsolete Component Modernization) and 6 (Automatic Flight Control System and cockpit modernization) for eleven aircraft.
- C-130H – Continue avionics design, development and testing, non-recurring engineering work for Mission System Sustainment/Upgrade, procurement, and installation of one center wing box.

PPA III: OTHER

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$285,340
2011 C.R.	284,100
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services	284,100
2012 Program Change	(117,960)
2012 Request	166,140

The Coast Guard request for FY 2012 is \$166.1 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT), Acquisition Management

Funding procures hardware and software, including initial acquisition, development or construction or improvement of any system, software or equipment costing over \$1.0 million per usable segment or item, or \$10.0 million total project cost. In FY 2012, funding will support continued progress on build-out of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS), Interagency Operations Centers (IOCs), Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) and Rescue 21 (R21). This program also provides funding for Systems Engineering and Integration (SEI) and Government Program Management (GPM).

The Coast Guard leverages its C4ISR capability to effectively execute a broad mission set in an immensely challenging operating environment. Assets are able to receive, evaluate and act upon information obtained through the capability provided by the systems supported in this program. The C4ISR project provides standardized capability to major cutters and aircraft, facilitating interoperability and information sharing. R21 facilitates SAR and other coastal operations by identifying, communicating with, and locating vessels in distress and providing the VHF command, control and communications backbone leveraged by all assets operating in the coastal zone. NAIS provides the ability to identify and classify vessels operating within the coastal and inland AORs to support maritime domain awareness activities. The IOC project facilitates maritime interagency cooperation during normal and contingency operations in major ports by integrating existing sensor output (e.g. radar, cameras, etc.) and providing asset status information to maritime agency stakeholders. Deployment of CG-LIMS enables the Coast Guard to replace redundant and

incompatible logistics and financial systems with one single integrated IT system capable of providing enhanced configuration management, supply support, and improved financial accountability. SEI and GPM are critical to efficient oversight and execution of the Coast Guard's acquisition programs.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010:

- C4ISR – Continued delivery of Segment 2, the second C4ISR baseline; began Ku-band Satellite communication upgrades on WHECs/WMECs; began Integrated Waveform Military Satellite Communications upgrades on WMECs.
- CG-LIMS – Continued pre-acquisition activities of CG-LIMS.
- NAIS – Deployed the core system upgrade to the Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center, Navigation Center and three sectors: Mobile, AL; Hampton Roads, VA and Delaware Bay (Philadelphia, PA).
- R21 – Deployed system to five additional Sectors/Groups (Puget Sound, WA; Columbia River, OR; Corpus Christi, TX; San Francisco, CA and San Diego, CA). Rescue 21 operational along 35,748 miles of coastline.
- IOCs – Completed Watchkeeper Operational Testing and Evaluation and deployed to: Hampton Roads, VA; Jacksonville, FL. Outfitted Command Center at IOC New Orleans. Commenced sensor management capability development.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- C4ISR – Continue critical system updates for safety, Information Assurance (IA), and diminishing manufacturing sources.
- CG-LIMS – Continue development and prototype deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities, starting with the MPA fleet.
- NAIS – Complete site surveys within two sectors with the goal of collocating NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure.
- R21 – Deploy system to four additional Sectors (Detroit, MI; Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA; Buffalo, NY; Sault Ste. Marie, MI).
- IOCs – Deploy Watchkeeper to select IOC locations via technology demonstrator. Continue sensor management capability development.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- C4ISR – Deploy Segment 2 capability to newly fielded NSCs and MPAs, and develop C4ISR capability for the OPC.
- CG-LIMS - Continue development and prototype deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
- NAIS – Install permanent NAIS capability in Sectors New Orleans, Houston/Galveston and Corpus Christi.
- R21 – Complete deployment at Sectors Lake Michigan, San Juan, PR, Honolulu, HI, Guam, and continue replacement of legacy VHF systems in the Western Rivers.
- IOCs – Continue to deploy Watchkeeper and sensor management capabilities to IOC locations.

PPA IV: SHORE AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION (ATON)

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$45,965
2011 C.R.	27,100
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services	27,100
2012 Program Change	166,592
2012 Request	193,692

The Coast Guard request for FY 2012 is \$193.7 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Shore units and Aids-to-Navigation (ATON)

The AC&I shore facilities and ATON capital investment provides funding for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of the Coast Guard's shore facilities, ATON and related equipment. Shore facilities are critical to supporting all Coast Guard operations.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Began work on MPA Hangar for CGAS Cape Cod.
- Continued to support NSCs with facility upgrades in Alameda, CA; facility upgrades at the first two FRC homeports; construction of an FRC trainer at Yorktown, VA; environmental assessments of new asset homeports and aviation sites; and detailed engineering evaluations.
- Commenced the renovation and construction of a new Station and Marine Safety Unit at Cleveland Harbor, OH.
- Commenced survey and design for the Coast Guard Academy pier project in New London, CT.
- Completed initial survey and design for seven major shore facilities/projects.
- Completed Aids to Navigation work at the following sites: Port Canaveral, FL – Outbound Ranges; Belle Pass/Port Fuchon, LA – Inbound Ranges ; Anaheim Bay Ranges, CA; Anaheim Bay, CA – Buoys to Beacons; Napa River, CA; Sacramento/San Joaquin Rivers, CA; Houston Ship Channel Ranges, TX; St. Mary's River, MI – Buoys to Beacons; Mobile Channel Ranges, AL.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- Continue construction work on the aircraft hangar in Cape Cod, MA and build-out of facility upgrades for new FRCs and NSCs.
- Execute major shore recapitalization projects upon receipt of FY 2011 appropriations.
- Construct minor AC&I shore facility projects.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Commence design/construction of Cape May, NJ Pier repairs, CG Academy recapitalization, TRACEN Petaluma Wastewater Treatment Plant, Sector Corpus Christi facilities, STA Fairport recapitalization and STA Menemsha boathouse replacement.
- Commence construction of the next four FRC homeports, C4ISR training facility, Phase II

MPA Hangar Modifications at AIRSTA Miami, second NSC homeport, and upgrades to stations receiving the new 45' Response Boat – Medium (RB-Ms). These critical modifications will support the planned production rate of FRCs, MPAs, and RB-Ms. C4ISR training facility upgrades will provide training to crews on use of newly fielded C4ISR equipment.

- Construct Minor AC&I shore facility projects.

PPA V: MILITARY HOUSING

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual
2011 C.R.
2012 Adjustments-to-Base
2012 Current Services
2012 Program Change	20,000
2012 Request	20,000

The Coast Guard request for FY 2012 is \$20.0 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Coast Guard Housing

This program provides funding to recapitalize Coast Guard military family housing facilities to ensure military members have access to housing in areas where there is a lack of affordable accommodations. These funds will be used to plan, execute, administer contracts; and acquire and construct military family housing for Coast Guard active duty personnel and their families assigned to areas where there are documented housing shortages. The military housing projects planned in FY 2012 allocate funding to the highest priority housing recapitalization initiatives.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Continue acquisition and construction of housing in the Florida Keys and Long Island, New York.
- Commence projects to recapitalize Military Housing in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and Astoria, Oregon.

PPA VI: PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	956	772	\$101,234
2011 C.R.	893	735	105,200
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	...
2012 Current Services	893	735	105,200
2012 Program Change	17	59	4,992
2012 Request	910	794	110,192

The Coast Guard request for FY 2012 is \$110.2 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Personnel to support program management of all acquisitions.

- AC&I has a specific annual appropriation to fund “personnel compensation and benefits and related costs.” The primary activities include project management, financial management, support services, training, and workforce certification. The funding provides the appropriate level of government acquisition professionals to field a workforce with the competencies and capacity to manage acquisitions in accordance with CG and DHS policies, while meeting various requirements established in the Chief Financial Officer Act, Clinger-Cohen Act, DHS certification level requirements and OMB Circular A-76.
- The FY 2012 budget includes funds allocated towards the DHS acquisition workforce initiative. These funds will support acquisition training, recruitment, and retention activities, while helping the Coast Guard attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. Specific areas of focus include program management, systems engineering, testing and evaluation, and logistics.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase: Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

PPA: Applies to all PPAs

Program Decrease/Increase: Positions 17 FTE 59 Dollars (\$114,356)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual ¹			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	956	772	1,292,779	893	735	1,536,280	893	735	1,536,280
Program Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	59	(114,356)
Total Request	956	772	\$1,292,779	893	735	1,536,280	910	794	1,421,924

¹ FY 2010 Actuals do not include \$77.8 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) obligations.

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment, as authorized by law; \$1,421,924,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended for military family housing, of which not more than \$14,000,000 shall be derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund, established pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687; of which \$642,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2016, to acquire, effect major repairs, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; of which \$289,900,000 shall be available until September 30, 2016, to acquire, effect major repairs, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; of which \$166,140,000 shall be available until September 30, 2016, for other equipment; of which \$193,692,000 shall be available until September 30, 2016, for shore facilities and aids to navigation facilities; and of which \$110,192,000 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs: Provided, That of the funds made available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs, \$2,249,714 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Note: A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

Consistent with the dissolution of Integrated CG Systems and the disaggregation of the Deepwater Acquisition into asset-based Acquisition Program Baselines, the proposed changes align projects that were formerly grouped under Integrated Deepwater Systems (IDS) with the existing authorized structure for Vessels, Aviation, Shore, Other Equipment, and Personnel and Management.

Makes all AC&I funds available for five years. This ensures comparability with the current structure under which the IDS sub-appropriation has had five year availability for all of its sub-activities. Since the applicable authorization language in 14 USC 656 approves the Coast Guard AC&I activities to be appropriated until expended, only the appropriations language must be modified.

Adds the phrase “*except as otherwise provided*” to aircraft appropriation, making it consistent with the minor construction and small boat language in the OE appropriation.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition Construction and Improvements
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	956	772	1,292,779
2011 C.R. ¹	893	735	1,536,280
2011 Current Services	893	735	1,536,280
2012 Program Request	910	794	1,421,924
Vessels	-	-	642,000
Aircraft	-	-	289,900
Other ²	-	-	166,140
Shore and Aids to Navigation	-	-	193,692
Military Housing	-	-	20,000
Personnel and Management	17	9	110,192
<i>Acquisition Workforce Initiative</i>	[17]	[9]	[2,250]
Total Program Changes	910	794	1,421,924
2011 to 2012 Total Change	17	59	(114,356)

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

2) A total of \$92.0M for the Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI) is taken across Coast Guard in two accounts: OE and AC&I. It comprises reductions to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies and materials. From OE, this amount is comprised of \$83.5M included in ASI and \$5.7M included in the Program Support Reduction. From AC&I \$2.8M in Systems Engineering and Integration.

C. Summary of Requirements

**FY 2012-2016 Five Year Capital Investment Plan (CIP)
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements¹**

(Thousands of dollars, budget year dollars)	Annualized CR ²	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total Acquisition Cost ³	Estimated Completion Date ³
Vessels	\$975,000	\$642,000	\$1,251,000	\$1,265,800	\$1,869,000	\$1,193,000		
Survey and Design - Vessel and Boats	\$0	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
In-Service Cutter Sustainment	\$0	\$14,000	\$23,000	\$40,000	\$36,000	\$48,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)	\$42,000	\$110,000	\$58,000	\$40,800	\$0	\$0	\$610,000	2015
National Security Cutter (NSC)	\$615,000	\$77,000	\$775,000	\$795,000	\$853,000	\$45,000	\$4,749,000	2018
Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	\$45,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$640,000	\$760,000	\$8,098,000	2031
Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	\$240,000	\$358,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$3,928,000	2022
Cutter Boats	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$110,100	2026
Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	\$30,000	\$47,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$296,800	2014
Aircraft	\$180,531	\$289,900	\$120,500	\$148,100	\$127,300	\$185,400		
CGNR 6017 Airframe Replacement	\$0	\$18,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,300	2013
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)	\$119,531	\$129,500	\$43,000	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$90,000	\$2,222,600	2025
HH-60 Conversion/Projects	\$32,000	\$56,100	\$9,500	\$24,100	\$17,300	\$25,500	\$451,000	2020
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	\$0	\$24,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$39,000	\$1,133,600	2020
HC-130H Conversion/Sustainment Projects	\$25,000	\$62,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$30,000	\$30,900	\$690,000	2022
HC-130J Fleet Introduction	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,500	2011
Other	\$147,500	\$166,140	\$101,600	\$123,000	\$110,000	\$120,000		
Government Program Management	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$1,518,000	2031
Systems Engineering and Integration	\$29,000	\$17,140	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$1,118,100	2031
C4ISR	\$30,500	\$34,500	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$1,353,000	2025
Technology Obsolescence Prevention	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$345,000	2031
CG-LIMS	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$5,600	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	Not Available	Not Available
Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)	\$0	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	2015
Rescue 21	\$36,000	\$65,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,066,200	2017
Interagency Operations Centers (IOCs)	\$0	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$83,000	2015
Shore and ATON	\$113,200	\$193,692	\$114,611	\$120,290	\$126,090	\$144,609		
Major Shore, ATON and S&D	\$69,200	\$92,900	\$50,000	\$44,200	\$50,000	\$60,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	\$44,000	\$94,500	\$59,611	\$71,090	\$71,090	\$79,609	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Minor Shore	\$0	\$6,292	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Military Housing	\$13,966	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Personnel and Management	\$106,083	\$110,192	\$114,589	\$116,869	\$119,194	\$121,566		
AC&I Core	\$510	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Direct Personnel Costs	\$105,573	\$109,592	\$113,989	\$116,269	\$118,594	\$120,966	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
TOTAL	\$ 1,536,280	\$ 1,421,924	\$ 1,702,300	\$ 1,774,059	\$ 2,351,584	\$ 1,764,575		

Notes: (1) FY 2013-16 funding levels are subject to change based upon adjustment to our year fiscal guidance and finalization of the FY 2012-16 Future Year Homeland Security Program.

(2) For purposes of display, 2011 project funding levels are a distribution of the annualized March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (H.R. 3082) "top-line" AC&I funding level, which is \$156.5 million more than the FY 2011 President's Budget. The distribution of funds to each project is consistent with the FY 2011 President's Budget with the following exceptions:

(a) \$615 million for NSC; \$77M greater than the President's Budget, consistent with the 11th Congress FY 2011 House Full-Year Continuing Resolution and FY 2011 Draft Omnibus Appropriations Bills. The additional \$77M in 2011, plus another \$77M in 2012, is required to fully fund NSC-5.

(b) \$105.6 million for Direct Personnel; \$1.5 million less than the FY 2011 President's Budget, reflects savings from the 2011-2012 civilian pay freeze, consistent with the March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution.

(c) The remainder of the excess \$156.5 million (\$79.5 million) is allocated to MPA, as this is a high priority recapitalization project in FY 2011. The excess funds would provide one additional aircraft and initial spares.

(3) Total project costs and estimated completion date are based on individual project DHS Acquisition Program Baselines (APBs) when available, or the 2005 Integrated Deepwater System APB.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual		2011 Estimate		2012 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount
Department of Homeland Security	-	2,572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Navy	-	770	-	237,339	-	-	-	(237,339)
Cal Transportation (CALTRANS) YBI Project	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Anticipated Reimbursables, General	-	3,268	-	25,000	-	-	-	(25,000)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	6,810	-	262,339	-	-	-	(262,339)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		2011 Estimate		2012 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount
DHS - Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC)	-	1,922	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - Plum Island	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navy - SSBN - 87 Coastal Patrol Boat (CPB)	-	770	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navy - CASA CN-235 Aircraft for Mexico	-	-	-	191,364	-	-	-	(191,364)
Navy - 42 Foot Arch Angel Lifeboats for Chile	-	-	-	10,758	-	-	-	(10,758)
Navy - 42 Foot Arch Angel Lifeboats for Chile	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	(15,000)
Navy - Aircraft for Columbia	-	-	-	3,241	-	-	-	(3,241)
Navy - SAR Helicopter (refurbish) for Malta	-	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	(2,976)
Navy - Aircraft Spare Parts	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	(14,000)
Cal Transportation (CALTRANS) YBI Project	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Anticipated Reimbursables, General	-	3,268	-	25,000	-	-	-	(25,000)
Total Obligations	-	6,810	-	262,339	-	-	-	(262,339)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	39,451	42,938	44,720	1,782
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	207	235	235	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	960	981	981	-
11.7 Military personnel	32,744	38,333	38,928	595
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	10,351	11,196	11,663	467
12.2 Military personnel benefits	4,011	5,421	5,505	84
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 87,724	\$ 99,104	\$ 102,032	\$ 2,928
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	14,655	26,196	14,765	(11,431)
22.0 Transportation of things	2,434	4,351	2,452	(1,899)
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	940	1,680	947	(733)
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	1,833	3,274	1,845	(1,429)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	13	23	13	(10)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	207,595	371,093	209,150	(161,943)
25.2 Other services	243,917	436,021	245,744	(190,277)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	455	817	461	(356)
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	434	774	436	(338)
26.0 Supplies and materials	101,694	181,788	102,458	(79,330)
31.0 Equipment	552,325	987,331	556,467	(430,864)
32.0 Land and structures	78,761	140,799	79,351	(61,448)
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 1,205,056	\$ 2,154,147	\$ 1,214,089	\$ (940,058)
Total Direct Obligations	\$ 1,292,780	\$ 2,253,251	\$ 1,316,121	\$ (937,130)
Unobligated balance, start of year**	(1,290,373)	(1,608,350)	(891,379)	
Unobligated balance, end of year**	1,608,350	891,379	997,182	
Recoveries	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	\$ 1,610,757	\$ 1,536,280	\$ 1,421,924	

**Unobligated balances include other funding sources.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	2	2	2	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	19	18	18	-
O-5	40	45	45	-
O-4	90	83	83	-
O-3	103	99	99	-
O-2	3	5	5	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	61	61	61	-
Cadet/OC	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	7	4	4	-
E-8	10	11	11	-
E-7	52	52	52	-
E-6	36	25	25	-
E-5	12	9	9	-
E-4	20	5	5	-
E-3	-	-	-	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	455	419	419	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	17	16	16	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	438	403	403	-
FTE*	387	364	385	21
Headquarters	166	222	222	-
U.S. Field	289	197	197	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	455	419	419	-
Position Data:				
Average Salary, Officer Positions**	\$ 99,022	\$ 101,867	\$ 117,242	\$ 15,375
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions**	\$ 74,332	\$ 80,205	\$ 80,603	\$ 398
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	7	7	-

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

**The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	1	-	-	-
Total, EX		-	-	-
GS-15	45	31	39	8
GS-14	146	127	136	9
GS-13	218	221	221	-
GS-12	54	56	56	-
GS-11	15	14	14	-
GS-10	1	2	2	-
GS-9	4	4	4	-
GS-8	7	9	9	-
GS-7	4	4	4	-
GS-6	4	4	4	-
GS-5	2	2	2	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	501	474	491	17
Unfilled Positions EOY	101	96	99	3
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	400	378	392	14
FTE	385	371	409	38
Headquarters	320	329	341	12
U.S. Field	181	145	150	5
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	501	474	491	17
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$ 210,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 134,216	\$ 136,448	\$ 142,256	\$ 5,808
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
(Dollars in thousands)

Capital Investment Project	Congressional Request	Page Numbers
I. Vessels & Critical Infrastructure		
1. Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats	6,000	23-24
2. In Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)	14,000	25-27
3. Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)	110,000	28-33
4. National Security Cutter (NSC)	77,000	34-37
5. Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	25,000	38-40
6. Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	358,000	41-43
7. Cutter Boats	5,000	44-47
8. Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	47,000	48-51
Subtotal - Vessels.....	642,000	
II. Aircraft		
1. CGNR 6017 Helicopter Replacement	18,300	52-53
2. Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) HC-144	129,500	54-57
3. HH-60 Conversion Projects	56,100	58-61
4. HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Projects	24,000	62-65
5. HC-130H Conversion and Sustainment Projects	62,000	66-69
Subtotal - Aircraft.....	289,900	
III. Other		
1. Government Program Management	35,000	70-72
2. Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I)	17,140	73-75
3. C4ISR	34,500	76-80
4. CG-LIMS	6,500	81-83
5. Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)	5,000	84-87
6. Rescue 21	65,000	88-92
7. Interagency Operations Centers (IOC)	3,000	93-95
Subtotal - Other.....	166,140	

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
(Dollars in thousands)

Capital Investment Project	Congressional Request	Page Numbers
IV. Shore & Aids to Navigation		
1. Station Menemsha Boathouse Rebuild	10,000	96-97
2. Station Fairport Recapitalization	16,400	98-99
3. TRACEN Petaluma Wastewater Treatment Plant	35,000	100-101
4. Cape May Pier 4 Recapitalization	11,000	102-103
5. Sector Corpus Christi Relocation	10,500	104-105
6. Recapitalization of Coast Guard Academy Facilities	8,000	106-108
7. Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design	1,000	109-110
8. Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure	1,000	111-112
9. Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	94,500	113-114
10. Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects	6,292	115-116
Subtotal - Shore & Aids to Navigation.....	193,692	
V. Military Housing		
1. Military Housing	20,000	117-118
Subtotal - Military Housing.....	20,000	
VI. Personnel and Management		
1. AC&I Core	600	119-120
2. Direct Personnel Costs	109,592	121-122
Subtotal - Personnel and Management.....	110,192	
Summary Capital Investments		
Total Non-IT Initiatives (all projects over \$5 million).....	1,307,924	
Total IT Initiatives.....	114,000	
Total FY 2012 Congressional Request:	1,421,924	

**U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats **\$6,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The FY 2012 funding will complete survey and design work for the 140-foot Icebreaking Tugs (WTGBs) as well as initiate this work for the 225-foot Sea-Going Buoy Tenders (WLBs) and the 175-foot Coastal Buoy Tenders (WLMs).

This request provides ongoing funding to support multi-year engineering survey and design efforts in support of future-year Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEPs), Service-Life Extension Projects (SLEPs), and other similar projects. Several of the Coast Guard’s cutters and boats are operating near or beyond their designed service life, or are requiring extensive repairs and upgrades to maintain mission effectiveness. As these vessels continue to age, project funding is required to conduct detailed condition surveys of the hull, along with engineering design work to be used in the planning and scope of sustainment or fleet replacement projects. Examples of the work to be performed under this project include: detailed survey and assessment of the material condition within the current fleet; study and analysis of engineering systems and components to evaluate their suitability for use in sustainment projects; and the development of pre-acquisition documentation to enable a sustainment or recapitalization project to reach initial approval in accordance with the Coast Guard’s Major Systems Acquisition Manual.

Early planning, requirements development and cost estimating in support of future cutter and boat acquisition and sustainment projects are critical to exercising good governance, planning, and acquisition oversight to make the best use of limited resources.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Survey and Design	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			6,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats

\$6,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds			<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	
Appropriation	7,449			13,449
Obligation	7,449			13,449
Expenditure	7,449			13,449
<hr/>				
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>				
Survey, Design & Engineering	7,449			13,449

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Engineering Survey & Design/Prototype Acquisition	6,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	6,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	194
Marine Safety	32
Aids to Navigation	1,840
Ice Operations	233
Marine Environmental Protection	26
Living Marine Resources	970
Drug Interdiction	1,136
Migrant Interdiction	269
Other Law Enforcement	301
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	493
Defense Readiness	506
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	6,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

In Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)

\$14,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request initiates a permanent acquisition program for sustainment of aging vessels to include Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP) and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP). Specifically funded in FY 2012 is a SLEP on the first 140' Ice Breaking Tug (WTGB).



The WTGB fleet of nine vessels was designed with a 30-year service life. The lead ship in this class was placed in service in 1978, and has been in continuous service for 32 years. No mid-life sustainment program has been performed on this fleet. From 2006 to 2009, the WTGB fleet lagged operational readiness targets by 19% due to major equipment failures, reducing operational capacity, and, in some cases, precluding cutters from getting underway, or resulting in aborted missions. This project is intended to increase the reliability and operational availability of these cutter classes through replacement of equipment and components that have been identified as the highest contributors to increasing maintenance costs and decreasing cutter availability.

Specific system upgrades and improvements to be addressed include:

- Overall reliability and efficiency of the propulsion plant will be improved through renewal of key components of the propulsion and power generation systems, many of which have not been updated since the cutter was placed in-service.
- Renewal of increasingly unreliable and difficult to repair & maintain Auxiliary systems including the steering and Heating, Ventilation and Cooling (HVAC) systems.
- Improve environmental compliance via installation of a new engine room fire suppression system that meets current environmental standards, renewal of the Oily Water Separator (OWS) system and reconfiguration of the stack exhaust system to better control emissions.
- Safety improvements including replacement of the boat launching davit system, which was originally designed for a smaller, lighter boat and is minimally capable of handling the current cutter boat.
- Major improvements to crew habitability including reconfiguration of berthing areas to meet current habitability standards.

In addition to summer Aids To Navigation work, the WTGB fleet is critical to performing Domestic Icebreaking missions essential to ensuring safe passage of more than twenty million tons of cargo during peak winter months in the Great Lakes region, and millions of tons in coastal regions along the Northeast Atlantic. It is also able to support other missions as was recently demonstrated by its significant contributions to Deepwater Horizon Marine Environmental Response operations.

Significant Changes

This is the first submission for the In Service Vessel Sustainment project.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

In Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) **\$14,000**

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
In Service Vessel Sustainment Availabilities			FY12:Q2	FY16:Q4	14,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				14,000	14,000
Obligation				14,000	14,000
Expenditure				6,850	6,850
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				6,350	6,350
Project Management				500	500

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Supplies and Materials	4,800
Production	7,200
Provisioning and Technical Documentation	1,500
<u>Project Management</u>	
Contract Support	500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	14,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	301
Marine Safety	146
Aids to Navigation	8,346
Ice Operations	1,057
Marine Environmental Protection	118
Living Marine Resources	974
Drug Interdiction	9
Migrant Interdiction	64
Other Law Enforcement	510
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	1,892
Defense Readiness	583
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	14,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

In Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)

\$14,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$110,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding places 40 boats on order. It also supports engineering changes identified through early operations, and supports logistics development.

The Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) project was established in October 2001 to procure 180 new small boats to replace the aging 41-foot Utility Boats (UTB) (and other large non-standard boats) with standardized assets more capable of meeting the Coast Guard's multi-mission operational requirements. The legacy 41' UTB is a key asset for Coast Guard operations within coastal zones. Although designed specifically for Search and Rescue (SAR) missions, the 41' UTBs have been employed as multi-mission assets. Since the



RB-M 45602 from Station Port Angeles, Washington Coast, June 2009

41' UTB was built, Coast Guard mission requirements, particularly in terms of maritime security have changed markedly. The RB-M offers a number of improvements over the existing fleet of 41' UTBs and other boats in performance, human system interface and operational availability. Several program requirements and extensive field commander input supported a need for an RB-M that is substantially faster (e.g., 40+ knots vs. 26 knots) than the 41' UTB to support homeland security operations and improve multi-mission performance effectiveness.

Integrated navigation and sensing systems compliant with modern international radio-telephone standards provide the RB-M with improved communications and search capability compared to the 41' UTB, improving mission effectiveness. Interoperability of the RB-M with Rescue 21 equipment enhances overall command and control as well as crew safety in coastal zones. Moreover, crew interface with the boat and equipment has been improved in a number of areas. For example,

- Self-righting capability provides improved survivability in higher sea states;
- Self-fendering allows more efficient boarding and towing operations;
- Improved survivor recovery arrangement improves crew effectiveness; and
- Secure seating for each crewmember in an environmentally controlled cabin enables greater mission endurance with less crew fatigue.

The project emphasizes standardization and the ability to maintain and replace RB-M components quickly. This improves the efficiency of organizational and depot level maintenance support. Additionally the RB-M system includes an interactive logistics support package that provides ready access to technical information. Further efficiencies are gained by providing maintenance relief vessels to substitute for station boats during major maintenance and casualty repairs. Finally, the RB-M is built to dimensions that allow for commercial overland transportation to support deployed surge operations.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$110,000

PROJECT HISTORY

The RB-M project acquisition strategy is two-phased. Phase I entailed developmental testing and evaluation on three test boats to validate RB-M requirements. On June 21, 2006 Phase II contract was awarded to Marinette Marine Corporation (MMC) of Marinette, Wisconsin. MMC's primary subcontractor is Kvichak Marine Industries (KMI) in Kent, Washington for the design and sole construction of the initial RB-Ms. Detailed design was completed in June 2007 and construction on the first RB-M started in July 2007 with the first boat delivery in March 2008 that initiated Operational Testing and Evaluation (OT&E) on the first six boats. The FY 2008 appropriation provided funding to place sufficient orders to warrant opening a second production facility in Green Bay, Wisconsin. This facility opened in September 2008 and delivered its first RB-M (hull #11) in Q4 FY 2009.

The project received approval to move from LRIP (Low Rate Initial Production of 15 RB-Ms per year) into Full Rate Production (30 boats per year) in March 2010. With ramp-up to full production complete in FY 2010, both the Green Bay, Wisconsin facility and the Kent, Washington facility are now capable of delivering at least 15 RB-Ms each annually for a combined total of no less than 30 boats per year, provided funding is sufficient to sustain RB-M orders per the contract pricing schedule.

The table below lists the RB-Ms delivered as of February 4, 2011 as well as the others still to be delivered in FY 2011 per the last IBR (integrated baseline review). Note the following in the table:

- *Facility* – RB-Ms are produced by, and delivered from, two facilities: Kent, WA and Green Bay, WI.
- “Seq” is the sequence in which the boat is delivered to the respective station and “Qty” is the total number of RB-Ms to be delivered to the station, such that, 45601 is the 1st of 2 delivered to Little Creek.
- First six RB-Ms (hulls # **45601-6**) designated for Operational Testing and Evaluation (OT&E).
- Hull# **45602** delivered to Station Cape Disappointment has transferred to Station Port Angeles.
- Hull# **45611** was the first RB-M from the Green Bay facility.

FY	Delivered	Facility	Hulls	Seq	Qty	Location (CG Station)	USCG SECTOR	
2008	Apr'08	WA (OT&E)	45601	1	2	Little Creek, VA	Hampton Roads	
	(3) Aug'08	WA (OT&E)	45602	1	1	Cape Disappointment, WA	Puget Sound	
	Sep'08	WA (OT&E)	45603	1	1	Key West, FL	Key West	
2009	Oct'08	WA (OT&E)	45604	1	1	Milwaukee, WI	Lake Michigan	
	(11) Dec'08	WA (OT&E)	45605	1	6	New York, NY	New York	
	Jan'09	WA (OT&E)	45606	1	2	Port Aransas, TX	Corpus Christi	
	Feb'09	WA	45607	1	1	Boat Forces Center, Yorktown, VA	CG Headquarters	
	Mar'09	WA	45608	1	3	Boston, MA	Boston	
	May'09	WA	45609	1	1	San Juan, PR	San Juan	
	Jul'09	WA	45610	2	6	New York, NY	New York	
	Jul'09		WI	45611	1	2	Port Aransas, TX	Corpus Christi
	Aug'09	WA	45612	3	6	New York, NY	New York	
			WI	45614	4	6	New York, NY	New York
	Sep'09	WA	45613	1	2	Maui, HI	Honolulu	
2010	Nov'09	WA	45615	2	2	Little Creek, VA	Hampton Roads	
	(22)		WI	45617	1	1	Port Canaveral, FL	Jacksonville
		WA	45620	1	2	Castle Hill, RI	SE New England	
	Dec'09	WA	45616	5	6	New York, NY	New York	

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$110,000

FY	Delivered	Facility	Hulls	Seq	Qty	Location (CG Station)	USCG SECTOR	
		WI	45622	6	6	New York, NY	New York	
	Jan'10	WA	45618	1	2	Galveston, TX	Houston/Galveston	
	Mar'10	WA	45619	1	2	Honolulu, HI	Honolulu	
	Apr'10	WA	45621	1	2	Panama City, FL	Mobile	
		WI	45624	1	1	Cleveland Harbor, OH	Miami	
		WA	45626	1	2	Belle Isle, MI	Detroit	
	May'10	WI	45628	1	2	Duluth, MN	Sault Ste. Marie	
	Jun'10	WA	45623	1	1	St. Petersburg, FL	St Petersburg	
		WI	45629	2	2	Castle Hill, RI	SE New England	
		WI	45630	2	2	Galveston, TX	Houston/Galveston	
	Jul'10		45625	1	1	Lake Worth Inlet, FL	Miami	
		WA	WI	45631	1	2	Fort Lauderdale, FL	Miami
	Aug'10	WI	45632	2	2	Belle Isle, MI	Detroit	
		WA	45627	2	2	Honolulu, HI	Honolulu	
		WI	45633	1	2	Panama City, FL	Mobile	
	Sep'10	WA	45634	1	1	Fort Pierce, FL	Miami	
		WI	45635	1	1	Calumet Harbor, IL	Lake Michigan	
		WA	45636	1	2	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans	
2011	Oct'10	WI	45637	1	4	New London, CT	Long Island Sound	
(33)		WA	45638	1	2	Miami Beach, FL	Miami	
		WI	45639	2	2	Fort Lauderdale, FL	Miami	
	Nov'10	WI	45640	1	1	Annapolis, MD	Baltimore	
		WA	45641	1	2	Curtis Bay, MD	Baltimore	
	Dec'10	WI	45642	1	3	Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA	LA/LB	
		WA	45643	2	2	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans	
		WI	45644	1	2	Mayport, FL	Jacksonville	
		WA	45645	1	3	Seattle, WA	Puget Sound	
	Jan'11	WA	45647	1	2	Sabine, TX	Houston/Galveston	
	Feb'11	WI	45646	1	1	Cortez, FL	St Petersburg	
TBD	Feb-Sep'11	WI	45648	2	2	Miami Beach, FL	Miami	
		WA	45649	2	4	New London, CT	Long Island Sound	
		WI	45650	3	4	New London, CT	Long Island Sound	
		WA	45651	2	3	Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA	LA/LB	
		WI	45652	3	3	Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA	LA/LB	
		WI	45653	1	1	Bayfield, WI	Sault Ste Marie	
		WA	45654	2	2	Mayport, FL	Jacksonville	
		WI	45655	1	1	Marquette, MI	Sault Ste Marie	
		WA	45656	1	1	Eastport, ME	N. New England	
		WI	45657	1	1	Sault Ste Marie, MI	Sault Ste Marie	
		WA	45658	2	3	Seattle, WA	Puget Sound	
		WI	45659	2	3	Boston, MA	Boston	
		WA	45660	3	3	Seattle, WA	Puget Sound	
		WI	45661	2	2	Curtis Bay, MD	Baltimore	
		WA	45662	1	2	Juneau, AK	Juneau	

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$110,000

FY	Delivered	Facility	Hulls	Seq	Qty	Location (CG Station)	USCG SECTOR
		WI	45663	2	2	Sabine, TX	Houston/Galveston
	WA		45664	1	2	Valdez, AK	Anchorage
		WI	45665	1	2	Cape May, NJ	Delaware Bay
		WI	45666	1	1	Sturgeon Bay	Lake Michigan
	WA		45667	1	2	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco
		WI	45668	1	3	New Haven, CT	Long Island Sound
	WA		45669	1	2	Wachapreague, VA	Hampton Roads
Total		(39 + 30)	= 69			RB-Ms delivered to CG stations by end of FY 2011	

KEY EVENTS

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Ordered 39 RB-Ms (hulls #67-105)
- Received 22 (hulls #15-36) RB-Ms and supported a total of 36 delivered RB-Ms
- Completed OT&E. Moved from LRIP into full production, attained Initial Operating Capability with delivery of the first RB-M following a Full Production Decision
- Reached a full production rate of at least 30 boats per year by the end of the fiscal year

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue procurement of RB-Ms.
- Receive 33 RB-Ms and support delivered RB-Ms (see table above)

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Order 40 RB-Ms.

Significant Changes

FY 2012 is the second year of full production (which is a rate of at least 30 RB-Ms per year) with planned deliveries of 34 RB-Ms. Funding at current levels minimizes production costs and facilitates procurement of 180 RB-Ms prior to expiration of the current contract at the end of FY 2014.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Continue Production			FY10:Q1	FY15:Q4	110,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$110,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	235,413	121,000		110,000	466,413
Obligation	224,114	92,457		83,731	400,302
Expenditure	106,259	65,310		89,012	260,581
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	92,763	55,365		58,769	206,897
Project Management	10,269	9,822		30,128	50,219
Test & Evaluation	3,227	123		115	3,465

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
RB-Ms (40)	77,237
OT&E identified full production modifications	5,000
Logistics element development and fielding	6,224
Curriculum/training aide development	6,825
<u>Project Management</u>	
Project Management (Government)	8,277
Project Management (Contractor)	6,258
<u>Other Costs</u>	
Test and Evaluation	179
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	110,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	24,445
Marine Safety	7,945
Aids to Navigation	1,527
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	611
Living Marine Resources	4,581
Drug Interdiction	1,546
Migrant Interdiction	1,526
Other Law Enforcement	-
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	67,208
Defense Readiness	611
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	110,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$110,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) conducted with Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) dated March 18, 2003.

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$77,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request will complete funding for NSC #5.

The Legend Class NSCs will replace the fleet of 378' High Endurance Cutters (WHEC), built between 1967 and 1972, which are operating beyond their economic service life, experiencing decreased operational availability, and increasingly more expensive to maintain. The NSC provides enhanced capability, essential for prosecuting missions in today's high-threat environment.



The NSC is capable of extended on-scene presence, operating in the harshest maritime environments, long transits and out-of-hemisphere deployments. It is equipped with communication, navigation and surveillance systems that allow the cutter and its deployed air and organic boat assets to operate worldwide and conduct a daily search of up to 56,000 square miles throughout the maritime domain. The NSC enables the Coast Guard to serve as a leader in maritime incident response, taking action against all hazards and threats in every ocean and all environments.

The NSC conducts patrols on the high seas and coastal approaches employing a robust command and control capability for the task unit commander or on-scene commander. It is capable of performing all maritime DHS missions including overseas operations with the U.S. Navy and partner nations. When engaged in these missions, the NSC is capable of detecting, classifying, and tracking surface Targets of Interest (TOI) in sizes ranging from makeshift rafts to large commercial vessels, and air TOIs as small as single-engine civil aircraft.

Leveraging updated technology, the NSC possesses improved capabilities over the legacy 378' High Endurance Cutter. It has a range of approximately 12,000 nautical miles (nm) and an underway endurance of 60 days. The cutter is capable of patrolling alone or with multiple U.S. Coast Guard vessels, U.S. Navy vessels, or vessels from other nations' navies or coast guards.

Once each NSC is completely outfitted it will have the capability to:

- Provide anti-terrorism/force protection;
- Carry and deploy aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV);
- Carry and deploy multiple small boats (e.g., Cutter Boat Over the Horizon (CB-OTH) and Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor (CB-LRI));
- Conduct boat and flight operations safely and efficiently in up to Sea State 5 (wave heights of 8-12 feet and wind 21- 25 knots);

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$77,000

- Support intelligence operations through greatly improved intelligence gathering and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities, including use of a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), all of which enhance the NSC's self-defense capabilities and facilitate seamless operations with networked DHS, DoD, and national assets;
- Maintain presence and perform command and control operations in Chemical, Biological, or Radiological contaminated environments for up to 36 hours;
- Operate with U.S. Navy Battle Groups with a maximum sustained speed of 28 knots.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$7,869	Conceptual Development/Design
2003	\$136,937	Detailed Design and NSC #1 LLTM
2004	\$204,093	NSC #1 Production
2005	\$264,100	NSC #2 Production and LLTM
2006	\$489,054	NSC #3 Production and LLTM
2007 ¹	\$386,299	Consolidated Contracting Action NSC 1-3
	\$24,100	NSC #4 LLTM
2008 ²	\$72,500	NSC #4 LLTM
	\$93,470	NSC #3-4 Govt Furnished Equip, Certifications, & Logistics
2009 ³	\$159,100	NSC #1-3 Completion
	\$196,900	NSC #4 Production
	\$7,100	NSC #1-2 Structural Retrofit Planning/Analysis
2010 ⁴	\$384,480	NSC #4 Production
	\$5,000	NSC #5 LLTM
2011 ⁵	\$615,000	NSC #5 Production
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,046,004</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2011 (see note 5)</i>

CONTRACTOR:

Northrop Grumman Shipbuilding, Pascagoula, MS

Type of Contract: Fixed Price Incentive (Firm Target)/Various

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Lockheed Martin Company (LMCO), Moorestown, NJ

FY 2010 Planned Accomplishments:

- Delivered NSC #2, USCGC WAESCHE (WMSL-751)

¹ Funding History for FY 2007 reflects changes from the Consolidated Contracting Action.

² Funding History for FY 2008 reflects changes from the Consolidated Contracting Action.

³ Funding History for FY 2009 reflects \$9.4M included for, "necessary expenses related to the consequences of 2008 natural disasters," per P.L. 110-329.

⁴ FY 2010 appropriations included \$108M above the President's Request for NSC-5 LLTM. \$103M was used to fund completion of NSC #4.

⁵ Anticipated FY 2011 appropriation is \$615M. \$5M in FY 2010 carryover funding combined with \$615M in anticipated FY 2011 funding and \$77M included in the FY 2012 President's Budget will fully fund NSC-5 and allow USCG to award a production contract.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$77,000

- Christened NSC #3, USCGC STRATTON (WMSL-752)

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Deliver NSC#3, USCGC STRATTON (WMSL-752)
- Award Production, NSC #4, USCGC HAMILTON (WMSL-753)
- Award LLTM NSC #5

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Continue construction of NSCs #4-5

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: The schedule provided in the tables below assumes appropriation of \$615 million in FY2011 based on Appropriations Committee actions to date.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2011					
NSC #5 LLTM and Production	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q2	FY15:Q4	615,000
FY 2012					
NSC #5 Production	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q2	FY15:Q4	77,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	2,041,522	389,480	615,000	77,000	3,123,002
Obligation	1,635,584	31,404	1,113,000	116,679	2,896,667
Expenditure	1,124,122	370,610	563,943	310,000	2,368,675
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	1,020,051	370,610	563,943	310,000	2,264,604
Survey, Design & Engineering	104,071				104,071

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
NSC#5 Production	77,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	77,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$77,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation FY 2012
Search and Rescue	3,313
Marine Safety	-
Aids to Navigation	-
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	17,669
Drug Interdiction	33,632
Migrant Interdiction	4,619
Other Law Enforcement	6,024
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	2,005
Defense Readiness	9,738
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	77,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) \$25,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will continue pre-acquisition design work for the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) class, intended to replace the Coast Guard's fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters (WMEC). The acquisition strategy for this program awards multiple Preliminary & Contract Designs (P&CDs) to competing contractors. From the P&CD efforts, one design will be chosen for detailed design development. FY2012 funding will facilitate P&CD evaluations, preparing the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Detailed Design and Construction contract award, OPC Project Office technical and project support, OPC Ship Design Team support, completing various trade-off studies and requirements validations, life-cycle cost estimating support, logistics, and training studies.

The OPC will resolve current gaps in capabilities and capacity stemming from the aging 270' and 210' Medium Endurance Cutters (WMEC) which have decreased reliability and increased operating costs. The current WMEC fleet, which comprises the majority of the Coast Guard deepwater fleet, has either passed its end-of-service life, or is rapidly approaching it. The OPC will possess the capabilities necessary to perform WMEC statutory missions, providing the endurance, seakeeping, and persistent presence to complete missions throughout the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and coastal approaches.

OPC will be deployed as part of a layered border security strategy that gives the Coast Guard and its law enforcement and military partners time to react to emerging maritime threats. OPC will replace the existing 210' and 270' MECs and be designed to conduct assigned missions through a full-spectrum of climate and environmental conditions. Advanced communications capabilities will facilitate interoperability with DHS, State and local responders as well as DoD and international partners. Updated command and control systems will aid in the detection, classification, and identification of targets of interest (TOIs), while the use of well-equipped aircraft and small boats coupled with increased cutter speed will allow greater capacity for intercept and TOI prosecution.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Preliminary & Contract Design (P&CD) RFP Completed

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Release of P&CD RFP

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Award and evaluation of multiple P&CD contracts

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)

\$25,000

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2004	\$15,558	Preliminary Alternative and Requirement Development
2005	\$1,788	Requirement and Concept Refinement
2006	\$10,039	Continuing Design Development
2009	\$3,003	Requirements Analysis, Initial Concept/Preliminary Design
2010	\$9,800	Milestone 2 Preparation & Completion; P&CD RFP preparation
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$40,188</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR: Design and production contracts not yet awarded.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Technical and Project Support			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	9,200
Ship Design Manager Support			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	7,200
Preliminary & Contract Design	FY12:Q1	FY14:Q4			8,600

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	30,389	9,800		25,000	65,189
Obligation	28,330	9,805		24,100	62,235
Expenditure	22,664	2,357		16,774	41,795
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				16,774	16,774
Survey, Design & Engineering	22,664	2,357			25,021

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)

\$25,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Technical and Project Support	9,200
Ship Design Manager Support	7,200
Preliminary & Contract Design	8,600
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	25,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	430
Marine Safety	12
Aids to Navigation	5
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	5,397
Drug Interdiction	9,880
Migrant Interdiction	7,023
Other Law Enforcement	23
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	1,002
Defense Readiness	1,228
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	25,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$358,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds production of six FRC hulls, associated contract line items, and project management costs. Procuring six FRCs maximizes the production line and generates a cost savings of nearly \$5 million per hull. In addition to production of six FRCs, this funding also procures the Reprourement Data and Licensing Package (RDLP) required for the Coast Guard to re-compete the FRC production contract in order to maximize cost efficiencies. Continued acquisition of FRCs is critical to replace the aging 110' patrol boat fleet.



The planned fleet of 58 FRCs will conduct primarily the same missions as the 110' patrol boats they are replacing. In addition, the FRC will have several increased capabilities enhancing overall mission execution. FRC is designed for rapid response, with approximately a 28 knot speed capability, and will typically operate in the coastal zones. Examples of common missions that FRCs will complete include SAR, Migrant Interdiction, Drug Interdiction, and Ports Waterways and Coastal Security.

FRCs will provide enhanced capabilities over the 110's, including improved C4ISR capability and interoperability; stern launch and recovery (up through sea state 4) of a 40 knot, Over-the-Horizon, 7m cutter boat; a remote operated, gyro stabilized MK38 Mod 2, 25mm main gun; improved sea keeping; and enhanced crew habitability.

Additional capabilities include;

- The ability to conduct shipboard migrant interdiction evolutions, including detection, tracking, interdiction, embarkation and disembarkation, rescue administrative processing, and retention onboard.
- The ability to patrol areas where suspected illegal migrant, drug, or fisheries activities may occur, and dispatch boarding teams to suspect vessels and subsequently escort them to their final disposition.
- The ability to search for and locate and recover distressed mariners, provide medical assistance or evacuation, and provide safe transport. It will also provide the ability to control damage to distressed vessels and other property, provide dewatering equipment and mechanical assistance, and tow stricken vessels.

Prior Significant Accomplishments:

- Awarded design and construction of lead-hull (2008)

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$358,000

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Started production of lead-ship
- Awarded contract option for hulls #2-8

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Deliver lead-ship
- Continue procurement of FRC hulls

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Award contract option for six additional hulls
- Award contract option to obtain RDLP

FUNDING HISTORY⁶

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2007 & Prior	\$152,249	Base contract option (lead plus design & associated Contract Line Item Numbers, CLINs)
2009	\$115,300	Option period #1 (hulls 2-4) plus associated CLINs
2010	\$243,000	Option period #2 (hulls 5-8) plus associated CLINs
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$510,549</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR: Bollinger Shipyards Inc.

Type of Contract: FFP-EPA

Significant Changes

In FY 2012, funding enables procurement of six FRCs and the RDLP in order to initiate a new competitive fixed-price production contract in FY 2015 in accordance with the DHS-approved acquisition strategy. The existing contract with the shipbuilder expires at the end of FY 2014. An option in the existing contract exists to procure the RDLP.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Hull construction			FY12:Q3	FY14:Q4	218,032
Associated CLINs (Warranty, logistics, training)			FY12:Q1	FY15:Q2	112,725
Reprocurement Package and Data Rights (RDLP)			FY12:Q1	FY13:Q1	27,243

⁶ Funding history reflects FRC-B project only.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$358,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	267,549	243,000		358,000	868,549
Obligation	111,848	337,442		300,000	749,290
Expenditure	27,252	35,108		268,671	331,031
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	8,820	22,607		223,420	254,847
Project Management	18,432	12,501		45,251	76,184

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Option period 4, hull construction	218,032
Associated CLINs (Warranty, BRI, Supply Support, Training, EPA) & Program Costs	112,725
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Reprocurement Data and Licensing Package	27,243
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	358,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	15,728
Marine Safety	3,558
Aids to Navigation	749
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	30,707
Drug Interdiction	161,774
Migrant Interdiction	749
Other Law Enforcement	107,849
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	22,656
Defense Readiness	14,230
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	358,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Cutter Boats

\$5,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request continues funding for production of multi-mission cutter small boats that will be fielded on the Coast Guard's newly acquired National Security Cutter. This request funds production of two Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor Mark II (CB-LRI Mark II), hulls #1&2, and four Cutter Boats Over-the-Horizon Mark IV (CB-OTH Mark IV), hulls #6-9, along with project and technical support.

The CB-LRI Mark II is an 11-meter (36-foot) cutter boat carried by NSCs and, potentially, by the future OPC. The CB-LRI Mark II provides enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats, such as higher speeds, extended range, better sea-keeping, and greatly improved communications and connectivity to the parent cutter. The CB-OTH Mark IV⁷ is a 7-meter (25-foot) cutter boat that also provides enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats. The CB-OTH Mark IV is both stern launch/recovery, and side-davit launch/recovery, capable.

The CB-OTH Mark IV operates beyond sight of the parent cutter (over the horizon) to deploy boarding parties, pursue and interdict TOI, and perform SAR operations.

Leading up to selection of the final CB-OTH Mark IV design, there will be a "Boat Off" competition between competing boat manufacturers. In this acquisition strategy, the CG will award a contract for construction of one boat to four different manufacturers, with options for full production. The CG will then determine which design (of the boats built) best meets its mission needs, and this design will be selected for full production. Funding for CB-OTH Mark IV hull #1 includes the cost of procuring the boats for this competition. CB-OTH Mark IV hull #2 and beyond will be produced by the manufacturer that wins the "Boat Off" competition. Prior-year funding will be used to construct CB-OTH Mark IV hulls #2-5 after the "Boat Off" competition is complete.



Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Completed Design, Engineering & Spec. Development for CB-OTH Mark IV and LRI Mark II

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Production & Testing CB-OTH Mark IV # 1 (includes "Boat Off" competition hulls)

⁷ CB-OTH is an updated version of the original Short Range Prosecutor (SRP). Eight SRPs were constructed for the 123' Patrol Boats. Hull numbering was restarted with the name change from SRP to OTH. OTH's #1-5 were funded with prior year funding.

Cutter Boats**\$5,000****FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:**

- Production & Testing LRI Mark II #1&2
- Production & Testing CB-OTH Mark IV #2-9

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$945	Design Short Range Prosecutor (SRP)/Start construction of SRP hulls 1-2
2003	\$2,710	Construct SRP hulls 3-8 ⁸
2004	\$1,408	SRP Mods and LRI Tech Support
2005	\$2,200	LRI Mark-1 Development/Design/Construction Prep; SRP Mods, Repairs and Studies
2006	\$624	Milestone 2 Preparation & Completion; P&CD RFP preparation
2007	\$1,069	SRP hull 9 ⁹ Proposal Prep Re-pricing, Acquisition Planning for Construction of LRI Mk-1; BCA for Follow-On LRI Procurements LRI & SRP Program restarts
2008	\$2,430	Acquisition Planning for LRI & SRP Program restarts and Launch and Recovery Interface Studies
2009	\$2,400	Design, Engineering, and Spec. Development of CB-OTH Mk IV and CB-LRI Mark II; Construction CB-OTH Mark IV #1 (“Boat Off”)
2010	\$3,000	Construction CB-OTH Mark IV #2 and Design, Engineering, and Spec. Development of CB-LRI Mark II
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$16,786</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTORS:

SRP #1-8: Lead: Zodiac of North America, Stevensville, MD

Production Subcontractor: Adrenalin Marine, Ferndale, WA

Assembly Subcontractor: Zodiac Hurricane Technologies, Delta, British Columbia, Canada

LRI Mark 1: Willard Marine, Anaheim, California

CB-OTH Mark IV – TBD

CB-LRI Mark II - TBD

Significant Changes

Title is changed from “IDS Small Boats” to “Cutter Boats Project” and different names are used for each type of cutter boat as noted in Section I above (Project Description, Justification and Scope).

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

⁸ SRPs #1-8 were built for the 123’ Patrol Boats, which are now decommissioned.

⁹ SRP Hull #9 was never constructed, program was restarted.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Cutter Boats

\$5,000

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
CB-OTH Mark IV #6-9			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	2,500
CB-LRI Mark II #1 & 2			FY12:Q4	FY13:Q4	2,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	13,786	3,000		5,000	21,786
Obligation	10,358	1,900	5,048	4,500	21,806
Expenditure	9,616	2,073	3,000	4,000	18,689
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	9,616	2,073	3,000	4,000	18,689

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
CB-OTH Mark IV #6-9	2,500
CB-LRI Mark II #1 & 2	2,500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	5,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	219
Marine Safety	-
Aids to Navigation	-
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	1,297
Drug Interdiction	1,945
Migrant Interdiction	324
Other Law Enforcement	437
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	130
Defense Readiness	648
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	5,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Cutter Boats

\$5,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment

\$47,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP) on five 270' WMECs. Three of these MEPs will be completed in FY 2012 with the remaining two completed the following year. This work includes replacement of major equipment and systems that are the primary source of degraded operational readiness, such as the main propulsion control and monitoring system, small boat davits, oily water separators, air conditioning, refrigeration, and evaporators. This work will be performed at the Coast Guard Yard in Curtis Bay, MD. The MEP project includes both the 210' and 270' WMECs. The last 210' WMEC MEP was completed in FY 2010, leaving work on 270' WMECs as the focus for the remainder of this project.



The MEP project is intended as a bridging strategy for the WMEC fleet, until it is replaced by the OPC fleet. This funding will improve the overall operational readiness and mission effectiveness of the 270' cutter class. Each 270' WMEC provides 185 days of mission performance; a loss of that capability reduces operational hours and may adversely affect mission performance. Additionally, the MEP will improve 270 WMEC operating and cost performance by replacing equipment that has the highest failure rates with more reliable equipment. Replacing obsolete equipment will yield greater standardization, capability, and reliability across the two WMEC classes. Post-MEP WMECs have an average equipment reliability rate (in terms of decreased number of major casualties) that is nearly double that of pre-MEP WMECs.

MECs have helicopter and small boat capabilities that support operations in the coastal and offshore areas of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$8,686	Legacy Cutter Sustainment Appropriation ¹⁰
2003	\$3,675	WMEC Maintenance Sustainment Availability Project Initiation
2004	\$6,793	WMEC Maintenance Sustainment
2005	\$12,500	WMEC MEPs
2006	\$24,750	WMEC MEPs
2007	\$45,318	WMEC MEPs
2008	\$34,500	WMEC MEPs
2009	\$35,500	WMEC MEPs

¹⁰ Not included in the IDS Acquisition Program Baseline; tracked for historical purposes only.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment

\$47,000

2010 \$31,100 WMEC MEPs

Total \$202,822 Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010

CONTRACTOR:

Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, MD

Prior Significant Accomplishments:

(2006)

- Delivered 270' Phase One WMEC MEP Lead Vessel - TAMPA
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Lead Vessel – DEPENDABLE
- Delivered 270' Phase One WMEC MEP Vessel – HARRIET LANE

(2007)

- Delivered 270' Phase One WMEC MEP Vessel - FORWARD
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel – CONFIDENCE

(2008)

- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel – VENTUROUS
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - VIGOROUS
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - DECISIVE
- Delivered 270' Phase One WMEC MEP Vessel – SENECA

(2009)

- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - ACTIVE
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - RESOLUTE
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - VALIANT
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - VIGILANT
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - DAUNTLESS

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - ALERT
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel - RELIANCE
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel – DILIGENCE
- Delivered 210' WMEC MEP Vessel – STEADFAST

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Deliver 270' WMEC MEP Vessels – NORTHLAND
- Deliver 270' WMEC MEP Vessel – TAMPA

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Deliver 270' WMEC MEP Vessel – LEGARE
- Deliver 270' WMEC MEP Vessel – FORWARD
- Deliver 270' WMEC MEP Vessel – THETIS

Significant Changes

This funding request and out-year CIP allocations will facilitate completion of MEP on all thirteen 270' WMECs. Prior year funding requests provided sufficient funding for all fourteen 210' WMECs.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment \$47,000

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
270' WMEC MEP			FY06:Q1	FY13:Q4	47,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	163,037	31,100		47,000	241,137
Obligation	134,803	30,658		27,592	193,053
Expenditure	100,813	41,811		27,000	169,624
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	99,813	41,311		26,500	167,624
Project Management	1,000	500		500	2,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
270' MEP	46,500
<u>Project Management</u>	
Project Management Support	500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	47,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment

\$47,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	809
Marine Safety	22
Aids to Navigation	9
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	10,146
Drug Interdiction	18,574
Migrant Interdiction	43
Other Law Enforcement	13,203
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	1,884
Defense Readiness	2,310
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	47,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

CGNR 6017 Helicopter Replacement **\$18,300**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding request replaces one MH-60T Jayhawk Medium Range Recovery (MRR) aircraft (CGNR 6017), lost during a crash in Washington state in 2010. The aircraft will be replaced with a retired Navy SH-60F that will be converted to the Coast Guard MH-60T configuration. This conversion includes installation of a new avionics suite and an Electro Optical Infra-Red (EO/IR) Sensor system (ESS).

The Navy's H-60 Sundown Plan has enabled the Coast Guard to acquire SH-60Fs that are scheduled for retirement but have usable structural service life. The Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center developed industrial processes to convert SH-60Fs into the MH-60T configuration, and recently completed this conversion with CGNR 6043.

With this and one replacement funded in the FY 2010 Disaster/War Supplemental Appropriation, the fleet will be returned to its full strength of 42 H-60s.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Obtain and convert SH-60F to MH-60T

CONTRACTOR(S):

Product Line: Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center (ALC)/ Lear Siegler Services, Inc.
Aircraft: Sikorsky, Stratford, CT
Avionics: Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapids, IA
Power Plant: General Electric, Lynn, MA

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Obtain and Convert SH-60F to MH-60T			FY12:Q1	FY13:Q4	18,300

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				18,300	18,300
Obligation				17,300	17,300
Expenditure				1,000	1,000
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				1,000	1,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

CGNR 6017 Helicopter Replacement

\$18,300

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Obtain and Convert SH-60F to MH-60T	18,300
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	18,300

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	5,871
Marine Safety	161
Aids to Navigation	1,222
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	545
Living Marine Resources	2,137
Drug Interdiction	4,008
Migrant Interdiction	1,160
Other Law Enforcement	92
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	3,016
Defense Readiness	88
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	18,300

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) HC-144

\$129,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds two of 36 planned HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) airframes, along with up to 5 Mission System Pallets (MSPs), Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE), and initial spare parts and manufacturing supplies for MPAs and MSPs. These funds will help address the Coast Guard’s MPA flight hour gap by providing 2,400 MPA hours each year.



The first eighteen HC-144 aircraft will be stationed at the following locations:

Mobile, AL (Aviation Training Center & Operational)	Elizabeth City, NC (Product Line)
Miami, FL	Cape Cod, MA
Corpus Christi, TX	

The HC-144A Ocean Sentry is the Coast Guard’s medium-range surveillance (MRS) and transport fixed air capability, complementing the long-range, heavy-lift, four-engine HC-130 aircraft. It replaces and enhances the current capability provided by the HU-25 Falcon. The two-engine high-efficiency turboprop design enables extended surveillance, quick response capability, at a relatively low cost per flight hour. The HC-144A is used to perform Search and Rescue missions; enforce laws and treaties, including illegal drug interdiction and marine environmental protection; perform homeland security and International Ice Patrol missions, as well as assist with cargo and personnel transport. It can perform aerial delivery of Search and Rescue equipment, such as rafts, pumps, and flares, and can be used as an On-Scene Commander platform. The asset delivers maritime domain awareness essential to achieving mission success.

The modern cockpit design provides pilots with superior situational awareness, reduced workload, and increased safety, allowing them to better concentrate on mission execution. Human factors engineering is also evident in the tactical workstations of the MSP. System operators can collect, compile, and transfer vital information in real time to operational commanders on ship or shore, hundreds of miles from the aircraft. Satellite radios provide clear and uninterrupted voice and data exchange. The Automatic Identification System (AIS) allows crews to rapidly identify and monitor vessels, adding a robust layer to border security. As demonstrated during the response to Deepwater Horizon, the multi-mode radar can detect differences in backscatter between clear water and oil-covered water due to the dampening effects of oil on small wind-generated waves, while the Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) sensor can detect the small temperature variation between clear and oil-covered water. The Common Operating Picture (COP) provides the capability to navigate to previously-marked pollution areas and update them based on current C4ISR and visual indications. Unlike the HU-25, the HC-144A has a rear ramp to facilitate easy roll-on/roll-off provisions from the cargo bay. This quick-change feature allows ground crews to re-configure the aircraft between maritime patrol, medical evacuation, and passenger/freight transport. Its medium size and high-lift wing design allow take-off and landing on

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) HC-144

\$129,500

short, unpaved landing areas, further enhancing the Coast Guard’s abilities to serve its broad array of missions.

Prior Accomplishments:

- MPA 1 – 3 Delivery 2007
- MPA 4 – 5 Delivery 2009
- MPA Initial Operating Capability (IOC) 2009
- MPA 6 – 8 Delivery 2009

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010/2011:

- Contract Production of MPA airframes
- MPA 9 – 11 Delivery
- Delivery of 6 MSPs
- Contract for Full-Motion Flight Simulator

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- MPA 12 – 14 Delivery
- Contract Production of two MPA airframes and five Mission System Pallets

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$12,538	Conceptual Development/Design
2003	\$141,443	Procured MPA #1 and #2; three MSPs
2004	\$24,853	Procured MPA #3
2005	\$5,250	Procured Initial Spares MPA #1 – #3
2006	\$67,320	Procured MPA #4 and #5; Initial Spares
2007	\$148,616	Procured MPA #6 – #8; Initial Spares
2008	\$170,015	Procure MPA #9 – #11; five MSPs
2009	\$86,600	Procure MPA #12; four MSPs; Initial Spares
2010	\$138,500	Procure MPA #13 – #14; Simulator; Initial Spares
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$855135</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR:

EADS North America

Type of Contract: Fixed-price

Contract options: Base year plus four option years

SUBCONTRACTORS:

- Airframe: EADS CASA CN-235 300M (Madrid, Spain)
- Avionics: Rockwell Collins (Cedar Rapids, IA)
- Power Plant: General Electric CT7-9C3 engine (Lynn, MA)
- Propulsion: Hamilton Sundstrand 14RF-37 (Windsor Locks, CT)
- Sensors: Telephonics APS-143V3 Multi-Mode RADAR (Farmingdale, NY)
FLIR Systems Star Sapphire III (Portland, OR)
- Mission System: Lockheed Martin (Eagan, MN)

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Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) HC-144 \$129,500

Communications: Wulfsberg RT50000 (Prescott, AZ)
 Miscellaneous: CG Maritime Patrol Aircraft Conversion, ALC (Elizabeth City, NC)
 Mission System Integration: ARINC (Annapolis, MD)
 Mission System Operator
 Training and Maintenance: ProSoft (Phoenix, AZ)

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Maritime Patrol Aircraft			FY12:Q1	FY14:Q1	129,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	656,635	138,500		129,500	924,635
Obligation	563,459	178,488		129,500	871,447
Expenditure	510,923	99,610		30,000	640,533
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	510,923	99,610		30,000	640,533

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (2)	80,000
MSPs (up to 5) and spares	49,500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	129,500

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) HC-144

\$129,500

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	25,621
Marine Safety	58
Aids to Navigation	233
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	3,493
Living Marine Resources	22,127
Drug Interdiction	19,798
Migrant Interdiction	29,114
Other Law Enforcement	699
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	28,357
Defense Readiness	-
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	129,500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

HH-60 Conversion Projects

\$56,100

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding request continues the modernization of the Coast Guard's fleet of 40¹¹ H-60 Jayhawk, Medium Range Recovery (MRR) helicopters as these helicopters rotate through Programmed Depot Maintenance at the CG Aviation Logistics Center (ALC). The H-60 Conversion Project is comprised of four discrete segments and two service life extension efforts.



Each segment consists of upgrades to and modernization of aging components and sub-systems that enhance the aircraft's overall capability. In conjunction with prior year appropriations, funds will allow the continued implementation of two of the segments: Avionics and Electro-Optical Infrared (EO/IR) Sensor System Upgrades (ESS). It further allows for development and testing of the Radar Sensor System (RSS) that will replace the weather-search radar with a more capable multi-mode surface search radar system. The Avionics Upgrade replaces obsolete MH-60J avionics with modernized equipment and aligns configuration with the DoD Common Avionics Architecture System as well as the Coast Guard's H-65 helicopter. After installation, the avionics upgrades result in redesignation of the aircraft to MH-60T, include Multi-Functional Display screens, a radar altimeter with verbal low altitude alarm and Traffic Collision Avoidance System to enhance safety during night hovering and increase pilots' overall situational awareness. The ESS segment replaces the obsolete Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) sensor with an enhanced EO/IR sensor common to all Coast Guard helicopter platforms. In addition, the funding allows for necessary Service Life Extension Program work items, including electrical re-wiring and dynamic component replacement.

H-60 helicopters are stationed out of the following locations:

Mobile, AL (ATC)	San Diego, CA	Elizabeth City, NC (PL & Ops)
Sitka, AK	Clearwater, FL	Astoria, OR
Kodiak, AK	Cape Cod, MA	OPBAT

ATC: Aviation Training Center

PL: Product Line

Ops: Operations

OPBAT: Operations Bahamas Turks & Caicos

The larger and more powerful all-weather Sikorsky H-60 Jayhawk is the Coast Guard's medium-range recovery (MRR) rotary wing air capability, complementing the Coast Guard's H-65 short-range recovery helicopter. It has been in operation since 1990. The MRR can perform surveillance missions and provides the critical means to detect, classify, identify and prosecute in order to interdict drugs or

¹¹ The current fleet of H-60s includes 40 aircraft, accounting for the recent losses of CGNR-6028 and CGNR-6017. FY 2010 supplemental appropriation (P.L. 111-212) funds the replacement of CGNR-6028. The FY 2012 President's budget requests funding to replace CGNR-6017, restoring the fleet to 42 aircraft.

HH-60 Conversion Projects

\$56,100

migrants, protect living marine resource, relay the location of oil-covered surfaces and enforce safety and security zones. Because of the extended-capacity fuel tanks, the H-60 is often called upon for Search and Rescue missions far offshore. It is capable of flying up to 300 miles offshore and picking up six or more survivors and returning safely to shore.

Prior Accomplishments:

- H-60T Avionics Upgrade Preliminary Design 2004
- H-60T Avionics Upgrade Detail Design 2005
- H-60T Avionics Upgrade Installations Begin 2006
- H-60T SLEP / Legacy Re-Wire Begin 2006
- H-60T Radar / EO/IR Sensor Selection Begin 2007
- H-60T Engine Sustainment Begin 2007
- H-60T Engine Sustainment Full Production 2008

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- H-60T Avionics Upgrade Initial Operating Capability Achieved
- Begin Dynamic Component Recapitalization

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- H-60T Acquisition Decision Event 3 (Obtain Phase) for Avionics Upgrade and ESS
- Achieve H-60T ESS Initial Operating Capability

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Continue H-60T EO/IR and Avionics Upgrades

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$35	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
2003	\$5,800	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$2,000	H-60J SLEP (Re-Wire)
	\$600	H-60J Radar/FLIR
2004	\$10,000	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
2005	\$15,000	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
2006	\$29,490	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$6,040	H-60J SLEP (Re-Wire)
	\$1,100	H-60J Radar/ EO/IR Sensor Systems
2007	\$38,306	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$3,338	H-60T SLEP (Re-Wire)
	\$4,378	H-60T Radar/ EO/IR Sensor Systems
	\$3,280	H-60T Engine Sustainment
2008	\$18,245	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$10,040	H-60T SLEP (Re-Wire)
	\$22,758	H-60T Radar/ EO/IR Sensor Systems
	\$6,257	H-60T Engine Sustainment
2009	\$32,052	H-60T Avionics Upgrade

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HH-60 Conversion Projects **\$56,100**

	\$6,294	H-60T SLEP (Re-Wire)
	\$13,128	H-60T EO/IR Sensor Systems
	\$1,226	H-60T Engine Sustainment
2010	\$5,752	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$37,218	H-60T SLEP
	\$2,180	H-60T EO/IR Sensor Systems
	\$750	H-60T Engine Sustainment
Total	\$275,267	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR(S):

Product Line: ALC/ Lear Siegler Services, Inc.
 Aircraft: Sikorsky, Stratford, CT
 Avionics: Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapids, IA
 Power Plant: General Electric, Lynn, MA

Significant Changes

FY 2012 funding reflects the anticipated procurement schedule. Current analysis determined that many dynamic components (helicopter blades, etc.) slated for recapitalization beginning in FY 2013 are reaching the end of the service life more quickly than anticipated. Consequently, recapitalization of these components began in FY 2011 using prior year funding, and will continue until FY 2017, as part of this project.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

Project Description	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	Cost
FY 2012					
H-60T Radar Sensor System			FY12:Q1	FY13:Q2	37,713
MH-60T Avionics Upgrade			FY12:Q1	FY13:Q2	12,815
MH-60T SLEP			FY12:Q1	FY13:Q2	5,354
MH-60T EO/IR Sensor System			FY12:Q1	FY13:Q2	218

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	FY 2009 & Prior	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	
Appropriation	229,351	45,900		56,100	331,351
Obligation	207,279	10,502		50,000	267,781
Expenditure	163,698	41,204		1,000	205,902
Breakdown of Project Expenditures					
Construction / Acquisition	163,698	41,204		1,000	205,902

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

HH-60 Conversion Projects

\$56,100

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
MH-60T Radar Sensor System	37,713
MH-60T Avionics	12,815
MH-60T SLEP	5,354
MH-60T EO/IR Sensor System	218
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	56,100

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	17,935
Marine Safety	502
Aids to Navigation	3,730
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	1,578
Living Marine Resources	6,600
Drug Interdiction	12,339
Migrant Interdiction	3,587
Other Law Enforcement	287
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	9,255
Defense Readiness	287
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	56,100

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Projects

\$24,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding request continues to modernize the Coast Guard's current fleet of 100¹² H-65 helicopters, extending their service life through 2027. The H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project is comprised of six discrete segments. Each of the six discrete segments consists of upgrades to



and modernization of aging components and sub-systems that enhance the aircraft's overall capability. The first three segments have been funded. This request continues to fund a portion of the production and development of two project segments: Discrete segment 4, Obsolete Component Modernization; and Discrete Segment 6, Automatic Flight Control System (AFCS) and Cockpit Modernization. The upgrades replace analog with digital technology and provide cockpit architecture common to other Coast Guard assets and DoD, enhancing system interface and sensor integration. Logistics support elements required to operate and maintain the modernized H-65 are embedded within each of the discrete segments, including initial sparing, training aids and support, technical data, support equipment and supply support.

H-65 helicopters are stationed out of the following locations:

Mobile, AL (ATC)	Barbers Point, HI	Atlantic City, NJ
Kodiak, AK	Waukegan, IL (AIRFAC)	Humboldt Bay, OR
Los Angeles, CA	New Orleans, LA	North Bend, OR
San Francisco, CA	Detroit, MI	Borinquen, PR
Washington, DC (NCRAD)	Muskegon, MI (AIRFAC)	Corpus Christi, TX
Jacksonville, FL (HITRON)	Traverse City, MI	Houston, TX
Miami, FL	Elizabeth City, NC (PL)	Port Angeles, WA
Savannah, GA		

ATC: Aviation Training Center

NCRAD: National Capital Region Air Defense

HITRON: Helicopter Interdiction Tactical Squadron

AIRFAC: Air Facility maintained May-September

PL: Product Line

The H-65 Dolphin is the Coast Guard's short-range recovery helicopter (SRR), which has been in operation since 1984. Due to its size and weight, the H-65 integrates with the NSC, OPC and all current Major Cutters. When the project is completed, the fully upgraded H-65 will be referred to as the SRR Helicopter. It will be a much more capable and interoperable asset with increased aircraft performance, state-of-the-market avionics and surveillance equipment, and provisions for weapons. The SRR extends

¹² The current fleet of H-65s includes 100 aircraft, accounting for the loss of 6505 and 6523.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Projects

\$24,000

the surveillance capability of the cutter over the horizon and provides the critical means to detect, classify, identify and prosecute in order to interdict drugs or migrants, protect living marine resource, relay the location of oil-covered surfaces and icebergs and enforce safety and security zones. The H-65 is also a critical Search and Rescue asset and further provides support for repair of Aids to Navigation.

PROJECT HISTORY

During the first segment, the original fleet of 95 HH-65B model aircraft received new, more powerful engines, resulting in redesignation as HH-65C. The second segment increased the fleet size by seven aircraft to support the Coast Guard's newly assumed National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD) mission. This segment was funded outside the H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project. The third segment, Airborne Use of Force (AUF), provided upgrades to the communications sub-systems to provide interoperability with other Homeland Security components and local response agencies. Additionally, the aircraft were configured and pre-wired to allow for the installation and removal of special AUF mission equipment (e.g., weapons, armor, Electro-Optical Infra-Red (EO/IR), Heads Up Display), resulting in designation of these aircraft as MH-65C. This discrete segment was also funded outside the H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project and will be completed in FY 2012.

Prior Accomplishments:

- Engine Upgrade Completed 2007

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Continued AUF and obsolete component upgrades

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Continue obsolete component and AUF upgrades
- Complete National Capital Region Air Defense Project Segment

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Continue obsolete component and cockpit modernization upgrades

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$5,679	H-65 Re-Engine
2003	\$7,461	H-65 Re-Engine
2004	\$57,301	H-65 Re-Engine
2005	\$139,000	H-65 Re-Engine
2006	\$131,769	H-65 Re-Engine
2007	\$39,873	H-65 Re-Engine Completion & Obsolete Component Start
2008	\$44,252	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2009	\$64,500	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2010	\$38,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$527,835</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR:

Aircraft Conversion: USCG Aviation Logistics Center, Elizabeth City, NC

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Projects

\$24,000

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Aircraft Components: American Eurocopter, Grand Prairie, TX
 Avionics: Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapids, IA
 Power Plant: Turbomecca, Grand Prairie, TX

Significant Changes

No significant change. FY 2012 funding reflects anticipated procurement schedule.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Discrete Segment 4 (SRR Phase II) Production			FY10:Q3	FY15:Q1	11,400
Discrete Segment 6 (SRR Phase III) Development	FY10:Q3	FY15:Q1			12,600

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	489,845	38,000		24,000	551,845
Obligation	403,804	19,981		40,482	464,267
Expenditure	386,340	29,315		15,000	430,655
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	386,340	29,315		15,000	430,655

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Discrete Segment 4 (SRR Phase II) Production	11,400
Discrete Segment 6 (SRR Phase III) Development	12,600
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	24,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Projects

\$24,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation</u> <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	7,622
Marine Safety	191
Aids to Navigation	363
Ice Operations	1,016
Marine Environmental Protection	1,815
Living Marine Resources	1,888
Drug Interdiction	2,613
Migrant Interdiction	2,178
Other Law Enforcement	145
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	4,213
Defense Readiness	1,956
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	24,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

HC-130H Conversion and Sustainment Projects

\$62,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding request continues to modernize the Coast Guard's fleet of HC-130H Long Range Surveillance (LRS) aircraft. The project is comprised of five discrete segments. The first segment, Surface Search Radar is near completion. This request funds portions of three other segments of the HC-130H conversion/sustainment acquisition as follows:

- (1) HC-130H Avionics I Upgrade (A1U)
- (2) Center Wing Box (CWB) replacement
- (3) Mission System Sustainment/Upgrade



Prototype installation and test of the new digital cockpit as part of the Avionics I Upgrade, will continue and include multi-function displays that will provide aircrews with increased situational awareness, reduced cockpit workload, and replace non-sustainable components. Additionally, funding will be used to order A1U digital cockpit components and will provide for their installation. Prior year funding was used to purchase six CWBs, all of which will be delivered in FY 2011; FY 2012 funding will be used to begin installation of those CWBs. FY 2012 funding will also be applied toward Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) work for the Mission System Sustainment/Upgrade and the second-generation avionics upgrade (A2U).

The HC-130H is a major contributor to overall performance of the Coast Guard's statutory missions with specific contributions to Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Response, Defense Operations, and Marine Transportation System Management. HC-130H aircraft are stationed out of the following locations:

Kodiak, AK	Barbers Point, HI	Elizabeth City, NC (PL)
Sacramento, CA	Clearwater, FL	

PL: Product Line

Various models of the Lockheed C-130 Hercules have served as the Coast Guard's long range surveillance (LRS) aircraft since 1959, and the current HC-130H fleet has been in service since the early 1980s. The HC-130H is powered by four Allison T56-A15 engines driving Hamilton Standard four-bladed propellers. When all fuel tanks are filled, the aircraft is capable of extended range (>2600 miles in low-altitude flight). With reduced fuel loads, the aircraft can carry a 40,000 pound payload. A large cargo compartment area, easily accessed through a large rear ramp, can accommodate a wide range of cargo. The aircraft's high-lift capability allows takeoff and landings from short, unimproved runways.

With its flight-management and sensor systems, the HC-130H is a very capable maritime patrol aircraft, equipped with a powerful surface search radar that can detect surface targets from over 50 miles away. Once closer to a target, the sensor operator uses the Forward-Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) and Electro

HC-130H Conversion and Sustainment Projects \$62,000

Optical (EO) sensor to classify and identify the target, even in night or low-light conditions. A flight-management system that includes an automatic-pilot and precise GPS navigation equipment allows the pilot to concentrate on mission management. Large scanner windows on either side of the cargo compartment provide aerial observers with a bird’s eye view of the search areas in favorable visual conditions. The LRS performs surveillance missions and provides the critical means to detect, classify and identify targets. This information is shared with “end game” capabilities to interdict drugs or migrants, protect living marine resources, and enforce economic, safety and security zones. The HC-130H can perform aerial delivery of Search and Rescue equipment, such as rafts, pumps, and flares, and can be used as an On-Scene Commander platform. The asset delivers maritime domain awareness essential to achieving mission success.

Prior Accomplishments:

- HC-130H Radar Replacement Project Contract Award 2005
- Radar Preliminary Design Review 2006
- Radar Critical Design Review 2006
- Prototype Delivery 2006
- APS-137 Radar Replacement Developmental Test & Evaluation Complete 2007
- APS-137 Radar Replacement Installs Complete on 10 Aircraft 2008
- Avionics one Upgrade System Requirement Review 2009

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- APS-137 Radar Replacement Installs Complete
- Avionics I Upgrade Preliminary Design Review

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Avionics I Upgrade Critical Design Review and Prototype Development
- Commence Missionization Non-recurring Engineering
- Delivery of 6 CWBs

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Installation of first CWB
- Avionics I Upgrade Prototype Test

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2003	\$3,500	HC-130H Design Development
2005	\$9,000	HC-130H Surface Search Radar
2006	\$4,950	HC-130H Surface Search Radar
	\$5,940	HC-130H Avionics
2007	\$15,700	HC-130H Avionics Modernization Program (AMP)
	\$24,255	HC-130H Surface Search Radar
2008	\$18,900	HC-130H A1U and Surface Search Radar
2009	\$24,500	HC-130H A1U and Surface Search Radar
2010	\$45,300	HC-130H A1U, CWB and Surface Search Radar
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$152,045</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2003 through FY 2010</i>

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

HC-130H Conversion and Sustainment Projects

\$62,000

CONTRACTOR:

NAVAIR is the Integrator for A1U

LM Aero is the prime contractor for the CWB

Contract Type: Various

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Aircraft	Lockheed Martin Aero, Marietta, GA
Engines	Rolls Royce (Allison), Indianapolis, IN
Avionics	Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapid, IA
FLIR/EO	L3 Wescam, Burlington, Canada
Surface Search Radar	SELEX, UK

Significant Changes

There are no significant changes from the previous budget submission.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Avionics I			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	24,078
HC-130H Center Wing Box (CWB)			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	16,700
Mission System			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	21,222

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	106,774	45,300		62,000	214,074
Obligation	90,568	57,179		30,000	177,747
Expenditure	67,422	29,667		7,250	104,339
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	67,422	29,667		7,250	104,339

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
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(Dollars in Thousands)

Government Program Management **\$35,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funding for government program management and oversight. Program management funds provide support for government administration, technical reviews, technology analysis, performance monitoring of the program, Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), transition management, and risk management. This activity provides support to Coast Guard acquisition projects, and is critical as the Coast Guard has assumed the role of Lead System Integrator.

The Coast Guard is responsible for ensuring the products delivered by contractors and suppliers meet performance specifications. This requires sound management policies and the processes needed to implement them. Specifically, program management funds provide the Coast Guard with the capability to protect the government's interests during the acquisition and ensure contractors and suppliers deliver required products and services and meet prescribed terms and conditions. The Coast Guard accomplishes this management and oversight through staff located at the Program Management Office and at other contractor/government sites. Personnel working on acquisition projects include a mix of military, civilian, and support contractors experienced in all phases of large, complex acquisition programs.

Technology is constantly changing and several technology refreshes or upgrades are planned over the projected duration of numerous Coast Guard acquisition projects. Government program management personnel analyze the capability and applicability of these replacement technologies. Support contractors assist in this effort by gathering and assembling data that facilitates informed government decision-making.

Government program management funding also supports performance measurement of major acquisition project contracts. This is accomplished through the use of a variety of tools such as the Earned Value Management System (EVMS), periodic reports to DHS and Congress, and the Acquisition Performance Management System (APMS). EVMS permits the Coast Guard to closely follow cost and schedule performance of the projects by asset, while the reports and APMS data allow for periodic internal and external reviews of program cost, schedule, and performance criteria.

Government program management funding also supports OT&E done with the U.S. Navy's Commander Operational Test and Evaluation Forces (COMOPTEVFOR) for the execution of project operational testing. While Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) is the responsibility of the contractor, OT&E is an inherently governmental responsibility.

Government program management funding supports activities associated with the transition of Coast Guard's assets from acquisition to operation, including delivery, provision of logistics, training and other services necessary to ensure seamless integration into the operational fleet.

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Government Program Management **\$35,000**

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$28,180	Government Program Management
2003	\$26,318	Government Program Management
2004	\$33,521	Government Program Management
2005	\$38,018	Government Program Management
2006	\$38,114	Government Program Management
2007	\$45,625	Government Program Management
2008	\$50,475	Government Program Management
2009	\$57,850	Government Program Management
2010	\$45,000	Government Program Management
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$363,101</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010</i>

Significant Changes

No significant change.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Government Program Management			FY12:Q1	FY16:Q4	35,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>Total</u>
Appropriation	318,101	45,000		35,000	398,101
Obligation	317,079	42,513		3,500	363,092
Expenditure	313,000	45,490		1,600	360,090
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Project Management	313,000	45,490		1,600	360,090

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Project Management</u>	
Government Program Management	35,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	35,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Government Program Management

\$35,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	5,964
Marine Safety	297
Aids to Navigation	620
Ice Operations	316
Marine Environmental Protection	799
Living Marine Resources	5,521
Drug Interdiction	9,300
Migrant Interdiction	884
Other Law Enforcement	5,608
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	3,852
Defense Readiness	1,839
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	35,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I) **\$17,140**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds system engineering design and integration work across the Coast Guard's major recapitalization projects. This request impacts every aspect of the Coast Guard enterprise—encompassing the integration of human capital management; information technology; capital investment planning for air and surface platforms; logistics; command, control, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and most importantly - the fleet operator. SE&I supports the following activities:

- Systems Engineering
 - System architecture development
 - Operational performance analysis
 - Cost reduction efforts
 - Enterprise-level requirements management support
- Enterprise-level system integration
- Interface management
- Configuration management
- Technical data management
- Technical assessment
- Decision analysis support

SE&I is essential for interoperability at the unit, system, and organizational levels, both internal and external to the Coast Guard. Effective systems integration ensures systems operate in a manner that minimizes the cost of asset acquisition, operations and maintenance, and mitigates risk inherent to a complex acquisition program. SE&I is also intended to maximize the ability of Coast Guard assets to operate in concert with each other, and with those of partner agencies (e.g., DoD, other government agencies, and state and local responders). Furthermore, by leveraging common system engineering processes, tools, standards, and Coast Guard infrastructure to the greatest extent possible, SE&I minimizes major system acquisition life-cycle costs.

The Coast Guard is fielding an integrated system of aviation, cutter, and shore assets that are interoperable through a comprehensive Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) detection and communications structure. Without SE&I, these assets and sub-systems might be implemented in an inefficient and ineffective manner. For example, one aspect of SE&I involves establishing a methodology for managing requirements decomposition. Rather than have each acquisition program create “stove-piped” processes, databases and decision criteria, SE&I funds a common requirements database architecture that facilitates rapid searches for common requirements, systems, and interfaces between assets. These also facilitate better alignment with federal enterprise architecture mandates. In addition, SE&I also funds modeling and simulation of capabilities across all new asset acquisitions. This provides better decisions from a holistic perspective to deliver required capabilities as efficiently as possible. SE&I emphasizes a CG-wide view of each individual project, yielding recognition of corresponding upgrades needed across other platforms and programs.

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Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I) \$17,140

System engineering evaluations will be performed across system, subsystem, and component levels to analyze products and capabilities for interoperability, integration, modularity, and system commonality for designs and for all proposed engineering changes. These efforts culminate in the ability to determine and document predicted total system performance for numerous configurations and scenarios. Systems engineering has the responsibility for the overall technical configuration development processes. Because the Coast Guard has become the Lead System Integrator, a process started in FY 2008, SE&I also delivers an integrated master schedule across programs which are needed to reduce government, and or contractor delay costs, as the interdependency between multiple contracts becomes a Coast Guard responsibility. SE&I also funds an integrated data environment that allows all stakeholders access to appropriate documents as each program, technical authority, and contractor works through engineering processes.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002	\$62,955	Overall Contractor Management of the Systems Engineering Process
2003	\$45,626	Overall Contractor Management of the Systems Engineering Process
2004	\$42,104	Overall Contractor Management of the Systems Engineering Process
2005	\$43,000	Overall Contractor Management of the Systems Engineering Process
2006	\$36,403	Overall Contractor Management of the Systems Engineering Process
2007	\$34,517	Overall Contractor Management of the Systems Engineering Process
2008	\$35,145	Systems Engineering and Integration
2009	\$33,141	Systems Engineering and Integration
2010	\$32,900	Systems Engineering and Integration
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$365,791</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR:

Various.

Significant Changes

This funding request reflects a reduction from FY 2011 levels in professional services contracts and administration. These reductions are part of an overall effort to improve the efficiency of government.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012 Systems Engineering & Integration			FY2012:Q1	FY2016:Q4	17,140

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Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I)

\$17,140

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds			<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	
Appropriation	332,892	32,900	17,140	382,932
Obligation	310,609	22,639	16,000	349,248
Expenditure	304,730	13,983	4,000	322,713
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>				
Survey, Design & Engineering	304,730	13,983	4,000	322,713

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Systems Engineering & Integration	17,140
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	17,140

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	2,921
Marine Safety	146
Aids to Navigation	303
Ice Operations	155
Marine Environmental Protection	391
Living Marine Resources	2,704
Drug Interdiction	4,555
Migrant Interdiction	433
Other Law Enforcement	2,746
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	1,886
Defense Readiness	900
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	17,140

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

C4ISR

\$34,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request includes funding for the Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) hardware and software design of the OPC with modifications to design of new MPAs, MSPs, NSCs, and FRCs consistent with the ongoing transition to a federated (Coast Guard) C4ISR design (Segment 2) that is scalable in useable modules. Interoperable and integrated C4ISR is essential to the efficient and effective operation of these assets. These cutters and aircraft are critical to the execution of the CG's statutory missions and FYHSP Programs. FY 2012 funding will enable the following activities:

- *OPC-Specific Design.* A tailored software and hardware baseline will address OPC-specific requirements, using the NSC C4ISR design as a starting point. This design effort will allow for interoperability of the OPC with other new cutters and air assets, as well as between DOD and other DHS assets.
- *Use of Navy Developed Sensors and Systems.* Cost sharing and alignment with DOD weapons systems will decrease life-cycle costs of Coast Guard systems. Efforts to incorporate and leverage DOD systems allow the NSC to deploy with the Navy with clearance to use its weapons. As DOD updates its systems, integration with the relevant updated systems will require corresponding adjustments.
- *Labs.* Lab work is necessary for the Coast Guard to continue development of the C4ISR suite for OPCs and other existing cutters and aircraft that are still in production (e.g., NSCs, MPAs). Additionally the labs will facilitate the Coast Guard systems integrator (SI) role and provide proper oversight, integration, and testing. They also reduce lifecycle costs by controlling configuration management, decrease impacts to users by reducing or eliminating tests on operational platforms, and reduce schedule by providing a dedicated testing and analysis venue. Labs include:

Lab Location.....Purpose of Lab

- Camden, NJCommunications development
- Charleston, SCNSC Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) production integration and test facility
- Eagan, MNAircraft mission system pallet development
- Lowell, MAEmissions security (TEMPEST) certification test facility
- Moorestown, NJMaritime Domain Awareness Center (MDAC) – asset baseline integration/development; there is also a separate Government asset baseline acceptance lab in Moorestown.
- Portsmouth, VAC4I software support & legacy integration

- *Execution Support.* In FY 2011, the C4ISR project will deliver a federated system for better Coast Guard Management to facilitate assumption of SI roles. OPC C4ISR acquisition will have multiple vendors and contracts requiring increased oversight. As the Coast Guard continues to increase oversight and manage integration of multiple vendors, execution support is needed to continue to

C4ISR

\$34,500

assist government personnel in overseeing software development, synthesizing requirements decomposition, and executing other program management functions.

- *Information Assurance (IA)*. This includes updates to ensure C4ISR systems comply with continuously evolving DHS and DOD standards regarding IA.
- *Engineering Change Proposals/Updates*. These efforts provide updated software and hardware designs for assets currently in production. Design updates are needed due to external impacts such as interoperability architecture changes, diminished manufacturing sources, hardware changes, and interface changes.

KEY EVENTS

Unless specified otherwise, the following accomplishments are within Segment 2 – a modular, “next generation” version of Segment 1 baseline design (the previous C4ISR design under ICGS’ “system of systems” construct).

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- *OPC Design*
 - Formalized C4ISR acquisition strategy for OPC
 - Started design analysis of OPC C4ISR requirements
- *Design Deliveries*
 - Delivery of Segment 2 design
 - Delivery of upgraded external communications design to USCGC BERTHOLF (WMSL-750)
 - Delivery of hardware and software design from Segment 2 base contract
- *Integration Facility Stand Ups*
 - SCIF Test and Integration Facility
 - CG Command and Control Engineering Center support and legacy integration facility
- *Major Cutter Upgrades*
 - Begin Ku band upgrades on High and Medium Endurance Cutters (HECs/MECs)
 - Start of Integrated Waveform Military Satellite Communications upgrades on MECs

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- *Aircraft*
 - Standardize C-130 and MPA Mission System Pallet design to minimize lifecycle costs
- *Vessels*
 - Develop the hardware and software requirements for the OPC
 - Deliver federated (modular) C4ISR design for implementation on the NSC and use as base for OPC
- *Information Assurance*
 - Critical system updates for safety, IA, and diminishing manufacturing sources

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- *OPC*
 - Tailor Segment 2 design to meet OPC requirements
- *NSCs and MPAs*

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C4ISR

\$34,500

- Commence design and changes to Segment 2 C4ISR hardware and software intended for new NSCs and MPAs. The Segment 2 C4ISR system capabilities include: redundant tactical networks, SCIF integration, integrated weapons systems, communications equipment, sensor control, command and control displays, computing hardware, network hardware, navigation systems, and integration of all sensor, navigation, and weapons systems to establish the Common Operating Picture.

FUNDING HISTORY

C4ISR ASSETS	Segments 1, 2* NSC, MPA, MSP	Segment 5 (Upgrades) **		FY Totals (\$K)
		MECs, HECs	SHORE FACILITIES	
FY 2002	\$110,254	\$ 12,940	\$ 2,286	\$125,480
FY 2003	\$ 10,782	\$ 6,282	\$ 4,968	\$ 22,032
FY 2004	\$ 74,316	\$ 7,058	\$ 19,760	\$101,134
FY 2005	\$ 32,326	\$ 1,500	\$ 19,774	\$ 53,600
FY 2006	\$ 45,764	\$ 464	\$ 1,292	\$ 47,520
FY 2007	\$ 39,552	\$ 331	\$ 10,117	\$ 50,000
FY 2008	\$ 83,730	\$ 400	\$ 5,500	\$ 89,630
FY 2009	\$ 77,100	\$ 11,000		\$ 88,100
FY 2010	\$ 35,000			\$ 35,000
Subtotals	\$508,824	\$ 39,975	\$ 63,697	\$612,496

* **Segment 1** used ICGS' "system of systems" approach that is concluded. **Segment 2** is a modular, "next generation" version of Segment 1's baseline design that includes the following work – *Design*: Hardware/Software; *IA*: Information Assurance; *Labs*: simulators, initial training, testing & support (for new assets: NSC, OPC, MPA, and Mission System Pallet). ** **Segment 5 (Upgrades)** to existing assets): MECs-210s/-270s; HECs-378s. SHORE FACILITIES - CAMS (Communications Area Master Stations), Training Center Petaluma, (Communications Stations), Command Centers. Note: Segment 4 (net-centric capability) design is scheduled in out years.

Significant Changes

OPC requirements have evolved, as have the requirements for its C4ISR suite, which will leverage the Segment 2 federated (modular) baseline with the Coast Guard as System Integrator, and involve multiple engineering and development contracts. The OPC baseline will be the primary deliverable of the next contracted effort.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

C4ISR

\$34,500

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Segment 2 (NSC, MPA, MSP)			FY09:Q2	FY18:Q4	4,000
OPC C4ISR Suite	FY12:Q2	FY14:Q4	FY14:Q4	FY26:Q4	20,500
Test and Integration Labs	FY08:Q4	FY09:Q1	FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	10,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	577,497	35,000		34,500	646,997
Obligation	535,059	73,014		34,500	642,573
Expenditure	480,047	79,743		10,100	569,890
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	480,047	79,743		10,100	569,890

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Construction / Acquisition	
Segment 2 (NSC, MPA, MSP)	4,000
C4ISR OPC Effort	20,500
Test and Integration Labs	10,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	34,500

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	5,879
Marine Safety	293
Aids to Navigation	611
Ice Operations	312
Marine Environmental Protection	788
Living Marine Resources	5,442
Drug Interdiction	9,167
Migrant Interdiction	5,528
Other Law Enforcement	871
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	3,797
Defense Readiness	1,812
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	34,500

C4ISR

\$34,500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

CG-LIMS

\$6,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request supports the delivery of the Coast Guard Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS). This funding will continue CG-LIMS development and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities. Specifically, the funding will support Initial Operating Capability of the Configuration and Maintenance Management module of CG-LIMS, along with development of the Supply Chain Management module.

CG-LIMS will directly support the Coast Guard goal of a single, unified logistics system that improves mission readiness, operational effectiveness and decision making by enabling decision support at the enterprise and tactical level. CG-LIMS will adhere to the Mission Support Business Model, providing: Configuration Management; Total Asset Visibility; Bi-Level Maintenance; and a single point of accountability through Product Line Managers. In addition, CG-LIMS will allow the organization to satisfy logistics-related financial management requirements of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 and the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 by capturing financial data at the transaction level and providing transparent integration with the Coast Guard core accounting system.

CG-LIMS will be the authoritative source for the configuration of all Coast Guard assets. It will enable product line management by providing total asset visibility throughout the enterprise. It will be the tool through which all maintenance is managed, and by which the enterprise supply chain is driven. All technical information relating to Coast Guard assets, including technical publications and manuals, drawings, maintenance procedure cards, and maintained raw data will be organized and managed in the system. The components of configuration, maintenance, supply, and technical information will be tightly integrated and configured to allow efficient execution of a standardized business process. As mission support is executed throughout the Coast Guard, CG-LIMS will interface with finance, procurement, and human resources so that enterprise business needs are met in a standardized manner. CG-LIMS will also reach out to systems beyond the Coast Guard to execute integrated logistics with other government agencies and vendors.

CG-LIMS is planned for phased implementation by segments. Segment 1 will start with configuration and maintenance management functionality for the HC 144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) aviation product line; once deployed to that product line, Initial Operating Capability (IOC) will be declared. Immediately following IOC, Segment 1 will be deployed to other asset product lines. CG-LIMS will continue to be deployed by segments across the enterprise; Full Operational Capability (FOC) will be declared when the last segment, Segment 5, is deployed to all product lines. Deployment of Segment 5 will then continue across the enterprise with CG-LIMS replacing legacy databases such as the Asset Logistics Management Information System, Fleet Logistics System, and Shore Asset Management System.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

CG-LIMS

\$6,500

The five CG-LIMS segments are:

- Segment 1: Configuration and Maintenance Management
- Segment 2: Supply Chain Management
- Segment 3: Technical Data Management
- Segment 4: Financial Integration
- Segment 5: Human Resources and External Integration

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2008	\$1,900	CG-LIMS ICGS to U.S. Coast Guard Transition
2009	\$500	CG-LIMS Alternatives Analysis
2010	\$6,000	CG-LIMS Pre-acquisition Activities, Cost Estimates and Program Management Support
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$8,400</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2010</i>

Significant Changes

This is the first submission for CG-LIMS under the post-Integrated Deepwater Systems construct. Previous work managed under this program was conducted under the Deepwater Logistics Acquisition Project. Deepwater Logistics was disaggregated into CG-LIMS within the “Other” sub-appropriation and Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI) within the “Shore and Aids to Navigation” sub-appropriation.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY17:Q4	6,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	2,400	6,000		6,500	14,900
Obligation	423	4,800		5,200	10,423
Expenditure	1,634	1,200		1,300	4,134
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	1,634	1,200		1,300	4,134

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

CG-LIMS

\$6,500

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
CG-LIMS Configuration and Installation	6,500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	6,500

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	1,108
Marine Safety	55
Aids to Navigation	115
Ice Operations	59
Marine Environmental Protection	148
Living Marine Resources	1,025
Drug Interdiction	1,727
Migrant Interdiction	164
Other Law Enforcement	1,042
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	715
Defense Readiness	342
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	6,500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$5,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The FY 2012 request will be used to continue recapitalizing the existing interim NAIS system in 58 ports by replacing it with the permanent solution design and technology via the core system upgrade. Below on the left is an example of an interim site in Tranquillon Mountain, CA that is anchored by cinder blocks. When recapitalized with the permanent solution, the NAIS equipment will be installed to co-locate with Rescue 21 (R21) infrastructure, such as the tower pictured below in San Onofre, CA.



Tranquillon Mountain, California
(Interim capability)



R21 tower in San Onofre, California
(Permanent co-located infrastructure)

NAIS is a data collection, processing, and distribution system being implemented in response to the requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act and consistent with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) standards to enhance maritime domain awareness (MDA). The project provides the necessary capability to ensure the effective exchange of information between AIS-equipped vessels, aircraft, aids to navigation, and shore stations within all major US ports, waterways, and coastal zones. The data collected by NAIS will be shared with other pertinent stakeholders and decision makers in support of maritime security at critical ports.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Began deploying the NAIS core system upgrade to the Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center, the Navigation Center, and the first three sectors: Mobile, AL; Hampton Roads, VA; and Delaware Bay (Philadelphia, PA) that will replace the interim capability at eight of the 58 ports with the permanent system.
- Completed site surveys of R21 sites within one sector (Sector New Orleans) to collocate NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure.

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$5,000

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Establish initial operating capability of the permanent system upon deployment to the first three sectors: Mobile, AL; Hampton Roads, VA; and Delaware Bay (Philadelphia, PA).
- Complete site surveys of R21 sites within four sectors (Sectors Houston-Galveston, Corpus Christi, Long Island Sound and New York) to co-locate NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure to provide NAIS coverage for ports within these sectors.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Equipment deployments to Sectors New Orleans and Houston Galveston that will upgrade another ten of the 58 ports with the permanent system.
- Complete site surveys of R21 sites within four sectors (Sectors Baltimore, San Francisco, LA/LB and San Diego) to co-locate NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure to provide NAIS coverage for ports within these sectors.
- Equipment acquisition, including procurement of NAIS base station equipment, antennas, networking equipment, annual software licensing, and other shelter and site equipment for three sectors
- Continue one-for-one replacement of interim prototype capability originally deployed in 58 ports, with permanent solution design and technology.

CONTRACTOR

- Prime Contractor for the design and installations of the permanent solution in the first three Sectors – Northrop Grumman Space and Mission Systems, Inc. (Herndon, VA).
- Implementation Contractor(s) for the permanent solution in the remaining sectors – To be determined.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Planning/Management and Deployment			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	5,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$5,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds			<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	
Appropriation	95,511			100,511
Obligation	76,042			81,042
Expenditure	70,240			75,240
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>				
Construction / Acquisition	31,014		5,000	36,014
Survey, Design & Engineering	29,109			29,109
Project Management	10,117			10,117

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
NAIS permanent solution deployment	2,000
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
NAIS permanent solution deployment	1,000
<u>Project Management</u>	
NAIS permanent solution deployment	2,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	5,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	-
Marine Safety	-
Aids to Navigation	-
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	-
Drug Interdiction	-
Migrant Interdiction	-
Other Law Enforcement	-
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	5,000
Defense Readiness	-
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	5,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

Adhering to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NAIS project has completed a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), dated October 6, 2006. The proposed action analyzed in the PEIS is the broad scope of implementation of the NAIS project. As supported by the analysis in the PEIS, the NAIS Project Manager decided to implement the project using the preferred alternative: a combination of coverage mechanisms, including a combination of collocated and newly

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$5,000

built shore-based Radio Frequency (RF) sites for short-range AIS coverage. Implementation of the proposed NAIS project through the Preferred Alternative ensures that the Coast Guard satisfies the purpose and need for NAIS. The Preferred Alternative implementation approach offers siting flexibility that will help mitigate or minimize the potential for environmental impacts as well as allow the Coast Guard to maximize the use of existing assets to meet coverage requirements. This decision is documented in a Record of Decision issued on October 27, 2006.

The PEIS provides a general level of analysis of alternatives and environmental impacts and serves as a top-tier environmental analysis of the general project of installing a nationwide AIS-based vessel detection, identification, tracking, and communication system. As a continuation of the environmental planning process, the Coast Guard is conducting site-specific environmental analysis coincident with the project implementation as specific sites are identified. All sites selected and upgraded with the NAIS permanent solution capability will be surveyed and likely will be categorically excluded from further analysis under NEPA.

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

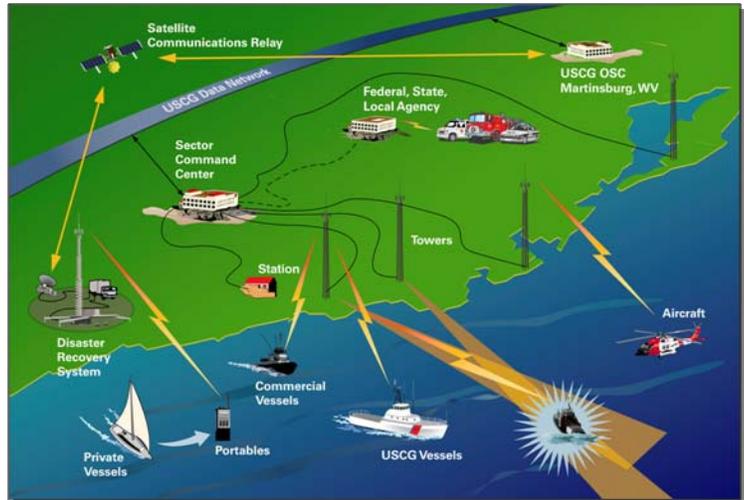
Rescue 21

\$65,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds the continuation of the Full Rate Production contract with General Dynamics C4 Systems (GDC4S), in addition to deployment in Alaska, Western Rivers, and on Coast Guard vessels.

The Rescue 21 project is replacing the U.S. Coast Guard's legacy National Distress and Response System (NDRS) equipment, which enhances the Coast Guard's mission execution through improved communications, command and control capabilities in the U.S. coastal zone. The basic NDRS components include radios, transceivers, towers for antennas, and an interconnecting network. It is the foundation for coastal SAR (search and rescue), and is a critical enabler of efficient and effective command and control for all missions in coastal zones. As of December 2010, Rescue 21 is standing watch and saving lives along approximately 36,985 miles of U.S. coastline.



Benefits of Rescue 21 include:

- Eliminates many existing communication coverage gaps ("dead zones") while ensuring continuous, enhanced VHF-FM marine radio coverage out to 20 nautical miles from shore within the coastal zone;
- Features digital voice recording capability with immediate playback, improving the ability to review and resolve garbled or unclear transmissions - critical to search and rescue planning and response;
- Improves direction finding capability for more timely response to mariners in distress and an ability to distinguish "hoax" calls from actual distress calls;
- Adds four voice channels (from one to five), allowing watch standers to conduct multiple operations, while offering protected (secure) communications for homeland security missions when needed;
- Provides Digital Selective Calling capability to meet the international Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) requirements for Sea Area 1 per the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) treaty;
- Enhances Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) by maintaining communications with mariners, and facilitating the timely flow of information between the Coast Guard and other government and law enforcement agencies.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010: *Rescue 21 Ground Subsystem (GSS) Deployment – Full Rate Production (FRP) Group III.* Completed deployment in the Northeast (Sectors Southeastern and Northern New England), the Gulf Coast (Sector Corpus Christi), and continued deployment in the West Coast (Sectors San Francisco and San Diego), for a cumulative addition of 7,482 miles of coverage.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Rescue 21

\$65,000

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments: *Rescue 21 GSS Deployment – FRP Group III.* Completes deployment along the West Coast (Sector Los Angeles/Long Beach), and most of Great Lakes (Sectors Detroit, Buffalo, and Sault Ste Marie, MI), for a cumulative addition of 2,933 coastline coverage miles.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments: *Rescue 21 GSS Deployment – FRP Group III.* Completes deployment in the Great Lakes (Sector Lake Michigan) and the OCONUS Islands (Sectors San Juan, PR; Honolulu, HI; and Guam), for a cumulative addition of 3,190 coastline coverage miles.

Rescue 21's Deployment / Acceptance Schedule with its prime contractor is provided as follows. Unless otherwise indicated as a Group (and Air Station), the locations listed below are Coast Guard Sectors.

Deployment/Acceptance Schedule with prime contractor		Significant/Planned Accomplishments			
		FY'05-09	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
R21 Coverage	✓ Accepted and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Planned				
Northeast (6,069 mi)	✓ Long Island Sound	Oct'07			
	✓ New York, NY	Nov'07			
	✓ Boston, MA	Apr'09			
	✓ Southeastern New England		Oct'09		
	✓ Northern New England		Nov'09		
Mid-Atlantic (5,324 mi)	✓ Delaware Bay	Sep'07			
	✓ Atlantic City, NJ (IOC)	2005			
	✓ Hampton Roads, VA	Feb'08			
	✓ Eastern Shore, VA (IOC)	2005			
	✓ Baltimore, MD	May'08			
Southeast (7,581 mi)	✓ Jacksonville, FL	Jan'08			
	✓ Miami, FL	Mar'08			
	✓ Key West, FL	Sep'08			
	✓ Charleston, SC	Dec'08			
	✓ North Carolina	Mar'09			
Gulf Coast (12,472 mi)	✓ Mobile, AL (LRIP)	2006			
	✓ St Petersburg, FL (LRIP)	2006			
	✓ New Orleans, LA	Aug'08			
	✓ New Orleans coastal only *	Feb'07			
	✓ Houston/Galveston, TX	Oct'08			
	✓ Corpus Christi, TX		Dec'09		
West Coast (4,983 mi)	✓ Puget Sound (new sector)	(Aug'10)			
	✓ (old Sector Seattle (LRIP) **)	2006			
	✓ (old Group Port Angeles (LRIP))	2006 **			
	✓ Columbia River (new sector)	(Sep'10)			
	✓ (old Group Astoria), OR **	Apr'08			
	✓ (old Sector Portland), OR **	Jul'08			
	✓ Group North Bend, OR	Jun'08			
	✓ Group Humboldt Bay, CA	Sep'09			
	✓ San Francisco, CA		Mar'10		
	✓ San Diego, CA		Apr'10		
✓ Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA			Nov'10		

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Rescue 21

\$65,000

Deployment/Acceptance Schedule with prime contractor		Significant/Planned Accomplishments			
R21 Coverage	✓ Accepted and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Planned	FY'05-09	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Great Lakes (556 miles of 3,256 mi)	✓ Detroit, MI			Oct'10	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo, NY			Aug'11	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sault Ste. Marie, MI			Sep'11	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Michigan				Nov'11
OCONUS (0 miles of 2,186 mi)	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan, PR				Oct'11
	<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu, HI				Dec'11
	<input type="checkbox"/> Guam				Feb'12

*New Orleans coastal accelerated deployment was achieved via supplemental appropriations following Hurricanes Rita and Katrina; **Former command merged with new Sector per USCG's Sector re-organization.

Western Rivers, Alaska and Vessels: In addition to completing deployment of the Rescue 21 GSS, the FY 2012 request includes the following:

- \$6 million to recapitalize the legacy NDRS in the Western Rivers (Sectors Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi River, and Lower Mississippi River);
- \$9.5 million to continue deployment to Alaska; and
- \$1.5 million to continue installation of Rescue 21 communications equipment on vessels.

Production Contractor: GDC4S of Scottsdale, AZ is the Rescue 21 Phase II Contractor. The Phase II contract is a delivery order-based Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract with award term incentives. The contract has a base period of six years, plus two four-year award terms and one five-year award term. GDC4S is responsible for complete system maintenance and operates a 24/7 Customer Care Center to respond to system discrepancies.

Subcontractors:

- Motorola, Inc. (Schaumburg, IL) – Radio subsystems
- Consolidated Analysts Centers, Federal, Inc (Manassas, VA) – Direction finding subsystems
- General Dynamics Information Technology (GDIT) (Needham, MA) – Remote fixed facilities planning team member and construction management
- Stanley Associates, Inc. (Charleston, SC) – Fixed facility infrastructure and cutover
- Chelton Inc. (Lewisville, TX) – Co-site interference mitigation subsystems
- CellXion (Bossier City, LA) – Remote Fixed Facility (RFF) shelters
- MWH Americas, Inc. (Farmington Hills, MI) – Environmental services, planning team member
- Rhode & Schwarz (Columbia, MD) – Direction finding subsystems
- Western Maritime (San Diego, CA) – Direction finding calibration vessel testing
- Andrew Systems (Orland Park, IL) – Third party inspections and system support and maintenance

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Rescue 21

\$65,000

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Rescue 21 Ground Subsystem Deployment			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	36,948
Rescue 21 Alaska Subsystem			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	9,500
Rescue 21 Vessel Subsystem			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	1,500
Project Technical Support			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	7,957
Project Org Support (training, travel, misc.)			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	621
Commercial Tower Leases			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	2,474
Rescue 21 Western Rivers Subsystem			FY12:1Q	FY12:4Q	6,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	626,899	117,000		65,000	808,899
Obligation	619,742	28,709		49,883	698,334
Expenditure	508,509	48,046		12,682	569,237
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	407,703	384			408,087
Project Management	66,924	2,709			69,633
Rescue 21 Phase I Contract	31,262	34,392		11,133	76,787
CG VSS Installation	652				652
CG Anuenue Project	1,968	10,561		1,549	14,078

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Rescue 21 Ground Subsystem Deployment	36,948
Leases (towers, etc.)	2,474
Western Rivers	6,000
Alaska	9,500
Vessels	1,500
<u>Project Management</u>	
Project Technical Support	7,957
Project Org Support (training, travel, misc)	621
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	65,000

Rescue 21

\$65,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	7,638
Marine Safety	5,952
Aids to Navigation	11,315
Ice Operations	1,145
Marine Environmental Protection	1,630
Living Marine Resources	5,783
Drug Interdiction	7,503
Migrant Interdiction	4,643
Other Law Enforcement	841
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	14,307
Defense Readiness	4,243
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	65,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the following laws, regulations, standards and Executive Orders:

- Presidential Directive 24 and National Security Decision Directive 145
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Bridge to Bridge Radiotelephone Act (33 USC 1201-1208)
- Parts II and III of the Communications Act of 1934
- Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Safety Act of 1988
- The Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Radio Regulations
- Agreement between the United States and Canada for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio, 1973
- Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management
- FCC Telecommunications Regulations
- USCG Shipping Regulations and Navigation Regulations

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) **\$3,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds the continued deployment of Interagency Operations Center (IOC) sensor management capabilities to provide participating port partners with shared access to existing cameras and radars.

The IOC project has been established to implement the mandates of the SAFE Port Act by providing the capability necessary to enable designated locations (e.g., high priority ports) to function in an IOC context. IOCs and SCCs (Sector Command Centers), though interrelated, are conceptually distinct. IOCs enable collaboration to achieve a “whole of government” response that accounts for interagency objectives and variable lines of authority. In order to meet the requirements set forth in the SAFE Port Act, the Coast Guard is focusing the IOC acquisition on the following capabilities:

WatchKeeper Information Management (IM) processes and systems, which link information with operations in the context of daily decision making, situational awareness, operations monitoring, rules-based processing, and joint planning; and

Integration of Existing Sensors and tools necessary to enable IOCs to access and manage local sensor resources. Establish enterprise sensor coverage where needed, to best share information and establish/maintain maritime domain awareness.

Specific expected outcomes from the IOC project include:

- *Establishment of IOCs to meet the mandate of the SAFE Port Act of 2006* - IOCs will provide the capability to: (a) coordinate routine and emergent interagency planning and information sharing; (b) monitor current port activities and identify anomalies from planned and normal events; and (c) initiate a coordinated response.
- *Development and deployment of the Information Management System (a.k.a. WatchKeeper)* - to improve the capability to see, understand, and share tactical information critical to security and interagency coordination in vulnerable ports and coastal areas.
- *IOC Sensor Management* - to provide an adaptable network and actively monitor activities within critical ports, coastal infrastructure, and waterways.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010:

- Completed Operational Test & Evaluation on Watchkeeper.
- Initiated releasing WatchKeeper v1.0 as a technology demonstrator to two training centers and other IOCs.
- Completed IOC Sensor Management solution engineering to enhance maritime domain awareness and further expand information management capabilities.
- Completed construction/outfitting of IOC New Orleans.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Continue release of WatchKeeper v1.0 as a technology demonstrator to IOCs at a rate of approximately one per month, establishing a national standard for information management, joint planning, and interagency operations.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) \$3,000

- Continue development and testing of IOC Sensor Management to enhance maritime domain awareness and further expand information management capabilities.
- Complete construction/outfitting of IOC San Francisco.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete development and testing of IOC Sensor Management.
- Complete WatchKeeper v1.0 release as a technology demonstrator.
- Deploy IOC Sensor Management System as a pilot to select IOC(s), including interface to existing legacy sensors.

Significant Changes

The first installment of WatchKeeper was delivered on schedule in FY 2009. Final developmental and operational testing is complete, and the project received approval to release WatchKeeper v1.0 as a technology demonstrator to 35 IOCs.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Program Management Support			FY12: Q1	FY12: Q4	1,000
Deploy IOC Pilot Sensor Management Sys			FY12: Q1	FY12: Q4	1,500
IOC Product Line/Supply Chain updates			FY12: Q1	FY12: Q4	500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	61,000	10,000		3,000	74,000
Obligation	32,124	28,150		3,500	63,774
Expenditure	22,602	31,398		1,600	55,600
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	9,135	20,048			29,183
Survey, Design & Engineering	9,804	9,850		800	20,454
Project Management	3,663	1,500		800	5,963

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Interagency Operations Centers (IOC)

\$3,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Deploy IOC Pilot Sensor Management System (2 IOCs)	1,500
IOC Product Line/Supply Chain updates	500
<u>Project Management</u>	
Acquisition and Program Staff	1,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	3,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	351
Marine Safety	276
Aids to Navigation	533
Ice Operations	60
Marine Environmental Protection	76
Living Marine Resources	264
Drug Interdiction	341
Migrant Interdiction	215
Other Law Enforcement	37
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	651
Defense Readiness	196
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	3,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Security Presidential Directive-41 (NSPD-41) / Homeland Security Presidential Directive-13 (HSPD-13), and the SAFE Port Act of 2006.

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Station Menemsha Boathouse Rebuild **\$10,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will recapitalize the boathouse at Station Menemsha in Chilmark, Massachusetts. A fire in July 2010 destroyed Station Menemsha's boathouse and pier, requiring temporary relocation of the station's two small boats. Station Menemsha's 25' Response Boat-Small (RB-S) is required to operate out of a local marina, while the 47' Motor Lifeboat (MLB) has been relocated to Sector Southeastern New England in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Station Menemsha's area of responsibility includes Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay (off the coast of Massachusetts) and Block Island Sound (off the coast of Connecticut). Station Menemsha also covers out to 50 miles offshore of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Station Menemsha is a multi-mission station that performs Search and Rescue (SAR), Law Enforcement, and other homeland security missions. It provides for the safety and security of a large local commercial fishing fleet and boating community. Since 2007, Station Menemsha saved and assisted over 290 people while conducting more than 300 SAR cases. With the absence of the 47' MLB, the heavy weather mission for Station Menemsha's area of responsibility is now shared by other local stations, with a reduction in heavy-weather SAR capacity. With the 25' RB-S, Station Menemsha is operationally limited to performing missions in up to 6 foot seas without surf conditions, and wind speeds of less than 28 miles per hour. Failure to recapitalize the Station Menemsha facilities in FY 2012 will permanently reduce heavy-weather SAR response capacity in this Area of Responsibility.

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Survey and Design	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2			1,000
Construction			FY12:Q2	FY13:Q2	9,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				10,000	10,000
Obligation				10,000	10,000
Expenditure				7,700	7,700
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				6,700	6,700
Survey, Design & Engineering				1,000	1,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Station Menemsha Boathouse Rebuild

\$10,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Construction	9,000
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Design	1,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	10,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	1,175
Marine Safety	916
Aids to Navigation	1,741
Ice Operations	176
Marine Environmental Protection	251
Living Marine Resources	890
Drug Interdiction	1,154
Migrant Interdiction	714
Other Law Enforcement	129
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	2,201
Defense Readiness	653
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	10,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Station Fairport Recapitalization **\$16,400**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will recapitalize the small boat station house as well as the small boat haulout and maintenance bay at Station Fairport, Ohio, located on the shores of Lake Erie. Station Fairport was originally constructed in 1918, and the current facilities are inadequate to support the Coast Guard's small boats assigned to the Station. The small boat haulout and boathouse cannot accommodate the 45' RB-M or 47' MLB, degrading readiness and increasing maintenance workload. This multi-mission station is designated as a heavy weather unit, and averages 100 SAR cases per year. Station Fairport is also responsible for conducting security patrols along the Canadian border, a nuclear power plant, and other critical maritime infrastructure.

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Design	FY12: Q1	FY12: Q4			2,000
Construction			FY12: Q2	FY13: Q3	14,400

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				16,400	16,400
Obligation				16,400	16,400
Expenditure				10,660	10,660
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				8,660	8,660
Survey, Design & Engineering				2,000	2,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Shore Infrastructure	14,400
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Design	2,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	16,400

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Station Fairport Recapitalization

\$16,400

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	1,927
Marine Safety	1,502
Aids to Navigation	2,855
Ice Operations	289
Marine Environmental Protection	411
Living Marine Resources	1,459
Drug Interdiction	1,893
Migrant Interdiction	1,171
Other Law Enforcement	212
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	3,610
Defense Readiness	1,071
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	16,400

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

TRACEN Petaluma Wastewater Treatment Plant **\$35,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will recapitalize the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at the Coast Guard's Training Center (TRACEN) in Petaluma, California. The on-site WWTP was originally constructed in the 1940s and no longer meets current environmental standards. Furthermore, the system has a limited capacity to treat approximately 800,000 gallons of wastewater per week, to prevent the release of untreated wastewater. The existing WWTP does not have sufficient storage and disposal capacity to support the number of personnel assigned to the base, and thus must be replaced.

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Design	FY 12: Q1	FY 12: Q4			4,000
TRACEN Petaluma - WWTP			FY12: Q2	FY 13: Q4	31,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				35,000	35,000
Obligation				35,000	35,000
Expenditure				16,000	16,000
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				12,000	12,000
Survey, Design & Engineering				4,000	4,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
TRACEN Petaluma WWTP	31,000
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Design	4,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	35,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

TRACEN Petaluma Wastewater Treatment Plant

\$35,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	4,113
Marine Safety	3,205
Aids to Navigation	6,093
Ice Operations	617
Marine Environmental Protection	876
Living Marine Resources	3,114
Drug Interdiction	4,040
Migrant Interdiction	2,500
Other Law Enforcement	453
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	7,704
Defense Readiness	2,285
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	35,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Cape May Pier 4 Recapitalization **\$11,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will recapitalize Pier 4 at Cape May, NJ, which supports three 87' Patrol Boats. The patrol boats assigned to this location are responsible for performing critical safety and security missions along the coastal Mid-Atlantic region, including ports waterways and coastal security, search and rescue and law enforcement.

The pier has been maintained over the last 60 years, but has had serious damage from marine bore activity. Initially, the loading capacity of the pier was downgraded to pedestrian traffic only and limited cutter operations. The condition of Pier 4 has continued to deteriorate and has been recently condemned and is no longer safe for Coast Guard operations. As a result the patrol boats that moored there have been temporarily relocated.

Pier 4 was constructed in 1935. The inboard 220 feet of the pier was replaced with new concrete sections in FY 2009. Based on inspections conducted prior to 2009, the replacement of the wooden section of the pier was planned for 2017. However, a more recent inspection of the pier revealed severe degradation of the piles and bracing at an accelerated rate, requiring immediate replacement. Specifically, the remaining wooden portion of Pier 4 has been destroyed by marine bore activity that has compromised the pier's support structure. Maintaining suitable moorings for current and future cutters in Cape May is vital to carrying out Fifth Coast Guard District missions, and thus cannot be deferred beyond FY 2012.

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Design	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2			2,000
Construction			FY13:Q1	FY14:Q1	9,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				11,000	11,000
Obligation				11,000	11,000
Expenditure				3,000	3,000
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				1,000	1,000
Survey, Design & Engineering				2,000	2,000

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Sector Corpus Christi Relocation **\$10,500**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will be used to accomplish a “build to suit” lease project through the General Services Administration to construct a hangar and command center facilities in Corpus Christi, TX. The Coast Guard’s requirements include a consolidated Coast Guard Air Station and Sector facility with the ability to hangar all assigned fixed wing aircraft. This request specifically funds the build-out of tenant improvements.

The Coast Guard is currently located in a WWII-era Navy seaplane facility, Hangar 41, at Naval Station Corpus Christi, Texas. The 70-year old hangar is well past its service life and is in extremely poor material condition. In addition to deterioration of the structure, the space configuration within this hangar is functionally deficient, and cannot accommodate the Coast Guard’s maintenance and operational requirements. The current layout prohibits ready crew berthing in the vicinity of aircraft, resulting in longer times necessary to launch planes in response to Search and Rescue cases, and other critical homeland security operations. Due to Hangar 41’s close proximity to the seawall and its insufficient size preventing sheltering of the aircraft inside the hangar, the aircraft stationed in Corpus Christi are exposed to a corrosive environment requiring additional parts and maintenance to keep aircraft operational. The inability to hangar aircraft in this corrosive environment increases maintenance costs and reduces operational availability. This project will address the aforementioned shortcomings, improving operational response time and operational reliability of aircraft, and minimizing aircraft maintenance costs.

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Project Survey & Design	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2			500
Construction			FY12:Q2	FY14:Q4	10,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				10,500	10,500
Obligation				10,500	10,500
Expenditure				2,000	2,000
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				1,500	1,500
Survey, Design & Engineering				500	500

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Sector Corpus Christi Relocation

\$10,500

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Tenant Buildout	10,000
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Survey & Design	500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	10,500

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	1,234
Marine Safety	962
Aids to Navigation	1,828
Ice Operations	185
Marine Environmental Protection	263
Living Marine Resources	934
Drug Interdiction	1,212
Migrant Interdiction	750
Other Law Enforcement	136
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	2,311
Defense Readiness	685
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	10,500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Recapitalization of Coast Guard Academy Facilities **\$8,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will recapitalize infrastructure at the Coast Guard Academy (CGA) in New London, CT. Specifically, it supports continued renovation of the Chase Hall Barracks, a multi-phase project intended to recapitalize the 343,000 square foot Chase Hall student berthing facility by improving habitability and bringing the barracks into compliance with fire and life-safety standards. This phase will finish renovations of Annex B started with prior-year funding, and renew the centralized Chase Hall chiller plant (air conditioning) piping.

In June 2008, the Coast Guard Academy completed the new Chase Hall E Annex, the first stage of a comprehensive mid-life renovation project to Chase Hall which provided the living space necessary to continue with renovations of Annexes A thru D. Each phase of the renovation addresses significant life-safety deficiencies such as new fire detection and fire suppression systems, new fire rated doors, ceiling and wall assemblies, improved paths of egress with new lighting horns and strobes and new electrical and mechanical rooms. In addition, each phase of renovation introduces modern amenities to include IT upgrades, public address speakers, new interior finishes and new heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC). This comprehensive renovation improves habitability and safety of the cadet berthing facilities.

Renovation of Chase Hall Barracks South Annex A, and Annexes C and D are planned as survey and design is completed, and future funding permits.

Significant Accomplishments in FY 2010 and Prior:

Began construction of Chase Hall Barracks Phase II (North Annex A).

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

Chase Hall Barracks Phase II (North Annex A) complete.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

Award contract for Recapitalization of Academy Facilities project.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2006	\$14,850	Chase Hall Barracks Phase I (Annex E)
2007	\$ 1,170	Chase Hall Barracks Phase I (Annex E)
2009	\$10,300	Chase Hall Barracks Phase II (North Annex A)
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$26,320</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2006 through FY 2010</i>

CONTRACTOR: All Shore Facility projects are executed by the Coast Guard with technical oversight provided by the Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) and Civil Engineering Units (CEUs) located around the United States. Each project is contracted to a construction contractor for execution.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Recapitalization of Coast Guard Academy Facilities **\$8,000**

Significant Changes

There are no significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Survey and Design	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2			500
Construction			FY12:Q3	FY13:Q3	7,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	15,850			8,000	23,850
Obligation	15,850			8,000	23,850
Expenditure	15,850			3,000	18,850
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	15,850			2,500	18,350
Survey, Design & Engineering				500	500

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Construction	7,500
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Survey and design	500
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	8,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Recapitalization of Coast Guard Academy Facilities

\$8,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	940
Marine Safety	732
Aids to Navigation	1,393
Ice Operations	141
Marine Environmental Protection	201
Living Marine Resources	712
Drug Interdiction	923
Migrant Interdiction	571
Other Law Enforcement	104
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	1,761
Defense Readiness	522
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	8,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

The project will comply with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design **\$1,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Coast Guard's FY 2012 Survey and Design (S&D) request includes S&D funding essential to future year Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) shore projects.

Funding will support planning and engineering studies, project design, master plans, appraisals, real property requirements and other architectural/engineering efforts. Completing proper planning and design helps to ensure AC&I projects are properly assessed, planned, budgeted, and prioritized prior to seeking project appropriations. The projects supported by this request contribute to long-range plans and support of operational units. This funding is requested to complete initial S&D to include the following facilities/purposes:

- CG Academy Facilities Recapitalization: Chase Hall Barracks Phase IV
- CG Maritime Safety Security Team (MSST) San Diego, Pacific Area Tactical Law Enforcement Team (TACLET) Facilities
- CG Air Station Elizabeth City
- CG Sector Southeastern New England in Woods Hole, Massachusetts
- CG Base Support Unit Kodiak

Significant Changes

There are no significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Survey & Design Admin	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			150
CG Academy Facilities: Chase Hall Phase IV	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			150
CG MSST SD/PAC TACLET DOG	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			150
CG Air Station Elizabeth City	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			250
CG Sector Southeastern New England	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			150
CG Base Support Unit Kodiak	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4			150

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design

\$1,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	26,222	6,000		1,000	33,222
Obligation	22,835	6,000		1,000	29,835
Expenditure	22,835	6,000		1,000	29,835
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	22,835	6,000		1,000	29,835

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Survey & Design Admin	150
CG Academy Facilities Recap: Chase Hall Phase IV	150
CG MSST SD/PAC TACLET DOG	150
CG Air Station Elizabeth City	250
CG Sector Southeastern New England	150
CG Base Support Unit Kodiak	150
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	1,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	118
Marine Safety	92
Aids to Navigation	174
Ice Operations	18
Marine Environmental Protection	25
Living Marine Resources	89
Drug Interdiction	115
Migrant Interdiction	71
Other Law Enforcement	13
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	220
Defense Readiness	65
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	1,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure **\$1,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funding to establish, repair, and improve Aids to Navigation (ATON) on Federal waterways. Funding from this project enhances interstate transportation and waterway recreation through lower cost preventative maritime safety measures. Regular annual project funding enables the Coast Guard to be proactive in planning ATON recapitalization as well as be responsive to emergent needs.

This request will fund projects that are critical to safe and efficient maritime transportation.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Construction and Acquisition	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2	FY12:Q3	FY12:Q4	730
Survey and Design	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2	FY12:Q3	FY12:Q4	250
Project Management	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q2	FY12:Q3	FY12:Q4	20

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	30,296	4,000		1,000	35,296
Obligation	28,682	4,000		1,000	33,682
Expenditure	28,682	4,000		1,000	33,682
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	26,529	3,575		730	30,834
Survey, Design & Engineering	1,323	400		250	1,973
Project Management	830	25		20	875

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure

\$1,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Construction of fixed structures/acquisition of equipment	730
<u>Survey, Design & Engineering</u>	
Fixed Structures	250
<u>Project Management</u>	
Inspections	20
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	1,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	-
Marine Safety	-
Aids to Navigation	1,000
Ice Operations	-
Marine Environmental Protection	-
Living Marine Resources	-
Drug Interdiction	-
Migrant Interdiction	-
Other Law Enforcement	-
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	-
Defense Readiness	-
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	1,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure **\$94,500**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request supports shore facility infrastructure modifications, upgrades, and new construction associated with homeporting new or modified cutters, boats, and aircraft funded through AC&I projects.

Funding in FY 2012 makes progress toward completing the following facility upgrades and infrastructure improvements:

- Pier, support facility and shore power modifications to support FRC homeports #3 through #6.
- Starts pier, support facility, and shore power modifications for the second NSC homeport.
- Phase II of hangar modifications to accommodate MPAs at AIRSTA Miami.
- C4ISR Training facility at CG TRACEN Petaluma.
- Shore infrastructure modifications to support RB-Ms.
- Engineering studies and analyses for future-year facilities projects covered under this acquisition program.

Facilities upgrade projects are critical to the overall success of the respective asset system. Successful completion of facility upgrades will enable the Coast Guard to maximize the operational effectiveness of new assets and permit maintenance support and meet new training needs, as outlined in respective Integrated Logistics Support Plans.

Significant Changes

This is the first submission for Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI) under the post-Integrated Deepwater Systems construct. Previous work managed under this program was conducted under the Deepwater Logistics Acquisition Project. Deepwater Logistics was disaggregated into CG LIMS and MASI.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Facilities			FY2012:Q1	FY2014:Q4	94,500

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure

\$94,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				94,500	94,500
Obligation				75,000	75,000
Expenditure				28,000	28,000
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				24,000	24,000
Survey, Design & Engineering				4,000	4,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Homeport upgrades at NSC homeport #2	18,000
FRC homeport upgrades at homeports #3 through #6	57,000
Phase II MPA Hangar modifications at AIRSTA Miami	5,500
C4ISR Training Facility at TRACEN Petaluma	9,000
Shore infrastructure modifications to support RB-Ms	1,000
Engineering assessments and NEPA environmental studies	4,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	94,500

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	11,105
Marine Safety	8,652
Aids to Navigation	16,451
Ice Operations	1,665
Marine Environmental Protection	2,369
Living Marine Resources	8,407
Drug Interdiction	10,910
Migrant Interdiction	6,750
Other Law Enforcement	1,223
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	20,800
Defense Readiness	6,168
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	94,500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects **\$6,292**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funds to complete minor AC&I shore facility construction projects. These projects are typically less complex and require less advanced planning than major shore projects. Funds will be used to complete minor projects that have cost estimates which exceed the construction authority provided in the Operating Expense appropriation. For example, this may include:

- Emergency repair projects which have cost estimates that are greater than 50% of the plant replacement value;
- Minor facility improvements, which cost more than one million dollars, that are needed to adapt to changing/increased missions.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q3	FY12:Q2	FY12:Q4	6,292

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	23,880			6,292	30,172
Obligation	23,880			6,292	30,172
Expenditure	23,880			6,292	30,172
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	21,810			6,292	28,102
Survey, Design & Engineering	2,070				2,070

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	6,292
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	6,292

Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects

\$6,292

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	Budget Allocation <u>FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	739
Marine Safety	576
Aids to Navigation	1,095
Ice Operations	111
Marine Environmental Protection	159
Living Marine Resources	560
Drug Interdiction	726
Migrant Interdiction	449
Other Law Enforcement	81
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	1,385
Defense Readiness	411
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	6,292

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Military Housing **\$20,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Administration's *Families First* Initiative supports military personnel in an effort to ensure that their families have access to housing in areas where there is a lack of affordable accommodations. The Coast Guard's Military Housing Program recapitalizes and constructs Coast Guard housing facilities. The military housing projects outlined below are the Coast Guard's highest priority housing recapitalization initiatives for 2012.

Air Station Cape Cod Recapitalize Barracks (\$9M) Phase 1: This project is intended to recapitalize one wing of the Cape Cod Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH). Phase 2 would recapitalize the remaining UPH barracks and galley. The current structure has deteriorated and does not comply with life-safety codes (e.g., non-compliant fire suppression systems, presence of asbestos, etc.). This project includes renovation of portions of the UPH to meet current construction code and habitability standards. The project scope includes recapitalization of utilities, lighting, fire alarm/suppression systems, asbestos remediation, and heating, ventilation and air conditioning replacement.

Sector Columbia River Family Housing (\$11M): This is the initial phase of a multi-phase project to recapitalize existing housing and to provide new housing units in the greater Astoria, OR area which lacks available, adequate and affordable housing. Phase 1 of this project would meet the most critical needs by building the first 15 units and establishing utilities and infrastructure to support construction of additional units in subsequent phases.

Significant Changes

There are no significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Air Station Cape Cod UPH Renovation Ph I	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q3	FY12:Q2	FY13:Q4	9,000
Sector Columbia River Family Housing Ph I	FY12:Q1	FY12:Q3	FY12:Q2	FY13:Q4	11,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Military Housing

\$20,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation				20,000	20,000
Obligation				20,000	20,000
Expenditure				6,000	6,000
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				6,000	6,000

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Air Station Cape Cod UPH Renovation Ph I	9,000
Sector Columbia River Family Housing Ph I	11,000
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	20,000

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	2,350
Marine Safety	1,831
Aids to Navigation	3,482
Ice Operations	352
Marine Environmental Protection	501
Living Marine Resources	1,779
Drug Interdiction	2,309
Migrant Interdiction	1,429
Other Law Enforcement	259
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	4,402
Defense Readiness	1,306
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	20,000

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

AC&I Core **\$600**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding is necessary to cover costs associated with project shared service and training activities for major acquisition projects. The primary initiatives include Acquisition Project Office shared services support, contractor support services, records storage and training. The funding allows the Coast Guard to maintain an effective acquisition process by providing AC&I resources that are not project-specific. Resources are needed to maintain core competencies and capabilities necessary to execute assigned workload while meeting various requirements established in the Chief Financial Officer Act, Clinger-Cohen Act and OMB Circular A-76.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				<u>Total Estimate Cost</u>
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2012					
Management Support			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	424
Human Resource Requirements			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	88
Project Record Storage			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	70
Management Travel, Support, Supplies			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	18

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	
Appropriation	8,055	500		600	9,155
Obligation	7,960	500		600	9,060
Expenditure	7,960	500		600	9,060
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Project Management	7,960	500		600	9,060

AC&I Core

\$600

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Construction / Acquisition</u>	
Contractor Support	424
Human Resource Requirements	88
Project Record Storage	70
Management Travel, Support and Supplies	18
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	600

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	76
Marine Safety	18
Aids to Navigation	32
Ice Operations	4
Marine Environmental Protection	8
Living Marine Resources	69
Drug Interdiction	158
Migrant Interdiction	8
Other Law Enforcement	99
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	103
Defense Readiness	25
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	600

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This funding request lists requirements that are in accordance with Appropriations laws and the Chief Financial Officer Act.

U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
FY 2012 Congressional Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Direct Personnel Costs **\$109,592**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds the salaries, compensation, and support costs for personnel who manage, execute, and administer multi-year funded projects within the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) Program. The requested funding level will support 794 FTE and it includes cost savings anticipated as a result of the 2011-2012 civilian federal employee pay-freeze. The personnel will support projects requested in this budget submission, as well as prior year funded AC&I projects, by performing planning, design, engineering, contracting, project management, quality assurance and logistics support activities. This ensures the products and services acquired through the AC&I program are completed on time, within budget, and in compliance with performance requirements.

The request also includes a \$2.3 million increase in support of the Administration's *Acquisition Workforce Initiative*, as described below:

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately.

The funds allocated towards this initiative will help ensure future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping the Coast Guard attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. This funding will increase the size of the acquisition workforce by 9 FTE / 17 FTP in the fields of program management, systems engineering, testing and evaluation, and logistics.

Significant Changes

No significant change.

Note: A full-year FY 2011 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; thus the FY 2011 appropriation, obligation, and expenditure values are not included in the tables below.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2012					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY12:Q1	FY12:Q4	109,592

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2012 Congressional Justification

Direct Personnel Costs

\$109,592

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds			<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2009 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	
Appropriation	571,387	104,700	109,592	785,679
Obligation	559,557	104,700	109,592	773,849
Expenditure	559,557	104,700	109,592	773,849
<hr/>				
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>				
Direct Personnel Costs	559,557	104,700	109,592	773,849

Cost Estimate Detail & Changes

<u>Funding Requirement Description</u>	<u>FY 2012 Cost Estimate</u>
<u>Other Costs</u>	
Direct Personnel Costs	109,592
FY 2012 Cost Estimate Project Total:	109,592

Budget Allocation to Mission-Program

<u>U. S. Coast Guard Mission-Program</u>	<u>Budget Allocation FY 2012</u>
Search and Rescue	13,952
Marine Safety	3,417
Aids to Navigation	5,923
Ice Operations	678
Marine Environmental Protection	1,502
Living Marine Resources	12,581
Drug Interdiction	28,841
Migrant Interdiction	1,542
Other Law Enforcement	17,682
Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security	18,810
Defense Readiness	4,664
Mission-Program Allocation Total:	109,592

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This funding request facilitates compliance with Appropriations Law and the Chief Financial Officer Act.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Vessels
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Vessels & Critical Infrastructure		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	6,822	17,977	7,133	(10,844)
22.0	Transportation of things	1,133	2,986	1,185	(1,801)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	438	1,153	458	(695)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	853	2,247	892	(1,355)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	6	15	6	(9)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	96,653	254,677	101,054	(153,623)
25.2	Other services	113,563	299,235	118,734	(180,501)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	213	562	223	(339)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	202	532	211	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	47,347	124,759	49,503	(75,256)
31.0	Equipment	257,153	677,592	268,864	(408,728)
32.0	Land and structures	36,670	96,627	38,339	(58,288)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 561,053	\$ 1,478,362	\$ 586,602	\$ (891,760)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(570,406)	(889,366)	(261,884)	
Unobligated balance, end of year		889,366	261,884	317,282	
Recoveries		-	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 880,013	\$ 850,880	\$ 642,000	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 6,822	\$ 17,977	\$ 7,133	\$ (10,844)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the In Service Cutter Sustainment Project, Survey and Design, Response Boat - Medium Project, National Security Cutter, Offshore Patrol Cutter, Fast Response Cutter, Cutter Boats and Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 1,133	\$ 2,986	\$ 1,185	\$ (1,801)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of AC&I projects. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 438	\$ 1,153	\$ 458	\$ (695)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 853	\$ 2,247	\$ 892	\$ (1,355)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities and cutters, utility costs, including shore facility utilities, cutter and boat fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	96,653	\$	254,677	\$	101,054	\$	(153,623)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	113,563	\$	299,235	\$	118,734	\$	(180,501)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	47,347	\$	124,759	\$	49,503	\$	(75,256)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters and boats, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	257,153	\$	677,592	\$	268,864	\$	(408,728)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	36,670	\$	96,627	\$	38,339	\$	(58,288)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Aircraft
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Aircraft		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	3,639	2,957	2,871	(86)
22.0	Transportation of things	605	491	477	(14)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	232	189	183	(6)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	455	370	359	(11)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	4	3	3	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	51,532	41,871	40,652	(1,219)
25.2	Other services	60,549	49,198	47,766	(1,432)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	112	91	89	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	107	87	85	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	25,244	20,512	19,915	(597)
31.0	Equipment	137,106	111,403	108,160	(3,243)
32.0	Land and structures	19,551	15,886	15,422	(464)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Other Objects		299,137	243,058	235,982	(7,072)
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 299,136	\$ 243,058	\$ 235,982	\$ (7,072)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(221,514)	(226,695)	(252,637)	
Unobligated balance, end of year		226,695	252,637	306,555	
Recoveries		-	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 304,318	\$ 269,000	\$ 289,900	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 3,639	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,871	\$ (86)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the aircraft replacement, Maritime Patrol Aircraft, HH-60 Conversion Projects, HH-65 Conversion /Sustainment Projects, and HC-130H Conversion/Sustainment Projects. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 605	\$ 491	\$ 477	\$ (14)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of AC&I projects. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 232	\$ 189	\$ 183	\$ (6)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, hangar facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010	2011	2012	2011 - 2012
Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
\$ 455	\$ 370	\$ 359	\$ (11)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for facility utilities, fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 51,532	\$	41,871	\$	40,652	\$	(1,219)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 60,549	\$	49,198	\$	47,766	\$	(1,432)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 25,244	\$	20,512	\$	19,915	\$	(597)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 137,106	\$	111,403	\$	108,160	\$	(3,243)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
	\$ 19,551	\$	15,886	\$	15,422	\$	(464)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Other
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Other Equipment		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	3,470	2,068	1,367	(701)
22.0	Transportation of things	576	344	227	(117)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	223	133	88	(45)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	434	258	171	(87)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	3	2	1	(1)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	49,156	29,296	19,360	(9,936)
25.2	Other services	57,756	34,422	22,747	(11,675)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	108	65	43	(22)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	103	61	40	(21)
26.0	Supplies and materials	24,080	14,351	9,484	(4,867)
31.0	Equipment	130,783	77,946	51,510	(26,436)
32.0	Land and structures	18,650	11,115	7,345	(3,770)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Other Objects		285,340	170,061	112,383	(57,678)
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 285,342	\$ 170,061	\$ 112,383	\$ (57,678)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(188,267)	(205,549)	(319,588)	
Unobligated balance, end of year		205,549	319,588	373,345	
Recoveries		-	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 302,622	\$ 284,100	\$ 166,140	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	3,470	\$	2,068	\$	1,367	\$	(701)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	576	\$	344	\$	227	\$	(117)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	223	\$	133	\$	88	\$	(45)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	434	\$	258	\$	171	\$	(87)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	49,156	\$	29,296	\$	19,360	\$	(9,936)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
\$	57,756	\$	34,422	\$	22,747	\$	(11,675)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
\$	24,080	\$	14,351	\$	9,484	\$	(4,867)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
\$	130,783	\$	77,946	\$	51,510	\$	(26,436)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
\$	18,650	\$	11,115	\$	7,345	\$	(3,770)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Shore Facilities & Aids To Navigation
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Shore Facilities & Aids To Navigation		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	559	3,120	3,052	(68)
22.0	Transportation of things	93	518	507	(11)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	36	200	196	(4)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	70	390	381	(9)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	3	3	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	7,918	44,199	43,233	(966)
25.2	Other services	9,304	51,932	50,797	(1,135)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	17	97	95	(2)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	17	92	90	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	3,879	21,652	21,179	(473)
31.0	Equipment	21,068	117,596	115,026	(2,570)
32.0	Land and structures	3,004	16,771	16,403	(368)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Other Objects		45,965	256,570	250,962	(5,606)
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 45,965	\$ 256,570	\$ 250,962	\$ (5,608)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(309,465)	(286,740)	(57,270)	
Unobligated balance, end of year		286,740	57,270	-	
Recoveries		-	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 23,240	\$ 27,100	\$ 193,692	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$	559	\$	3,120	\$	3,052	\$ (68)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$	93	\$	518	\$	507	\$ (11)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$	36	\$	200	\$	196	\$ (4)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$	70	\$	390	\$	381	\$ (9)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$	7,918	\$	44,199	\$	43,233	\$ (966)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 9,304	\$	51,932	\$	50,797	\$	(1,135)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 3,879	\$	21,652	\$	21,179	\$	(473)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 21,068	\$	117,596	\$	115,026	\$	(2,570)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	2010 Actual		2011 C.R.		2012 Request		2011 - 2012 Change
	\$ 3,004	\$	16,771	\$	16,403	\$	(368)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Military Housing
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Shore Facilities & Aids To Navigation		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	243	243
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	40	40
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	16	16
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	30	30
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	3,445	3,445
25.2	Other services	-	-	4,048	4,048
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	8	8
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	7	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	1,688	1,688
31.0	Equipment	-	-	9,167	9,167
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	1,308	1,308
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Other Objects		-	-	20,000	19,993
Total Direct Obligations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Unobligated balance, start of year		-	-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		-	-	-	
Recoveries		-	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ -	243	\$ 243

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ -	40	\$ 40

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ -	16	\$ 16

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ -	30	\$ 30

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ -	3,445	\$ 3,445

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$	- \$	- \$	4,048 \$	4,048

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$	- \$	- \$	1,688 \$	1,688

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$	- \$	- \$	9,167 \$	9,167

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$	- \$	- \$	1,308 \$	1,308

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Personnel & Management
Funding Schedule
(dollars in thousands)**

Personnel & Related Support		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	39,451	42,938	44,720	1,782
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	207	235	235	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	960	981	981	-
11.7	Military personnel	32,744	38,333	38,928	595
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	10,351	11,196	11,663	467
12.2	Military personnel benefits	4,011	5,421	5,505	84
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	165	74	99	25
22.0	Transportation of things	27	12	16	4
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	11	5	6	1
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	21	9	12	3
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	2,336	1,050	1,406	356
25.2	Other services	2,745	1,234	1,652	418
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	5	2	3	1
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	5	2	3	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,144	514	689	175
31.0	Equipment	6,215	2,794	3,740	946
32.0	Land and structures	886	398	533	135
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
	Total Other Objects	13,560	6,096	8,160	4,993
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 101,284	\$ 105,200	\$ 110,192	\$ 4,992
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(721)	-	-	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	
	Recoveries	-	-	-	
	Total Requirements	\$ 100,563	\$ 105,200	\$ 110,192	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 87,724	\$ 99,104	\$ 102,032	\$ 2,928

Currently, all salaries, benefits, and support for the military and civilian personnel who administer AC&I contracts are funded by the AC&I appropriation, whereas 97 percent of the Coast Guard's personnel is funded from the OE appropriation. AC&I has a specific annual appropriation to fund "personnel compensation and benefits and government program management related costs." Annual AC&I personnel compensation appropriation, rather than the multi-year project funds, must be used to fund all AC&I related personnel costs. Funding includes the proposed pay raise (1.6 percent for military and 0.0 percent for civilians), medical benefits, other mandatory personnel entitlements.

Travel

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 165	\$ 74	\$ 99	\$ 25

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 27	\$ 12	\$ 16	\$ 4

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 11	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 1

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	21	\$	9	\$	12	\$	3

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	2,336	\$	1,050	\$	1,406	\$	356

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	2,745	\$	1,234	\$	1,652	\$	418

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	1,144	\$	514	\$	689	\$	175

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	6,215	\$	2,794	\$	3,740	\$	946

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	2010		2011		2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	886	\$	398	\$	533	\$	135

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2012 reflects the anticipated need.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	685	735	735
INCREASES:			
Increase #1: AC&I personnel management.	50	0	59
Description: Management and oversight of AC&I projects.			
Subtotal, Increases:	50	0	59
DECREASES:			
Decrease #1: AC&I personnel management.	0	0	0
Description: Management and oversight of AC&I projects.			
Subtotal, Decreases:	0	0	0
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	735	735	794
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	50	0	59

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Alteration of Bridges



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Alteration of Bridges

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Alteration of Bridges:

Alteration of unreasonably obstructive bridges supports navigational safety and freedom of mobility to facilitate commerce, emergency response and U.S. Government operations by providing sufficient clearances for the type of vessels that transit beneath bridges. Alterations also deter waterway and highway/railway closures due to accidents.

B. Budget Activities:

Funding for Alteration of Bridges supports the Coast Guard's Aids to Navigation mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard is not requesting funding for Alteration of Bridges in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Alteration of Bridges**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Alteration of Bridges	-	\$ 21,000	-	\$ 4,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,000)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 21,000	-	\$ 4,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,000)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,000)
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Rescinded of unobligated balances pursuant to P.L. 111-212		[\$5,911]										
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 21,000	-	\$ 4,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,000)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,000)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Alteration of Bridges
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$21,000
2011 C.R.	4,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			(\$4,000)
2012 Current Services
2012 Program Change
2012 Request

The Coast Guard does not request funding for this activity in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Alteration of Bridges program funds the Federal Government’s share of the costs for altering or removing bridges determined to be unreasonable obstructions to navigation. Under the Truman-Hobbs Act of 1940 (33 U.S.C. 511-523), the Federal Government shares, with the bridge owner, the cost of altering railroad and publicly-owned highway bridges declared by the Coast Guard to be unreasonable obstructions to navigation. Under the Federal-Aid to Highways Program, unreasonably obstructive highway bridges may be eligible for funding.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

In FY 2009, the Alteration of Bridges program received \$142.0 million for “executable” bridge alteration projects through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The ARRA funds allowed the Coast Guard to authorize bridge owners to award construction contracts for four bridge projects. ARRA and FY 2010 appropriated funding contributed to the following significant accomplishments related to these four projects:

- CSXT Railroad Bridge across the Mobile River in Mobile, Alabama: Construction work started. Contractor mobilized, prepared shop drawings, ordered material, completed the foundation work, and started the construction of the sub-structure.
- EJ&E Railroad Bridge across Illinois Waterways in Divine, Illinois: Construction work started. Contractor mobilized, prepared shop drawings, ordered material, completed the foundation work, and started the construction of the sub-structure.

- Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Bridge across the Upper Mississippi River in Burlington, Iowa: Construction work started. Contractor mobilized, prepared shop drawings, ordered material, completed the foundation work, and started the construction of the sub-structure.
- Galveston Railroad Bridge across the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in Galveston, Texas: Construction work started. Contractor mobilized, prepared shop drawings, ordered material, and started the foundation work.

In addition, design work progresses for the following project:

- Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge across the Upper Mississippi River in Lacrosse, Wisconsin: Completed 90 percent of the design of the new bridge.

In addition to the four bridge projects under construction listed above, there are currently eight bridges, including the above Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge, that the Coast Guard has determined to be unreasonable obstructions to navigation and has issued orders to alter. These projects are pending availability of funding.

The Coast Guard has deemed an additional 32 bridges as potentially unreasonable obstructions to navigation. These bridges will require a detailed Truman-Hobbs eligibility investigation to definitively determine whether they are unreasonably obstructive.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Alteration of Bridges
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	21,000
FY 2011 C.R.¹	-	-	4,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Total Decreases	-	-	(4,000)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,000)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	-	-	-
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	(4,000)

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Alteration of Bridges
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	21,000	4,000	-	(4,000)
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 21,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	(4,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$ 21,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ (4,000)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,003)	-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries	(20,908)	-	-	
Total Requirements*	\$ (1,911)	\$ 4,000	\$ -	

*Total FY 2010 requirement of (\$1,911) includes \$4,000 appropriated in Public Law 111-83 and \$5,911 rescinded in Public Law 111-212.

Note: Total direct obligations does not include advances and reimbursements.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Alteration of Bridges
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Alteration of Bridges		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011-2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	21,000	4,000	-	(4,000)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 21,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ (4,000)
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,003)	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year		-	-	-	-
Recoveries		(20,908)	-	-	-
Total Requirements*		\$ (1,911)	\$ 4,000	\$ -	

*Total FY 2010 requirement of (\$1,911) includes \$4,000 appropriated in Public Law 111-83 and \$5,911 rescinded in Public Law 111-212.

PPA Mission Statement

The alteration of unreasonably obstructive bridges supports navigational safety and freedom of mobility to facilitate commerce, emergency response and U.S. Government operations, by providing sufficient clearances for the type of vessels that transit through the bridge.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Land and structures

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011-2012 Change
\$ 21,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ (4,000)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, addition to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The Coast Guard is not requesting funding for Alteration of Bridges in FY 2012.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the Research and Development Program (R&D) is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. The RDT&E funding supports risk-reduction expertise and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The RDT&E appropriation sustains program infrastructure and core capabilities, knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities to allow the Coast Guard to maintain a balanced portfolio of projects that supports short, medium, and long range requirements across all missions. Other activities include formulation and oversight of cooperative agreements with relevant professionals in the public and private sectors, such as University Affiliated Research Centers (UARC) and Federally Funded Research & Development Centers (FFRDC). These agreements promote collaboration and leverage expertise and the development of techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that directly contribute to increasing productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests \$19.8 million in FY 2012. This request includes an increase of \$140,000 for annualization of the FY 2011 military pay raise, FY 2012 military pay raise, and FY 2012 non-pay inflation. This request also reflects termination of one-time costs (-\$5.0 million) and a reduction in program support for modeling and simulation software (-\$100,000). RDT&E funding requested in FY 2012 will be used to develop technologies and systems that improve operational presence and response, as well as perform technology assessments to inform the early stages of the acquisition process. Specific projects include: developing new technologies for the detection and recovery of oil and hazardous materials from the sea floor; developing ballast water treatment methodologies; providing data-sharing and information security technologies to support adaptive force packages; and developing advanced analytical techniques to support the acquisition process. In addition, funding supports program operations and maintenance costs (e.g., salaries, facility rent, utilities) at the Coast Guard Research and Development Center and the R&D Program's continued collaboration and participation with the research community. Healthy partnerships with other government, academic, and private research entities enable the Coast Guard to leverage research and development resources and foster synergies in scientific fields pertinent to Coast Guard missions.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	96	\$ 24,519	101	\$ 24,745	101	\$ 19,779	-	\$ (4,966)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,966)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	96	\$ 24,519	101	\$ 24,745	101	\$ 19,779	-	\$ (4,966)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,966)
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	96	\$ 24,519	101	\$ 24,745	101	\$ 19,779	-	\$ (4,966)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (4,966)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	101	96	24,519
2011 C.R.	101	101	24,745
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	(4,966)
2012 Current Services	101	101	19,779
2012 Program Change	...	...	...
2012 Request	101	101	19,779

The Coast Guard requests \$19.8 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The RDT&E Appropriation funds foundational work for decision-makers of acquisition, operations, regulatory, and support initiatives before long-term commitments are made through the Acquisition, Construction & Improvements or Operating Expenses appropriations. Knowledge and experience are gained through mission validation, gap analysis, modeling and simulation, requirements validation, operational analysis, market research, alternatives analysis, technology maturity assessments, cost estimation, prototyping, operational assessments, testing, and evaluation.

Funding requirements for the RDT&E Program are grouped into two categories: Coast Guard Mission Research and Operations & Maintenance (e.g., salaries, facility rent, utilities, etc.)

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)
Provided consolidated results of all Advanced Concept Demonstrations conducted to determine the most effective UAS for the Coast Guard's National Security Cutter (NSC). Completed the final recommendation for NSC-based UAS capabilities and configuration report that will support the Acquisition Concept and Technology Demonstration Phase activities. Completed preparation of engineering documentation to support the installation of the Navy's Fire Scout UAS on board a NSC.
- Oil Spill Detection/Response

Selected three heavy oil full recovery systems for further development, including capabilities such as remotely operated vehicles and manned submersibles as well as utilization of commercially available pumps and dredge systems.

- Ballast Water Treatment (BWT) Systems
Provided a step-by-step protocol to enable automated zooplankton analyses by ballast water test facility operators and other researchers. Selected a candidate BWT System for full-scale testing. Coordinated with other government agencies in the further development of BWT systems suitable for fresh water ecosystems.
- Arctic Operations
Demonstrated proof-of-concept for the Arctic Tactical Modeling Environment, a prototype simulation model that measures the relative effectiveness of various force deployment options in the Arctic Region.

With FY 2011 funding, the Coast Guard RDT&E Program will update and certify critical modeling and simulation tools and stand up both engagement and campaign-level modeling and simulation capability; support aviation platform performance testing and evaluation, while maintaining a core competency in UAS; as well as conduct R&D in the following areas: prevention, response management and mitigation of oil spills; prevention and mitigation of aquatic invasive species; sensor optimization, automation, and visualization for aviation, surface, and shore assets; exploration of key technologies for surface-fleet assets, including energy/green technologies; and exploration of concepts and technologies supporting Coast Guard operations in the Arctic regions.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based on an annualized CR funding estimate) include:

Infrastructure and Capability Investment

- Modeling & Simulation
Improve the RDT&E Program's in-house analysis capability by enhancing the Coast Guard's modeling & simulation tools. Perform analyses for acquisition, operational, and regulatory issues to support program managers. Develop a pipeline of reusable tools, beginning with exploratory studies to determine acquisitions and operational areas where modeling would optimize decision support. FY 2011 efforts include development of a Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) modeling and simulation capability to improve the Coast Guard's ability to predict operational impact and converting existing Coast Guard campaign-modeling algorithms to a next-generation simulation environment. Modeling and simulation (M&S) is key to properly understanding risk and forecasting performance and outcomes for Coast Guard missions and assets. Currently, the campaign-level modeling and simulation tool resides on severely outdated hardware and operating system.

Refine existing tactical and system models and accredit these tools. Verification, Validation, and Accreditation efforts ensure the application of modeling and simulation

results is appropriate for the intended purpose. Every Coast Guard M&S, whether embedded in operational systems, stand-alone systems, or integrated with other M&S systems for distributed simulation, is required to be verified and validated prior to its use. Confidence in a particular M&S must be justified before its results are used in decisions involving resources, risk to human life, or the possible loss of critical Coast Guard capabilities. Human Systems Integration Model verification and validation is planned for FY 2011. The Pre-Acquisition Cost and the Sensor Performance models will begin the accreditation process.

Operational Program Support

- Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization

Recent and future acquisitions are introducing a new generation of sensors with highly increased capabilities and complexity. Consequently, there is a need for updated Coast Guard search effectiveness data. The RDT&E Program will: (1) optimize and automate sensor performance of the new generation aviation-, surface-, and shore-based systems to enhance operational missions, (2) improve M&S tools by providing the real-world data needed to improve M&S accuracy, and (3) enhance the understanding of the results through updated visualization techniques. In FY 2011, the Program will begin development of a new Sensor/Target/Environment model, summarizing the various sensors, targets, environment, and platforms.

Regulatory Program Support

- Oil Spill Detection/Response (Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund)

Invest in the infrastructure and capabilities development necessary to identify those technologies most effective in preventing, managing, and mitigating maritime environmental incidents involving oil spills that could potentially threaten sensitive maritime and coastal environments or critical coastal infrastructure.

Continue to develop systems and operational processes to address performance gaps in heavy, viscous oil recovery. The focus in FY 2011 is to evaluate the options for selecting vendors to pursue the development of a prototype system for recovering heavy oil on the bottom of the sea floor. Evaluation of the most promising of those capabilities and techniques would follow in future years.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

- Invasive Species and BWT Systems

The Coast Guard will continue to coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Maritime Administration to fund the further development of up to five BWT systems suitable for fresh water ecosystems by supporting the use of laboratory and shipboard testing, verification of treatment technologies, and coordination with the maritime industry.

Complete investigation and development of rigorous and defensible test procedures. Based on credible performance data, recommend procedures and techniques for routine shipboard BWT compliance testing to support Coast Guard decisions on certifying commercial BWT systems.

Continue investments and partnerships with entities conducting BWT system testing to test the efficacy of such systems and methods in both salt and fresh water. This work will benefit regulatory program managers in the area of prevention and mitigation of non-indigenous species (NIS) invasion (e.g., zebra mussels) through vectors such as ballast-water.

With FY 2012 funding, the Coast Guard RDT&E Program will conduct R&D in the following areas: command center operations and intelligence; prevention, response management and mitigation of oil spills; prevention and mitigation of aquatic invasive species; sensor optimization, automation, and visualization for aviation, surface, and shore assets; exploration of key technologies for surface-fleet assets, including energy/green technologies; and exploration of concepts and technologies supporting Coast Guard operations in the Arctic regions.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

Acquisition Program Support

- Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet
In FY 2012, the RDT&E Program will continue its analysis of modern, “green” technology areas, continuing to build knowledge and experience crucial to reducing risk of future major acquisitions of cutters.

Operational Program Support

- Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization
Recent and future acquisitions are introducing a new generation of sensors with highly increased capabilities and complexity. Consequently, there is a need for updated Coast Guard search and law-enforcement effectiveness data. The RDT&E Program will: (1) optimize and automate sensor performance of the new generation aviation-, surface-, and shore-based systems to enhance operational missions, (2) improve M&S tools by providing the real-world data needed to improve accuracy, and (3) enhance the understanding of the results through updated visualization techniques. In FY 2012, the program will provide an updated analysis of detection and search methodology for incorporation into the overall sensor optimization concept and validate all models using field data, including validation of sensor performance prediction and area search performance metric estimation using available test data.
- Intelligence
Conduct R&D to improve Coast Guard Intelligence capabilities, while reducing long-term costs and risks. Improve the effectiveness of collecting intelligence information and data; process and integrate the data into operationally-valued and assured information;

and analyze, evaluate, and/or interpret the available intelligence information into actionable knowledge to enhance maritime domain and situational awareness within maritime areas of U.S. interest. The RDT&E Program will support the Coast Guard Intelligence Directorate (CG-2) in the intelligence disciplines of Signals Intelligence and Law Enforcement Technical Collection, focusing on dark targets, advanced analytical tools, airborne tactical intelligence, and specific emitter identification from Coast Guard afloat/ashore/airborne assets.

Long-term objectives include broad support to the Intelligence Directorate and the Coast Guard Cryptologic Group by employing advanced sensor testing against the non-cooperative target set, to assist in protecting critical infrastructure from accidental or deliberate spoofing, counter-measures, detectability of non-emitting targets, and other items of national and localized data collection issues or law enforcement missions.

Regulatory Program Support

- Oil Spill Detection/Response (Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund)
Invest in the infrastructure and capabilities development necessary to identify those technologies most effective in preventing, managing, and mitigating maritime environmental incidents involving oil spills that could potentially threaten sensitive maritime and coastal environments or critical coastal infrastructure. This work will benefit regulatory program managers in the area of oil spill prevention, detection, and response.

Consistent with recommendations from the President's Oil Spill Commission report, the FY 2012 RDT&E Program will address capability gaps for hazardous materials spills in the maritime environment. The intent is to reduce the costs and risks associated with acquiring, implementing, and operating new spill response capabilities. FY 2012 research areas include: (a) Spill response in the Arctic region and (b) Submerged (deepwater) spill response.

The Program will also complete development of systems and operational processes to address performance gaps in heavy, viscous oil recovery. The objective is to develop a system to detect, collect, and recover heavy oil from the sea floor. The focus in FY 2012 is to develop prototype designs and test prototypes for the recovery of submerged oil. The results of these tests will provide the foundation for recommendations for use by Federal On-Scene Coordinators. Reports will provide product information and specifications that will be used to identify techniques that can be utilized in the field during a heavy oil spill response.

- BWT Systems
The FY 2012 RDT&E appropriation will provide support and funding to mitigate the economic and environmental risk posed by the introduction of NIS, including developing and testing shipboard testing protocols to verify BWT system capabilities; and developing and testing shipboard verification protocols and tools for Coast Guard

operators to verify compliance with BWT standards. The FY 2012 appropriation will provide resources needed to complete research in support of Phase I BWT Standards.

Methodologies are also needed to test and certify design criteria for BWT systems in a shipboard environment, investigate how to minimize other-than-ballast-water introduction of NIS (e.g., via hull fouling), and determine ways to mitigate effects.

- Arctic Operations

This research area will address operational capability gaps in the Arctic region by conducting analyses and performing advanced concept technology demonstrations. The RDT&E Program will continue focus on three FY 2012 research areas that have unique characteristics/problems in the Arctic region: communications capabilities, sensor capabilities, and ship/small boat operations capabilities.

FY 2012 deliverables include: Communication Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD) preparation, sensor data assessments and ACTD preparation, analysis of small craft operations, and tactical small craft M&S tools.

Asset Support Manager Support

- Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis

RDT&E resources will be leveraged to develop and implement energy alternatives that are either currently not available or have not been adapted to Coast Guard use. RDT&E investments in alternative and renewable energy, energy conservation, and carbon footprint reduction for mobile units will significantly reduce the risk of technology implementation and will dramatically increase the probability of success in meeting Coast Guard energy goals while improving mission performance.

The focus in FY 2012 and beyond will be to modify and test an existing Coast Guard vessel to operate using an alternate fuel, based on the decision matrix developed in FY 2011 and the suitability of the platforms analyzed. The carbon footprint measurement method developed in FY 2011 will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the alternative fuel and associated vessel modifications.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

- Invasive Species

The Coast Guard will continue to coordinate with the EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Maritime Administration to fund the further development of up to five BWT systems suitable for fresh water ecosystems by supporting the use of laboratory and shipboard testing, verification of treatment technologies, and coordination with the maritime industry.

- Oil in Ice

Typical Arctic conditions such as extreme temperature, unstable ice, safety and poor visibility create a significant response gap that hinders oil spill prevention and clean up

efforts. Arctic conditions can impact both the probability that a spill will occur from oil and gas operations and the consequences of such a spill. To address the potential for a major marine spill, a system of spill prevention, contingency planning, and response readiness is necessary to mitigate or combat oil spills from Arctic exploration, production, storage, and transportation operations.

In FY 2012, the Program will continue development of equipment and techniques that can be used successfully to detect, track, and recover oil in ice filled waters in all conditions. Tasks will include applied research and methodology testing. Post-FY 2012 follow-on efforts would include full-scale exercises, including an exercise in the ice on the Great Lakes to evaluate mechanical recovery. Funds from EPA and other partners, as well as related research and partnerships with Canada and the European Union, will be leveraged to fund and advance this effort.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; \$19,779,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	101	96	\$24,519
FY 2011 C.R. ¹	101	101	24,745
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2011 Military Pay Raise	-	-	8
FY 2012 Military Pay Raise	-	-	26
Non-Pay Inflation	-	-	106
Total Increases	-	-	140
Decreases			
Termination of one-time funding	-	-	(5,000)
Support Reduction	-	-	(106)
Total Decreases	-	-	(5,106)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,966)
FY 2012 Current Services	101	101	19,779
FY 2012 Request	101	101	19,779
FY 2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	(4,966)

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	101	96	24,519
FY 2011 C.R.	101	101	24,745
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	140
Decreases	-	-	(5,106)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,966)
FY 2012 Current Services	101	101	19,779
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	101	101	19,779
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	(4,966)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base		FY 2012 Program Change		FY 2012 Request		2011 to 2012 Total Change	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
I. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	101	-	-	-	-	101	101	-	-
Total	101	101	-	-	-	-	101	101	-	-
					(4,966)		19,779			(4,966)
					(4,966)		19,779			(4,966)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Revised Estimate		2012 Estimate		Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Department of the Navy	-	-	260	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate	-	-	888	500	-	-	-	1,000	500
Department of Army	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,500	(500)
Other Federal Agencies	-	-	117	1,000	-	-	-	1,500	500
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	1,265	7,000	-	-	-	7,500	500

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY2010 Actual		FY 2011 Revised Estimate		2012 Estimate		Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	
Visitation Tools	-	-	415	2,450	-	-	-	2,950	500
Unambiguous Warning Device	-	-	340	583	-	-	-	583	-
Secure Tactical Connectivity	-	-	300	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-
Underwater Imaging	-	-	90	1,167	-	-	-	1,167	-
Contract Support	-	-	70	525	-	-	-	525	-
Fire Safety Test Detachment/Naval Research Lab Island Support	-	-	50	525	-	-	-	525	-
Total Obligations	-	-	1,265	7,000	-	-	-	7,500	500

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	7,557	7,626	7,626	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	149	178	178	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	333	195	195	-
11.7	Military personnel	1,784	1,843	1,874	31
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,972	1,962	1,962	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	218	261	264	3
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 12,013	\$ 12,065	\$ 12,099	\$ 34
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	1,147	3,205	793	(2,412)
21.7	Lease of Vehicles	15	42	10	(32)
22.0	Transportation of things	56	156	39	(117)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	40	112	28	(84)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	278	1,615	400	(1,215)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	4,194	11,712	2,899	(8,813)
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	4,831	9,779	2,420	(7,359)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,931	4,372	1,081	(3,291)
31.0	Equipment	14	39	10	(29)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 12,506	\$ 31,032	\$ 7,680	\$ (23,352)
Total, Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation		\$ 24,519	\$ 43,097	\$ 19,779	\$ (23,318)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(14,017)	(18,352)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		18,352	-	-	
Recoveries		(417)	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 28,437	\$ 24,745	\$ 19,779	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	-	-	-	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	2	2	2	-
O-5	1	1	1	-
O-4	3	3	3	-
O-3	7	7	7	-
O-2	-	-	-	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	1	1	1	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	-	-	-	-
E-8	-	-	-	-
E-7	2	2	2	-
E-6	3	3	3	-
E-5	-	-	-	-
E-4	1	1	1	-
E-3	1	1	1	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	21	21	21	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	21	21	21	-
FTE*	21	21	21	-
Headquarters	3	2	2	-
U.S. Field	18	19	19	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	21	21	21	-
Position Data:				
Average Salary, Officer Positions**	\$ 110,989	\$ 114,441	\$ 118,689	\$ 4,248
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions**	\$ 66,057	\$ 67,912	\$ 67,604	\$ (308)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	6	6	-

* The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

** The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	4	4	4	-
GS-14	14	14	14	-
GS-13	32	32	32	-
GS-12	22	21	21	-
GS-11	1	1	1	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	2	2	2	-
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	2	2	2	-
GS-6	1	2	2	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions *	80	80	80	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	5	2	2	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	75	78	78	-
FTE	75	80	80	-
Headquarters	13	5	5	-
U.S. Field	67	75	75	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	80	80	80	-
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions**	\$ 124,454	\$ 128,878	\$ 132,897	\$ 4,019
Average Grade, GS Positions	12	12	12	-

* Position changes in the table reflect the result of a President's Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 study completed at the Research & Development Center in 2008.

**The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	7,557	7,626	7,626	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	149	178	178	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	333	195	195	-
11.7	Military personnel	1,784	1,843	1,874	31
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,972	1,962	1,962	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	218	261	264	3
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	1,147	3,205	793	(2,412)
21.7	Lease of Vehicles	15	42	10	(32)
22.0	Transportation of things	56	156	39	(117)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	40	112	28	(84)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	278	1,615	400	(1,215)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	4,192	11,712	2,899	(8,813)
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	4,831	9,779	2,420	(7,359)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,933	4,372	1,081	(3,291)
31.0	Equipment	14	39	10	(29)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation		\$ 24,519	\$ 43,097	\$ 19,779	\$ (23,318)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(14,017)	(18,352)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		18,352	-	-	
Recoveries		(417)		-	
Total Requirements		\$ 28,437	\$ 24,745	\$ 19,779	

PPA Mission Statement

The Coast Guard RDT&E Appropriation serves as a strategic investment in real-world exploration to quickly gain knowledge and experience enhancing the sound early decisions that have a significant effect on a system's overall value and risk profiles. The RDT&E Appropriation funds foundational work for decision-makers of future acquisition, operations, regulatory, and support initiatives before long-term commitments are made through the AC&I or OE appropriations. Knowledge and experience are gained through mission validation, gap analysis, modeling and simulation, requirements validation, operational analysis, market research, alternatives analysis, technology maturity assessments, cost estimation, prototyping, operational assessments, testing, and evaluation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 12,013	\$ 12,065	\$ 12,099	\$ 34

The increase of \$34,000 in FY 2012 includes funding for the proposed pay raise (1.6 percent for military and 0 percent for civilians), medical benefits, other mandatory personnel entitlements.

Travel

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 1,147	\$ 3,205	\$ 793	\$ (2,412)

The decrease in funding of \$2,412,000 reflects reduced travel costs of Coast Guard military service members, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request also reflects the reduced need for R&D project related travel.

Lease of Vehicles

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 15	\$ 42	\$ 10	\$ (32)

The decrease of \$32,000 in FY 2012 is the anticipated reduction for government vehicles leases.

Transportation of things

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 56	\$ 156	\$ 39	\$ (117)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the reduction of \$117,000 for transportation of things related to R&D research projects.

Other Rent

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 40	\$ 112	\$ 28	\$ (84)

Payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects the reduction of \$84,000 for payments to non-Federal sources.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	278	\$	1,615	\$	400	\$	(1,215)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 decrease of \$1,215,000 reflects the anticipated reduction for R&D related projects.

Advisory and Assistance

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	4,192	\$	11,712	\$	2,899	\$	(8,813)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The funding request in FY 2012 reflects decreases in project funding for technology demonstrations, testing and evaluations and their progress, including termination of one-time costs (-\$5 million).

Research and development

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	4,831	\$	9,779	\$	2,420	\$	(7,359)

The decreased funding of \$7,359,000 in FY 2012 reflects obligation of funding carried over from FY 2010 in FY 2011.

Supplies and materials

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	1,933	\$	4,372	\$	1,081	\$	(3,291)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2012 request reflects a reduction of \$3,291,000 for the decreased need for R&D projects.

Equipment

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		2011 - 2012
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Change
\$	14	\$	39	\$	10	\$	(29)

This object class covers the purchase of R&D materials for technology demonstrations, testing and evaluations and their progress. The FY 2012 request reflects a reduction of \$29,000 for the decreased need for R&D projects.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	102	101	101
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	0	0	0
Description:			
Subtotal, Increases:	0	0	0
DECREASES:			
Decrease #1: RDT&E Personnel Management	-1	0	0
Description: Implementation of OMB Circular A-76 Reorganization			
Subtotal, Decreases:	-1	0	0
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	101	101	101
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-1	0	0

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

*Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund
Contribution*



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Health Care Fund Contribution:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution funds accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense (DoD) Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors. The authority for the Coast Guard to make this payment on an annual basis was provided in P.L. 108-375, the 2005 Defense Appropriations Act. While this expenditure requires no annual action by Congress, it is scored as discretionary spending.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to active duty personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates that \$261.9 million will be paid to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund in FY 2012 to support the benefits outlined above. The annual budget estimate for Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution is calculated by multiplying the projected end strength (FTE) by DoD actuary projected cost rates. Despite an increased projected end strength in FY 2012, the total adjustment to the base is a decrease of \$3.5 million, due to reduced DoD actuary projections.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	\$ 263,789	-	\$ 265,321	-	\$ 261,871	-	\$ (3,450)	-	\$ (3,450)	-	\$ (3,450)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 263,789	-	\$ 265,321	-	\$ 261,871	-	\$ (3,450)	-	\$ (3,450)	-	\$ (3,450)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 263,789	-	\$ 265,321	-	\$ 261,871	-	\$ (3,450)	-	\$ (3,450)	-	\$ (3,450)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$263,789
2011 C.R.	265,321
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			(3,450)
2012 Current Services	261,871
2012 Program Change
2012 Request	261,871

The Coast Guard requests \$261.9 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	263,789
FY 2011 C.R.¹	-	-	265,321
Technical Adjustments	-	-	(3,450)
Total Decreases	-	-	(3,450)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,450)
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	261,871
FY 2012 Request	-	-	261,871
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change	-	-	(3,450)

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level amounts are not constrained by the fiscal year 2010 rate for operations per Sec. 101, P.L. 111-242 (as amended).

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	263,789	265,321	261,871	(3,450)
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 263,789	\$ 265,321	\$ 261,871	\$ (3,450)
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases of goods & sves. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total, Direct Obligations	\$ 263,789	\$ 265,321	\$ 261,871	\$ (3,450)
Unobligated balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	\$ 263,789	\$ 265,321	\$ 261,871	

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	263,789	265,321	261,871	(3,450)
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 263,789	\$ 265,321	\$ 261,871	\$ (3,450)
Unobligated balance, start of year		-	-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		-	-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 263,789	\$ 265,321	\$ 261,871	

PPA Mission Statement

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 263,789	\$ 265,321	\$ 261,871	\$ (3,450)

Salaries and Benefits include the annual contribution to the military Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$3,450,000 in actuarial projections.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Retired Pay



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Retired Pay:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, and other retired personnel entitlements identified under National Defense Authorization Acts. This includes payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to retired military personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests \$1.4 billion in FY 2012 to support the benefits outlined above. The Coast Guard also requests that any FY 2012 funding remain available until expended. The Retired Pay appropriation is scored as a mandatory appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Retired Pay	-	\$ 1,288,249	-	\$ 1,400,700	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 39,457	-	\$ -	-	\$ 39,457
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 1,288,249	-	\$ 1,400,700	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 39,457	-	\$ -	-	\$ 39,457
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 1,288,249	-	\$ 1,400,700	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 39,457	-	\$ -	-	\$ 39,457

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: RETIRED PAY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$1,288,249
2011 C.R.	1,400,700
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			39,457
2012 Current Services	1,440,157
2012 Program Change
2012 Request	1,440,157

The Coast Guard requests \$1.4 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under the National Defense Authorization Act. It also provides payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Retired Pay
Appropriation Language**

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, \$1,440,157,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	1,288,249
FY 2011 C.R.¹	-	-	1,400,700
Actuarial Adjustments	-	-	39,457
Total Increases	-	-	39,457
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	39,457
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	1,440,157
FY 2012 Request	-	-	1,440,157
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	39,457

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level amounts are not constrained by the fiscal year 2010 rate for operations per Sec. 101, P.L. 111-242 (as amended).

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	1,051,195	1,143,500	1,238,280	94,780
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 1,051,195	\$ 1,143,500	\$ 1,238,280	\$ 94,780
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases of goods & sves. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	237,054	227,000	252,715	25,715
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 237,054	\$ 227,000	\$ 252,715	\$ 25,715
Total Direct Obligations	\$ 1,288,249	\$ 1,370,500	\$ 1,490,995	\$ 120,495
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,713)	(75,809)	(106,009)	
Unobligated balance, end of year*	75,809	106,009	55,171	
Recoveries	(100)			
Total Requirements**	\$ 1,361,245	\$ 1,400,700	\$ 1,440,157	

*Unobligated balance for the March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) is based on actuary projections.

**Total requirements in FY 2010 includes resources available from prior year recoveries.

Total requirements in FY 2012 are based on actuary projections and the obligation of \$50.8 million of the projected March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) unobligated balance.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Retired Pay		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011-2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	1,051,195	1,143,500	1,238,280	94,780
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	237,054	227,000	252,715	25,715
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Retired Pay		\$ 1,288,249	\$ 1,370,500	\$ 1,490,995	\$ 120,495
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,713)	(75,809)	(106,009)	
Unobligated balance, end of year*		75,809	106,009	55,171	
Recoveries		(100)			
Total Requirements**		\$ 1,361,245	\$ 1,400,700	\$ 1,440,157	

*Unobligated balance for the March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) is based on actuary projections.

**Total requirements in FY 2010 includes resources available from prior year recoveries.

Total requirements in FY 2012 are based on actuary projections and the obligation of \$50.8 million of the projected March 4, 2011 Continuing Resolution (annualized) unobligated balance.

PPA Mission Statement

Retired Pay will provide payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payments for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat related special compensation identified under the National Defense Authorization Act.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		2011-2012 Change
	\$ 1,051,195	\$	1,143,500	\$	1,238,280	\$	94,780

Requested increase of \$94,780,000 accounts for cost-of-living adjustments for all retirement and most survivor annuities, benefits authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act, and also accounts for the obligation of \$50,838,000 of the projected unobligated balance based on the 2011 estimate (annualized C.R.).

Medical care

	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		2011-2012 Change
	\$ 237,054	\$	227,000	\$	252,715	\$	25,715

Increase of \$25,715,000 accounts for the projections for retiree medical benefits costs. Once a member becomes eligible for Medicare, the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund is responsible for these benefits. This request also accounts for a projected \$2,435,280 in savings associated with increased Tricare enrollment fees for retirees and savings associated with pharmacy co-pay policy changes.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Boat Safety



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Boat Safety:

The Boating Safety (BS) program is designed, through preventive means, to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention Program by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways.

B. Budget Activities:

Boating Safety activities include overseeing manufacturer compliance with USCG regulations; grantmaking to States and national non-profit boating safety organizations; conducting surveys to measure recreational boating activity; continuing the "Boat Responsibly!" national outreach and awareness initiative; promulgating safety regulations; and measuring life jacket wear rates, including the effectiveness of voluntary and mandatory efforts to increase life jacket usage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National Recreational Boating Safety Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Aquatic Resources Trust Fund). Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2012 funding will be a percentage of FY 2011 trust fund receipts). These amounts are available until expended, but are limited in purpose and amount in accordance with existing statutes.

The FY 2012 budget reflects the anticipated level of funding that would be available from the trust fund for boating safety. This is based on current estimates of FY 2011 trust fund receipts from the Office of Tax Analysis at the Department of the Treasury (adjusted to reflect amendments of current law enacted in P.L. 109-59). The estimated total distribution from the trust fund for boating safety in FY 2012 is \$120.8 million. Of that amount, \$5.5 million is available for use by the Coast Guard to coordinate and execute new and enhanced National RBS Program activities. The balance is authorized for the State RBS Federal Financial Assistance Program established by 46 U.S.C. 13101, et seq., minus not more than five percent for national boating safety activities of national non-profit public service organizations, and not more than two percent for Coast Guard expenses to administer State RBS programs. Two additional FTE, reimbursed via The Boating Safety trust fund for grant management services, are reflected in the FY 2012 request.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U. S. Coast Guard

Boat Safety

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Total Changes		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012		Adjustments-to-base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Boat Safety*	8	\$ 130,180	8	\$ 117,699	10	\$ 120,752	2	\$ 3,053	2	\$ 3,053	-	\$ -
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	8	\$ 130,180	8	\$ 117,699	10	\$ 120,752	2	\$ 3,053	2	\$ 3,053	-	\$ -
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	8	\$ 130,180	8	\$ 117,699	10	\$ 120,752	2	\$ 3,053	2	\$ 3,053	-	\$ -

*Reflects addition of two FTE reimbursed via the Boating Safety trust fund for grant management services.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: BOAT SAFETY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	8	8	\$130,180
2011 C.R.	8	8	117,699
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	...
2012 Current Services	8	8	117,699
2012 Program Change	2	2	3,053
2012 Request	10	10	120,752

The Coast Guard requests \$120.8 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Conducted national observation studies that measured life jacket wear. Continued to measure effectiveness of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project to mandate life jacket wear by all boaters aboard certain sized boats on USACE waters in northern Mississippi and central California. Results from USACE in northern Mississippi indicated significant increases in life jacket wear rates. The Coast Guard studied these results and consulted with the National Boating Safety Advisory Council to consider initiating mandatory requirements for life jacket usage in high-risk scenarios and for high-risk vessels (i.e., operating boats less than 26 or 21 feet in length). The Coast Guard is now awaiting recommendations from the Council before considering a plan of action.
- Continued the boating under the influence (BUI) initiative (Operation Dry Water) to reduce the number of casualties where the use of alcohol was a cause of the accident.
- Initiated new innovative national marketing measures that have proven effective in Minnesota over an extended period. The Coast Guard's new initiative is called "Don't Wreck Your Summer."

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based on an annualized CR funding estimate) include:

- Continue to measure effectiveness of a USACE-project to mandate life jacket wear by all boaters aboard certain sized boats on USACE waters in northern Mississippi and central California. If continued testing in northern Mississippi coupled with central California testing initiated in FY 2011 continues to result in a substantial increase in life jacket wear, the Coast Guard will work with the National Boating Safety Advisory Council to consider initiating mandatory requirements for life jacket usage in high-risk areas (i.e., operating boats less than 26 or 21 feet in length).
- Continue the boating safety/boating under the influence (BUI) initiatives (Operation Dry Water and “Don’t Wreck Your Summer” and voluntary boat operator skill training courses) to reduce the number of casualties where reckless operation or lack of adequate operator skills or the use of alcohol by a boat’s occupants is a cause of the accident.
- Complete the Propeller Guard Test Protocol Project and implement the results. Continue developing and promulgating regulations that require installation and wear of emergency cut-off devices (mechanical or wireless) on vessels under a certain length, as well as require operators to turn off the vessel when a swimmer is in the water and in close proximity to the stern of the vessel (propeller).

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Increase support of voluntary skill training courses provided to the recreational boating public by various organizations.
- If marketing measures prove effective, continuation of additional elements of the national outreach and awareness initiative, “Don’t Wreck Your Summer.”
- Progress in promulgating regulations that require life jacket wear in high-risk recreational boating activities if voluntary measures fail to achieve an acceptable wear rate.
- Continue the BUI initiative (Operation Dry Water) to reduce the number of casualties where the use of alcohol is a cause of the accident.
- Conduct an operator compliance outreach initiative to reduce deaths due to navigation rules violations (i.e., Reckless/Negligent Operation, Excessive Speed, Improper Lookout, Operator Inattention, and Rules of the Road).
- Implement and monitor State program approval systems (i.e., adequate enforcement/sufficient patrol, adequate education, numbering system, casualty reporting system).

- Continue to assure manufacturer compliance with recreational boat safety construction standards through the Factory Visit and Boat Testing Programs with emphasis on identifying boats and manufacturers whose boats are involved in accidents where carbon monoxide, flotation, capacity, or fuel systems are causal factors.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	8	8	130,180
FY 2011 C.R.¹	8	8	117,699
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2012 Current Services	8	8	117,699
Program Changes			
Program Increase ²	2	2	3,053
Total Program Changes	2	2	3,053
			-
2012 Request	10	10	120,752
2011 to 2012 Total Change	2	2	3,053

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level amounts are not constrained by the fiscal year 2010 rate for operations per Sec. 101, P.L. 111-242 (as amended).

2) Reflects addition of two FTE reimbursed via The Boating Safety trust fund for grant management services.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety

Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)									
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2012 Current Services	8	8	117,699	8	8	117,699	8	8	117,699
Program Changes*	2	2	3,053				2	2	3,053
FY 2012 Request	10	10	120,752	10	10	120,752	10	10	120,752
2011 to 2012 Total Change	2	2	3,053				2	2	3,053

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
I. Boat Safety	8	8	117,699	-	-	-	2	2	3,053	10	10	120,752	2	2	3,053
Total	8	8	117,699	-	-	-	2	2	3,053	10	10	120,752	2	2	3,053

*Reflects addition of two FTE reimbursed via The Boating Safety trust fund for grant management services.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	831	802	1,052	250
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14	11	11	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	205	202	282	80
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,345	\$ 330
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	217	172	(45)
22.0 Transportation of things	-	3	2	(1)
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	82	99	78	(21)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	984	780	(204)
25.2 Other services *	32,012	3,993	3,156	(837)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	34	96	76	(20)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	97,002	145,697	115,143	(30,554)
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 129,130	\$ 151,089	\$ 119,407	\$ (31,682)
Total Direct Obligations	\$ 130,180	\$ 152,104	\$ 120,752	\$ (31,352)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(34,132)	(34,405)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	34,405	-	-	-
Recoveries	(1,514)	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$ 128,939	\$ 117,699	\$ 120,752	-

* In FY 2010, \$26.0 million was incorrectly obligated to object class 25.2 (Other Services) instead of object class 41 (Grants).

Note: Total direct obligations does not include advances and reimbursements.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boating Safety - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request * Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	-	-	1	1
GS-14	3	3	3	-
GS-13	4	4	5	1
GS-12	-	-	-	-
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	-	-	-	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	1	1	1	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	8	8	10	2
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	8	8	10	2
FTE	8	8	10	2
Headquarters	8	8	8	-
U.S. Field	-	-	2	2
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	8	8	10	2
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 126,813	\$ 133,663	\$ 144,020	\$ 10,357
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	0

*Reflects addition of two FTE reimbursed via The Boating Safety trust fund for grant management services.

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holidays, Sundays, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Boat Safety		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	831	802	1,052	250
11.3	Other than full-time permanent				-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	14	11	11	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	205	202	282	80
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	217	172	(45)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	3	2	(1)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	82	99	78	(21)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	984	780	(204)
25.2	Other services *	32,012	3,993	3,156	(837)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	34	96	76	(20)
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	97,002	145,697	115,143	(30,554)
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Boat Safety		\$ 130,180	\$ 152,104	\$ 120,752	\$ (31,352)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(34,132)	(34,405)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		34,405	-	-	
Recoveries		(1,514)			
Total Requirements		\$ 128,939	\$ 117,699	\$ 120,752	

* In FY 2010, \$26.0 million was incorrectly obligated to object class 25.2 (Other Services) instead of object class 41 (Grants).

PPA Mission Statement

The Boating Safety (BS) program is designed, through preventive means, to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Safety mission by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways. In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National RBS Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Aquatic Resources Trust Fund). Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2012 funding will be a percentage of FY 2011 trust fund receipts).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 1,050	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,345	\$ 330

The FY 2012 request includes funding for mandatory personnel entitlements for the two new civilian FTE.

Travel

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ 217	\$ 172	\$ (45)

Transportation funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for Coast Guard personnel traveling for the RBS program activities.

Transportation of Things

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ (1)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for transportation of things for the RBS program activities.

Printing and reproduction

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 82	\$ 99	\$ 78	\$ (21)

The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for printing and reproduction of the RBS program activities.

Advisory and assistance services

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ -	\$ 984	\$ 780	\$ (204)

The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

Other Services

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 32,012	\$ 3,993	\$ 3,156	\$ (837)

Other services include reported contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Decreased funding in FY 2012 reflects changes in the revenues from trust fund receipts. Non-Federal services for boating safety activities will be decreased across all States.

Supplies and materials

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 34	\$ 96	\$ 76	\$ (20)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and materials for the National RBS Program activities.

Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
\$ 97,002	\$ 145,697	\$ 115,143	\$ (30,554)

Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts. The request reflects the estimated share for FY 2012.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	8	8	8
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Boat Safety Personnel Management	0	0	2
Description: FTE reimbursed via the Boating Safety trust fund for grant management services			
Subtotal, Increases:	0	0	2
DECREASES:			
Decrease #1:	0	0	0
Description:			
Subtotal, Decreases:	0	0	0
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	8	8	10
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	0	0	2

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Maritime Oil Spill Program



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Maritime Oil Spill Program:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program operates under the authority of Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), as amended, which provides for the use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for Federal response to oil spills and claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages resulting from such spills. In Section Seven of Executive Order 12777, the President delegated management responsibility for these uses of the OSLTF to the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. Upon re-delegation by the Secretary, the Commandant of the Coast Guard delegated responsibility to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), which oversees the OSLTF.

B. Budget Activities:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Environmental Protection mission and Maritime Response Program, which accomplish the following objectives:

- Provides funding for Federal removal actions in response to a discharge or a substantial threat of discharge of oil to navigable waters of the United States.
- Compensates claimants for OPA removal costs or damages.
- Provides funding to natural resource trustees for Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA).
- Administers the OSLTF.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates that expenditures from this account will total \$101.0 million in FY 2012, an increase of \$9.0 million above the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution due to a projected increase in claims for FY 2012. These estimated expenditures consist of a \$50.0 million expenditure transfer for immediate Federal oil spill response, an estimated \$1.0 million payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and \$50.0 million to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages including natural resources damages.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	\$ 708,063	-	\$ 92,000	-	\$ 101,000	-	\$ 9,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ 9,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 708,063	-	\$ 92,000	-	\$ 101,000	-	\$ 9,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ 9,000
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 708,063	-	\$ 92,000	-	\$ 101,000	-	\$ 9,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ 9,000

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: MARITIME OIL SPILL PROGRAM

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	\$708,063
2011 C.R.	92,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			9,000
2012 Current Services	101,000
2012 Program Change
2012 Request	101,000

The Coast Guard requests \$101.0 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Title I of OPA, as amended, provides for the use of the OSLTF to pay for Federal response to oil spills and claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages resulting from such spills. In Section Seven of Executive Order 12777, the President delegated management responsibility for these uses of the OSLTF to the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. Upon re-delegation by the Secretary, the Commandant of the Coast Guard delegated responsibility to the NPFC, which oversees the OSLTF.

OPA section 5006(b) directs the NPFC to make annual payments to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute for the interest on a portion of the OSLTF balance.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Oversaw execution of approximately \$665.0 million in funding for Federal response for approximately 500 oil spills. Of this total, \$601.6 million was for the Deepwater Horizon Incident.
- Executed payment of \$226,000 to the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.
- Executed payment of \$42.3 million in claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages, which included natural resource damages, resulting from oil spills.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments (based on an annualized CR funding estimate) include:

- Oversee execution of \$50.0 million in funding for Federal response to an estimated 500 oil spills, including the continued response to the Deepwater Horizon oil incident.
- Execute payment of an estimated \$1.2 million to the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.
- Pay \$40.8 million in claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages, including natural resource damages, resulting from oil spills.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Oversee execution of \$50.0 million in funding for Federal response to an estimated 500 oil spills, including the continued response to the Deepwater Horizon oil incident.
- Oversee payment of an estimated \$1.0 million to the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.
- Oversee payment of \$50.0 million in claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages, including natural resource damages, resulting from oil spills.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	708,063
FY 2011 C.R.¹	-	-	92,000
Increases	-	-	9,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	9,000
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	101,000
Program Changes			
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	-	-	101,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	9,000

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level amounts are not constrained by the fiscal year 2010 rate for operations per Sec. 101, P.L. 111-242 (as amended).

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	708,063	92,000	101,000	9,000
25.3 Purchases of goods & sves. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 708,063	\$ 92,000	\$ 101,000	\$ 9,000
Total, Direct Obligations	\$ 708,063	\$ 92,000	\$ 101,000	\$ 9,000
Unobligated balance, start of year				
Unobligated balance, end of year				
Total Requirements	\$ 708,063	\$ 92,000	\$ 101,000	

Note: Total direct obligations does not include advances and reimbursements.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Maritime Oil Spill Program		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011-2012 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	708,063	92,000	101,000	9,000
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Maritime Oil Spill Program		\$ 708,063	\$ 92,000	\$ 101,000	\$ 9,000
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Total Requirements		\$ 708,063	\$ 92,000	\$ 101,000	

PPA Mission Statement

The Maritime Oil Spill Program fund will provide a source of funds for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills, or the substantial threat of a spill, into navigable waters of the U.S. In accordance with the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the President may make available up to \$50.0 million annually from the Fund for oil spill removal activities. The Fund also pays all eligible claims for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Other services

FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011-2012 Change
\$ 708,063	\$ 92,000	\$ 101,000	\$ 9,000

The FY 2012 Maritime Oil Spill Program request represents an increase of \$9,000,000 as a result of a projected increase in claims.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Miscellaneous Funds



Fiscal Year 2012

Congressional Justification

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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.....	N/A

U. S. Coast Guard
Miscellaneous Funds

I. General Gift Fund Overview

A. Mission Statement for General Gift Fund

The Coast Guard General Gift Fund is authorized under 10 U.S.C. § 2601 provisions for such funds within the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard. The General Gift Fund is a vehicle that authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to accept gifts and donations for the benefit of activities such as museums, chapels, and other organizations under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. A recent legislative change also authorizes the Coast Guard to accept gifts to be used for the benefit of service members who are wounded, injured or taken ill while in the line of duty, as well as for those members' dependents and survivors.

B. Budget Activities:

The General Gift Fund indirectly supports Coast Guard activities.

C. Budget Bequest Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates \$80,000 in bequests from various sources to the General Gift Fund in FY 2012.

U.S. Coast Guard General Gift Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	\$1,810
2011 C.R.	80
2012 Estimated Bequests	80
Total Change 2011-2012	-

U. S. Coast Guard
Miscellaneous Funds

II. Yard Fund Overview

A. Mission Statement for Yard Fund

Coast Guard Yard contributes to all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions through completion of mission-essential logistics and engineering support (e.g., cutter drydocking). The Yard Fund is a revolving account supported by the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses and Acquisition, Construction & Improvements appropriations to pay for FTE and materials required for Coast Guard projects and work orders completed by the Coast Guard Yard, located in Curtis Bay, MD.

B. Budget Activities:

Yard Fund activities include logistics and engineering support for Coast Guard vessels. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable

U. S. Coast Guard
Miscellaneous Funds

II. Supply Fund Overview

A. Mission Statement for Supply Fund

The Supply Fund, in accordance with 14 U.S.C. § 650, finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The fund is normally financed by reimbursements from the sale of goods.

B. Budget Activities:

Supply Fund activities include funding the procurement of uniforms, commissioning provisions, stores, materials, and fuel. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable

III. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Requests		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. General Gift Fund	-	\$ 1,810	-	\$ 80	-	\$ 80	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 1,810	-	\$ 80	-	\$ 80	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Less Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 1,810	-	\$ 80	-	\$ 80	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund**

FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	1,810
FY 2011 C.R.¹	-	-	80
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2012 Estimated Bequests	-	-	80
FY 2012 Bequests	-	-	80
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	-

1) FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources (applies only to Yard Fund)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund**

Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Revised Estimate		FY 2012 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
U.S. Coast Guard	585	524	606	517	606	517	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	585	524	606	517	606	517	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Revised Estimate		FY 2012 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Coast Guard Yard Projects	585	524	606	517	606	517	-	-
Total Obligations	585	524	606	517	606	517	-	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
CG Yard Fund - Reimbursable Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	-	-	-	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	1	1	1	-
O-5	2	2	2	-
O-4	2	2	2	-
O-3	3	3	3	-
O-2	1	1	1	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	3	3	3	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	-	-	-	-
E-8	-	-	-	-
E-7	-	-	-	-
E-6	-	-	-	-
E-5	-	-	-	-
E-4	-	-	-	-
E-3	-	-	-	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	12	12	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	1	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	11	12	12	-
FTE*	11	12	12	-
Headquarters	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	12	12	12	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	12	12	-
Position Data:				
Average Salary, Officer Positions**	\$ 92,273	\$ 95,145	\$ 115,611	\$ 20,466
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions**	-	-	-	-
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	-	-	-	-

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

** The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets, and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
CG Yard Fund - Reimbursable Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	4	3	3	-
GS-13	15	8	8	-
GS-12	27	27	27	-
GS-11	20	35	35	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	6	10	10	-
GS-8	2	5	5	-
GS-7	9	14	14	-
GS-6	2	-	-	-
GS-5	3	6	6	-
GS-4	-	2	2	-
GS-3	1	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	483	483	483	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	573	594	594	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	53	63	63	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	520	531	531	-
FTE	513	505	505	-
Headquarters	7	7	-	(7)
U.S. Field	566	587	594	7
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	573	594	594	-
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 89,798	\$ 96,288	\$ 98,901	\$ 2,613
Average Grade, GS Positions	10	10	10	-

Note: The CG Yard's workload and personnel are predominantly funded from other Coast Guard appropriations.

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service**



Fiscal Year 2012
Overview
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	6,788	\$1,486,337	7,055	\$1,478,669	7,054	\$1,691,751	(1)	\$213,082	41	\$173,116	(42)	\$39,966
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses		12,649		3,975		6,780		2,805		2,805		
Mandatory		244,000		240,000		245,000		5,000				5,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,788	\$1,742,986	7,055	\$1,722,644	7,054	\$1,943,531	(1)	\$220,887	41	\$175,921	(42)	\$44,966
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:		(18,944)										
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,788	\$1,724,042	7,055	\$1,722,644	7,054	\$1,943,531	(1)	\$220,887	41	\$175,921	(42)	\$44,966

ii: Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Appropriation
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 Actual						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	6,279	\$1,395,659	509	\$90,678	6,788	\$1,486,337	6,526	\$1,379,172	529	\$99,497	7,055	\$1,478,669	6,525	\$1,600,260	529	\$91,491	7,054	\$1,691,751
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (Rowley Training Center)		3,751		8,898		12,649		3,751		224		3,975		6,374		406		6,780
Mandatory				244,000		244,000				240,000		240,000				245,000		245,000
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,279	\$1,399,410	509	\$343,576	6,788	\$1,742,986	6,526	\$1,382,923	529	\$339,721	7,055	\$1,722,644	6,525	\$1,606,634	529	\$336,897	7,054	\$1,943,531

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2011	Immediately	H.Rept. 111-xxx (pp.102-103)	"As required by law, the Secret Service 'shall report immediately to the President and Congress all relevant facts and a statement of actions taken' to rectify the violation of the Antideficiency Act."	Pending final release of the DHS-OIG review.
2011	Not specified	H.Rept. 111-xxx (p. 103)	"...the Committee directs the Secret Service, in consultation with the DHS Chief Financial Officer (CFO), to submit a strategic plan for implementing strict financial controls for all 2012 campaign costs, including a schedule of monthly deadlines and deliverables required to rectify the problem fully."	In progress.
2011	Regularly	H.Rept. 111-xxx (p. 103)	"...the Committee directs the Secret Service and the DHS CFO to provide regular updates on the implementation of such [strategic] plan [for implementing strict financial controls for all 2012 campaign costs] to ensure this situation [campaign overspending] does not recur."	In progress.
2011	Conditional	H.Rept. 111-xxx (p. 104)	"...the Committee directs the Secret Service, in conjunction with the DHS Office of International Affairs, to evaluate the need for a permanent Secret Service presence in Peru and to notify the Committee of any plans to establish such a location."	The Secret Service submitted the NSDD-38 to establish a permanent office in Lima, Peru to DHS-OIA in October 2010. DHS-OIA initiated the formal review in December 2010.
2011	Immediately	H.Rept. 111-xxx (p. 105)	"The Committee therefore directs the Secret Service to consult immediately with the National Capital Planning Commission on efforts needed to improve the appearance of E Street between 15 th and 17 th Streets, and to provide a briefing on the anticipate timeline for improving the conditions of the area."	Completed on 9/23/2010.
2011	Prior to obligation of funds	H.Rept. 111-xxx (p. 27) S. Rept. 111-222 (p. 28)	" <i>Provided further</i> , That none of the funds made available in the preceding proviso [for agency-wide IT expenses] shall be obligated to purchase or install information technology equipment until the Chief Information Officer of the Department submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives certifying that all plans for such investments are consistent with Department of Homeland Security data center migration and enterprise architecture requirements." "Provided further, That \$20,000,000 [of the \$69,960,000 appropriated for IT modernization] is unavailable for obligation to purchase or install information technology equipment until the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives certifying that all plans for such modernization are consistent with Department of Homeland Security data center migration and enterprise architecture requirements."	Pending DHS-CIO review.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service**

**Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,691,751
-Protection of persons and facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	847,963
-National special security events	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,307
-Presidential candidate nominee protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	113,462
-Protective intelligence activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	68,125
-White House mail screening	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,315
-Headquarters, management and administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	246,602
-Rowley training center	N/A	N/A	N/A	55,598
-Domestic field operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	223,991
-International field office administration, operations and training	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,971
-Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	N/A	N/A	N/A	53,051
-Support for missing and exploited children	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,366
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (James J. Rowley Training Center)	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 6,780
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		-	-	\$ 1,698,531

The Secret Service is established in 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 18 U.S.C. 3056A.
18 U.S.C. 1029 and 1030 specifically authorized the Service to investigate offenses under those sections.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service

Salaries & Expenses



FY 2012

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Salaries & Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Salaries & Expenses

The United States Secret Service performs two critical homeland security missions: protection and criminal investigations. The Secret Service protects the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads-of-state/government, and other designated individuals, such as the Secretary of Homeland Security; investigates threats against these protectees; protects the White House, Vice President’s Residence, Foreign Missions and other designated buildings within the Washington, DC area; and designs, coordinates, and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes such as access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; computer-based attacks on our nation’s financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure; and provides critical forensic support for associated investigations of cases involving missing and exploited children.

B – Budget Activities:

Protection of Persons and Facilities - The primary purpose of the Secret Service’s domestic protection activity is to protect our nation’s leaders. To accomplish this, this program operates to ensure protectees’ personal safety, and to protect the buildings and grounds where these individuals reside and work (e.g., the White House Complex and the Vice President’s residence). Currently, the Secret Service provides protection to permanent protectees who are authorized under 18 USC § 3056, and provisional protectees who are authorized pursuant to Presidential Memoranda. Included in the totals above is the protection of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Secretary of the Treasury is also receiving protection, on a reimbursable basis.

Part of the protection of persons and facilities program is the protection of foreign heads-of-state/government visiting the United States (U.S.). Foreign dignitary protection includes: 1) protection for visiting heads-of-state/government and their spouses, as well as other distinguished visitors to the U.S. as directed by the President; and 2) external security for foreign diplomatic embassies and missions in the Washington, DC area (and other limited areas consistent with statute). The Secret Service provides protection to these individuals and foreign missions by strategically placing human and physical assets (agents, tactical support, technical security, explosives detection and weapons-of-mass destruction detection and operations) at these foreign missions and using these assets during foreign dignitary visits to the United States. The foreign dignitaries who visit the

U.S. often are high-profile. Today's threat environment necessitates the implementation of complex security operations that involve multiple jurisdictions and functions. All efforts are directed toward ensuring that foreign dignitaries and foreign missions receive the optimal level of protection.

The Secret Service has the sole statutory authority to provide a dedicated police presence and response to foreign embassies, chanceries and residences. When a "surge" in protective responsibilities in this area is necessary, the Secret Service turns to other entities (i.e., Metropolitan Police Department) for assistance in dealing with such issues as demonstration control. Currently, the Secret Service protects foreign missions located in the Washington, D.C. area.

Protective Intelligence Activities - The Service's protective intelligence program is responsible for overseeing the investigation and evaluation of all protective intelligence subjects and for the receipt, analysis, and dissemination of all protective intelligence information. This mission is accomplished by the review, coordination, control and referral of information about individuals, groups and activities that pose a potential threat to persons and property protected by the Secret Service. Threat assessments on both the target and the protected entity are developed and utilized by operational details.

National Special Security Events (NSSEs) - The Secret Service is the lead agency for designing, coordinating, and implementing operational security plans for NSSEs. As with campaign events, special agents coordinate with the military and federal, state, county, local, and international law enforcement organizations to ensure the success of security operations for NSSEs.

The Secret Service plans and implements security designs for designated NSSEs to ensure the physical protection of the President, the public and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs.

Our adversaries have demonstrated the capability to attack our Nation on a grand scale and employ extensive research and surveillance methodologies, acquire substantial skills and instruction, and strike their targets without warning.

Presidential Candidate/Nominee Protection – The Secret Service provides protection to major presidential and vice presidential candidates. It also provides protection to their spouses within 120 days of a general presidential election. Protective details are activated only after established criteria are considered. Campaign protection is a mandatory workload increase and requires funding three out of every four fiscal years. The Secret Service has no base budget funding for this activity--all campaign funding is non-recurred following a presidential campaign and inauguration.

White House Mail Screening - The Secret Service screens White House mail to ensure it is free of harmful toxins or other dangerous materials. Due to the discovery of anthrax in letters mailed to political leaders and members of the press, the Secret Service initiated a program to provide additional screening for mail destined for the White House

Complex. This program is indicative of the close partnership the Secret Service maintains with the White House regarding the implementation of security measures. Mail is now being delivered to a facility where it is undergoing a series of tests and is analyzed to ascertain if any chemical, biological, radiological contamination or explosive material is present. At times, additional shifts are required to screen significant increases in mail volume.

Headquarters, Management and Administration - The Headquarters, Management and Administration program develops and administers Secret Service-wide policies, plans, and procedures in budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, statements, and relocation and travel services. It exercises accountability over the collection and disposition of the Service's financial resources and examines and processes documents for payment of contracts, purchase orders, invoices and recurring expenses, including reservations and payments for travel and relocation services. It also provides management and program analysis support to all operational and administrative programs involving studies of organizational structuring, workflow efficiencies, and staffing allocations. It maintains organization charts and functional responsibility statements for all Secret Service offices. In addition, it establishes, develops, implements, and manages the strategic planning process for the Secret Service and coordinates Secret Service participation in all DHS and government-wide management improvement and evaluation programs. These tasks serve to assist the Service's leadership in formulating the vision and direction of the Secret Service.

This program also purchases goods via procurement services within the scope of the law and provides value-added procurement solutions to ensure that government assets and resources are managed wisely.

The program promotes fairness, consistency, and efficiency in the utilization of staffing, scheduling, and travel logistics through the Service's Logistics Resource Center. It analyzes staffing needs and travel logistics alternatives to provide for more informed decision-making by balancing cost considerations with operational needs.

The Administrative Operations Division (AOD) plans, develops, and administers policies and procedures, and performs related activities for a variety of real and personal property management areas in support of the Secret Service Headquarters and field elements. AOD functions include space and facilities management, personal property and supply management, vehicle fleet management, mail distribution and screening and printing management. AOD acts as the single acquisition agent between the Secret Service and the General Services Administration and the Department of State for the acquisition, construction and renovation of Secret Service-owned or leased real property.

In addition, AOD organizes and coordinates facilities and property management support activities in support of the Service's protective activities and designated NSSEs; manages and coordinates administrative operations and services functions related to the planning, preparation, establishment, and deactivation of permanent and temporary protective sites; plans, develops, and administers policies and procedures for environmental management, energy conservation and other related programs for the Secret Service and provides

building maintenance management and general repairs and limited labor services support to all Headquarters offices.

Rowley Training Center - This program encompasses personnel at the Service's James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC), including instructors, tactical and weapons systems specialists, curricula design staff, computer and web-based faculty/technicians, executive training advisors, administrative support, and maintenance staff. The Secret Service has a separate appropriation, the Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses account which is used to maintain the facility.

The Service's current Strategic Plan provides the following primary objectives with regard to future mission-driven training protocols:

- Enhance JJRTC to provide an academic environment that promotes in-depth critical thinking and innovative strategies in the areas of physical protection, site event security, threat/risk assessments, protection intelligence/counterterrorism techniques, emergency preparedness, criminal investigations, protection of critical financial infrastructure, and executive/management development.
- Maximize training opportunities by using emerging technologies, such as 3-D modeling, computer-generated simulation training, and distance learning.
- Develop and implement training programs consistent with the Service's core mission for Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners in the areas of electronic crimes, financial crimes, counterterrorism/protection, cyber/counterfeit investigations, threat/risk assessment, and operational security for National Special Security Events.
- Establish partnerships with academic institutions and professional associations to assess, confirm, and ensure innovative training methodologies.

The Rowley Training Center supports protection and criminal investigations, the two critical homeland security missions mandated for the Secret Service.

Domestic Field Operations - In order to accomplish its investigative responsibilities, the Secret Service maintains a network of 142 offices nationwide. Agents assigned to these domestic offices investigate counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States (currency, treasury checks, etc.) and financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud. Secret Service agents are also responsible for investigating computer-based attacks on our nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure. Additionally, these agents augment any protective mission or protective intelligence investigation within their geographic area of responsibility.

International Field Office Administration and Operations - The Secret Service maintains a total of 23 foreign offices and one domicile office in 19 countries. Similar to

their domestic counterparts, agents assigned to these offices are responsible for investigating violations of criminal statutes falling under the Service's investigative mission. Because they do not have arrest authority, agents liaise with their foreign law enforcement counterparts in order to fulfill their investigative responsibilities. These agents also support any protective mission or protective intelligence investigation falling within their geographic area of responsibility. Conducting criminal investigations abroad establishes relationships that greatly enhance the Service's ability to provide a safe and secure environment for protectees traveling overseas.

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) and Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTF) - The Secret Service established the ECSAP Program in response to the emerging trends involving the criminal use of computers and their peripheral devices. Special Agents involved with the ECSAP are computer investigative specialists qualified to conduct examinations on many types of electronic evidence, including computers, personal data assistants, telecommunications devices, electronic organizers, and other electronic media. Currently, more than 1,454 special agents have received at least one of the three levels of ECSAP training.

In addition to the ECSAP, the Secret Service has established a network of 29 domestic and two foreign ECFTs. The concept of the ECTF model is truly unique since it brings together not only federal, state and local law enforcement officials from a specific region, but also individuals from private industry and academia. These task forces provide a productive framework and collaborative crime-fighting environment in which the resources of its participants are combined to effectively and efficiently make a significant impact in detecting and preventing electronic crimes.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children – Funding for missing and exploited children includes forensic and related support of investigations involving missing and exploited children.

C – Budget Request Summary:

The Secret Service requests 7,091 positions, 7,054 FTE, and \$1,691,751,000 for FY 2012. This level of funding is required for and includes the following:

- Program changes totaling \$173,116,000 and 38 FTEs. This includes program increases for the 2012 Presidential Campaign \$60,455,000, Operational Mission Support \$65,800,000 and 35 FTE, Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit \$7,258,000, Economic Summit (G-8) \$5,686,000, NATO Summit \$5,363,000, Data Center Migration \$18,000,000, Acquisition Workforce \$671,000, and 3 FTE and Information Integration and Transformation (IIT) \$9,883,000.
- Adjustments to the base include increases for 2nd year funding for positions to be hired for the IIT program \$186,000, 3rd year funding for positions hired for the

IIT program \$81,000, and restoration of critical base infrastructure \$19,562,000. Adjustments to the base also include decreases for Data Center Migration (\$12,600,000), FY 2011 pay freeze (\$14,100,000), reduction to Operational costs (\$1,000,000), efficiency review (\$1,200,000), office relocation (\$1,700,000), professional services (\$1,500,000), and non-protective travel (\$736,000).

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Protection of persons and facilities	3,554	\$791,999	3,800	\$755,521	3,789	\$847,963	(1)	\$92,442	35	\$72,800	(46)	\$19,642
National special security events		1,000		1,000		19,307		18,307		18,307		
Presidential candidate nominee protection						74,455		74,455		60,455		14,000
Presidential candidate nominee protection - Labor shift					275	39,007	275	39,007			275	39,007
Protective intelligence activities	577	70,186	535	67,824	535	68,125		301				301
White House mail screening		20,308		22,415		24,315		1,900				1,900
Headquarters, management and administration	314	194,829	331	221,045	341	246,602	10	25,557	6	21,554	4	4,003
Rowley training center	275	54,888	273	54,360	273	55,598		1,238				1,238
Domestic field operations	1,657	258,186	1,705	260,892	1,457	223,991	(248)	(36,901)			(248)	(36,901)
International field office administration, operations and training	80	30,669	74	30,705	74	30,971		266				266
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	311	56,108	317	56,541	290	53,051	(27)	(3,490)			(27)	(3,490)
Support for missing and exploited children	20	8,164	20	8,366	20	8,366						
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,788	\$1,486,337	7,055	\$1,478,669	7,054	\$1,691,751	(1)	\$213,082	41	\$173,116	(42)	\$39,966
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:		\$13,731										
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,788	\$1,500,068	7,055	\$1,478,669	7,054	\$1,691,751	(1)	\$213,082	41	\$173,116	(42)	\$39,966

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Protection of persons and facilities

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	3,554	3,554	\$791,999
2011 C.R.	3,800	3,800	755,521
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(46)	(46)	19,642
2012 Current Services	3,754	3,754	775,163
2012 Program Change	70	35	72,800
2012 Total Request	3,824	3,789	\$847,963

The United States Secret Service requests \$848.0 million and 3,789 FTE for this program, which includes an increase of \$9.1 million for the restoration of critical base infrastructure.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service secures the physical safety of the President, Vice President, their families, and other individuals as designated by statute, and of facilities under Secret Service protection from all threats. The Secret Service also secures the physical safety of visiting heads-of-state/heads-of-government, and their spouses, and other distinguished visitors to the United States as directed by the President. In addition, the Secret Service provides external security to foreign diplomatic embassies and missions in the Washington, DC area (and other limited areas, consistent with statute).

In order to protect our Nation's leaders, the Secret Service operates to ensure protectees' physical safety and to protect the buildings and grounds where they reside and work. The requested amount addresses the strategic challenges facing the Secret Service - including terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders) and the increasing technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Uniformed Division

The U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division (UD) began as the White House Police and was originally created as a separate and distinct organization by Public Law 67-300, approved September 14, 1922. The White House Police came under the direct

supervision of the Secret Service in 1930. The mandate of the White House Police, incorporated in Title 3 of the U.S. Code, involves duties in connection with the protection of the Executive Mansion and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and his immediate family.

The members of the UD assigned to the White House Branch perform many functions that thrust them into the public light. These officers process thousands of staff members, other workers, members of the press and those individuals with appointments into the White House Complex on a daily basis. Officers assigned to this Branch provide protection to the White House Complex through the effective use of fixed posts, foot beats, bicycle patrols and police cruisers. Technicians assigned to the Counter Sniper Unit, Canine Unit and the Emergency Response Team also provide their expertise to our mission on a daily basis in and around the White House Complex. The Special Operations Section of the UD is an additional unit responsible for tours of the White House Mansion and for the coordination of special events such as the Easter Egg Roll, Presidential Receptions, and Inaugural events. The White House Vehicle Inspection Team and the Counter Surveillance Unit also help achieve the UD goal of providing a safe and protected environment.

The UD provides a safe and secure environment for the President, his immediate family, the Vice President, their staff members and a myriad of other White House employees that work there each day. In addition to these responsibilities, personnel assigned to the White House Branch perform similar functions at the Treasury Building, the New Executive Office Building, the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, and other locations which house Presidential Offices. In addition to the White House Branch, other publicly visible components of the UD are the Naval Observatory Branch and Foreign Missions Branch.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Provided protection for the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads-of-state/government, other designated individuals, the White House and other buildings within the Washington, D.C. area.
- Ensured seamless security operations for the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, DC This Summit was the largest gathering of heads of state and government in Washington's history and was the Service's 37th National Special Security Event. Our personnel had approximately 52 days to design a comprehensive security plan and did so with diligence, integrity, and professionalism consistent with the paramount mission of this agency.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Continue to provide protection for the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads-of-state/government, other designated individuals, the White House and other buildings within the Washington, D.C. area.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Continue to provide protection for the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads-of-state/government, other designated individuals, the White House and other buildings within the Washington, DC area.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protective intelligence activities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	577	577	\$70,186
2011 C.R.	535	535	67,824
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	301
2012 Current Services	535	535	68,125
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	535	535	\$68,125

The United States Secret Service requests \$68.1 million and 535 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service analyzes threats, investigates threats, and conducts intelligence advances and threat assessments in order to minimize the risk of harm to protected persons, property, and events. Subjects (individuals and groups) and activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events are investigated. The requested amount funds these activities in an environment characterized by terrorists and lone offenders. The Secret Service also conducts behavioral research into the area of “targeted violence”, and shares this knowledge with appropriate federal, state, and local entities.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Special Security Events

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	\$1,000
2011 C.R.	-	-	1,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	1,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	18,307
2012 Total Request	-	-	\$19,307

The United States Secret Service requests \$19.3 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service plans and implements security designs for designated NSSEs. In addition, the Secret Service ensures the physical protection of the President, the public, and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs.

Ensuring the security of NSSEs is a vital part of the Secret Service’s homeland security mission. NSSEs, by definition, involve persons, institutions, and landmarks that are integral to the governance of the nation, vital to national and/or global economic stability, or symbolically important to American citizens. The requested amount provides funding for the design, planning, and implementation of operational security plans for NSSEs.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Implement operational security for designated NSSEs such as the Nuclear Summit.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Continue to implement operational security for designated NSSEs such as the State of the Union.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Continue to implement operational security for designated NSSEs such as the State of the Union, APEC, G-8 and NATO Summits.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	-
2011 C.R.	-	-	-
Campaign Labor Adjustment	275	275	39,007
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	14,000
2012 Current Services	275	275	53,007
2012 Program Change	-	-	60,455
2012 Total Request	275	275	\$113,462

The United States Secret Service requests \$113.5 million and 275 FTE for this activity. This request includes a shift of existing base resources from investigative activities to support staffing requirements for the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service is required by statute to undertake campaign-related protective operations. The approximate costs contained in this initiative have been estimated based upon highly successful protective operations during previous campaigns. However, factors beyond the control of the Secret Service will have a major impact on the cost of the 2012 Presidential Campaign and the number of days of protection that the Secret Service will be required to provide. These factors include the political climate; the threat level within the country and the types of hazardous situations occurring overseas that impact domestic protective operations; the number of candidates that will enter the race; the number of spouses and children of the candidates that may be authorized protection; the location of the conventions; and the primary type of campaigning that will occur (national, regional, or local). The requested funding is critical to ensure the safety of Secret Service campaign-related protectees during the 2012 Presidential Campaign and will be required for expenses associated with the protection of candidates/nominees and spouses who qualify for protection in the current high-threat environment.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Provide training to candidate protective detail personnel.
- Initiate protective intelligence coordination.

- Initiate campaign operations to support communications/data protocols/platforms.
- Procure supplies and equipment to support candidate/nominee protective operations.
- Procure critical protective vehicles and equipment for the campaign.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Protect qualifying presidential candidates/nominees, and their spouses.
- Provide security for major political conventions and debates.
- Continue campaign protective intelligence to include inaugural activities.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: White House mail screening

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	\$20,308
2011 C.R.	-	-	22,415
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,900
2012 Current Services	-	-	24,315
2012 Total Request	-	-	\$24,315

The United States Secret Service requests \$24.3 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Due to the heightened potential of biological and chemical threats, the Secret Service implemented a security program to screen all incoming mail, equipment, supplies, and agricultural products destined for the White House Complex. The goal of this security enhancement is to identify lethal threats at a remote location away from the White House Complex, and contain, mitigate, and investigate any vulnerability posed by these threats.

Once the mail and other items are transported to the screening facility by the Executive Office of the President (EOP), security personnel and technical specialists at the facility utilize strict protocols to sample the mail for contamination and monitor the environment for potentially hazardous substances. Any items containing unknown substances are subjected to analysis at an on-site laboratory and are quarantined at the facility until any potential hazards have been positively identified and subjected to appropriate mitigation procedures. Following a determination that the screened items pose no security risks to the White House Complex and Secret Service protectees, they are released to the EOP for administrative processing and distribution.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Opened the new White House Mail screening facility for operation on May 4, 2010.
- Completed installation of all (government-furnished) equipment to include laboratory equipment, processing equipment, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) detection equipment, security and access control equipment.

- Awarded contracts for the operations contractor and program management contractor to support the new White House mail screening facility.
- Continued to screen all incoming mail, packages and gifts destined for the White House complex for select CBRNE contamination at both the current mail screening facility and commenced transition of operations to the new mail screening facility.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Continue to screen all incoming mail, to include packages and gifts, destined for the White House complex for select CBRNE contamination.
- Continue to watch for advancement in technology to ensure that the program is utilizing all pertinent detection technologies available and that current intelligence information is monitored to ensure possible threats are mitigated.
- Transition the facility laboratory to an independent Secret Service laboratory. The initial facility laboratory services were initiated with aid from Department of Defense personnel, Edgewater Chemical Biological Center (ECBC).

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Continue to screen all incoming mail, to include packages and gifts, destined for the White House complex for select CBRNE contamination.
- Continue to ensure that the program is utilizing all pertinent detection technologies available and that current intelligence information is monitored to ensure possible threats are mitigated.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters, management and administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	314	314	\$194,829
2011 C.R.	333	331	221,045
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	4	4,003
2012 Current Services	333	335	225,048
2012 Program Change	10	6	21,554
2012 Total Request	343	341	\$246,602

The United States Secret Service requests \$246.6 million and 341 FTE for this activity, which includes an increase of \$5.4 million for the restoration of critical base infrastructure.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITIES DESCRIPTION:

Administration is responsible for:

- Tracking, monitoring, executing, and reporting the financial activities of the Secret Service;
- Improving the efficiency and productivity of personnel;
- Conducting analyses of program objectives and strategies to examine operational and cost factors impacting the continued viability of ongoing activities and the feasibility of proposed initiatives;
- Procuring quality goods and services in a timely fashion; and
- Administering the design, construction, acquisition, assignment, maintenance, and disposal of Secret Service properties.

Administrative Operations

This activity plans, develops and administers policies and procedures and performs related activities for a variety of real and personal property management areas in support of the Secret Service Headquarters and field offices.

Some functions include Protective and Investigative Facilities Management; JJRTC Facilities Management; Mail and Print Operations Management; Property Management; Warehouse and Disposal Management; and Fleet Management.

In addition, Administrative Operations acts as the primary acquisition agent between the Secret Service and General Services Administration (GSA); Department of State; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal Government and Department of Defense organizations for the acquisition, construction and renovation of Secret Service owned or leased real property.

Organizes and coordinates facilities and property management activities in support of the Service's protective missions as well as designated NSSEs; and manages and coordinates administrative operations and services functions related to the planning, preparation, establishment, and deactivation of permanent and temporary protective sites. This activity provides building maintenance management, general repairs, engineering, architectural and design services, as well as labor services in support of all Secret Service Memorial Headquarters Directorates and Divisions.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Provided support for protection of the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads-of-state/government, other designated individuals, the White House and other buildings within the Washington, DC area.
- Provided support for protection of heads-of state/government at the 65th United Nations General Assembly.
- Provided support for protection of the President, Vice President, other government officials, and foreign heads of state/heads of government and spouses who were in attendance during the Nuclear Summit in April 2010 in Washington DC.
- Provided support for operational security for designated NSSEs

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Continue to provide support for protection of the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads-of-state/government, other designated individuals, the White House and other buildings within the Washington, D.C. area.
- Continue to provide support for operational security for designated NSSEs.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Initiate planning and preparation to provide major event infrastructure support for the next annual UN General Assembly and other events as announced.

Financial Management

The financial management activity includes systems development in specific business areas including: core financial accounting and reporting; travel and relocation management; property management; and procurement management. This activity develops appropriate interfaces between these and other administrative systems, and supports system users through training, communications, user procedures, and technical support services.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Provide the infrastructure to integrate time and labor with the enterprise financial application. This will support the improved financial reporting required by Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Secret Service.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Continue to provide the infrastructure to integrate time and labor with the enterprise financial application. This will support the improved financial reporting required by Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, DHS and the Secret Service.
- Procure commercial off-the-shelf products to implement a financial repository of enterprise data (FRED) during the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year.
- Produce financial dashboards and reports by program, organization, project, and object class codes.
- This repository will allow for better matching of costs to activities, improve the tracking of budgeted funds against budget execution, provide better management of costs in accordance with the existing PPA structure and facilitate reporting in accordance with the BUR.
- Evaluate and merge data captured in tracking systems outside the financial system environment to produce meaningful, accurate reports and analyses that will enable management to make better financial decisions, support future budget submissions, and support financial data presented to the Department, Office of Budget and Management, and Congress.
- Establish a Component Acquisition Executive position and support team to help the Secret Service oversee investment decisions by taking into consideration the current needs, as well as the uniform and thorough vetting of investment

proposals, contracting and program management; better manage investments throughout their lifecycles, from start to finish; and increase the discretionary dollars by reducing or eliminating redundant, poor performing or outdated business practices.

Program Management

This activity continues to actively participate in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) planning and performance measurement processes, including DHS Strategic Plan revision, Risk Steering Committee Tier III (and associated working group) meetings, DHS Performance Improvement Officer Council meetings, and the DHS Performance Team Working group and associated activities. It continues to coordinate the Service's submission of timely responses to quarterly reporting requirements for the President's Management Agenda (PMA), and facilitate the Service's achievement of scores above the DHS average. This activity contributes to managing organizational change initiatives by continuously monitoring and coordinating the regular update and publication of official Secret Service policy directives.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 included the following:

- Continued to take steps to ensure Records Management in the Secret Service is understood and tools are in place to facilitate effective and efficient records management, in order to pave the way for deployment of an Enterprise Records Management System (ERMS) to help manage records electronically. Specific efforts completed include development of a web-based training module, completion of which is required by all Secret Service personnel during each performance year; hiring of a Program Manager for the ERMS project; and deployment of a new records management directive and instruction.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 included the following:

- Continue to take steps to ensure Records Management in the Secret Service is understood and tools are in place to facilitate effective and efficient records management, in order to pave the way for deployment of an ERMS to help manage records electronically. This includes the establishment of a new comprehensive file plan (numbering system) based upon Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) protocols; survey and analysis of electronic records holdings to ensure non-paper holdings are properly scheduled and disposed; and integration of metadata needed by ERMS into existing and developing IT systems and databases.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 included the following:

- Serve as a pilot location for the ERMS solution designated by the Department, and provide constructive feedback to refine the application's deployment and use throughout the Department.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rowley Training Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	275	275	\$54,888
2011 C.R.	273	273	54,360
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,238
2012 Current Services	273	273	55,598
2012 Total Request	273	273	\$55,598

The United States Secret Service requests \$55.6 million and 273 FTE for this activity, which includes an increase of \$1.0 million for the restoration of critical base infrastructure.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) is responsible for:

- developing, administering, and coordinating training programs for Secret Service employees, and for other federal law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officials from various state and local police departments;
- providing all basic, in-service, and specialized skills training for special agents, Uniformed Division officers, special officers and other professional personnel;
- providing training for the executive, managerial, supervisory, administrative support, cyber/IT solutions, and foreign language needs for all Secret Service components;
- providing specialized operational training for the Service’s tactical elements (counter-assault, counter-sniper, and emergency response teams), which include the core components of the protective methodology;
- evaluating, selecting, and training all Secret Service explosive detection canines/tactical canines;
- administering and coordinating fitness, control tactics, vehicle operation training, emergency medicine, and water safety programs;
- conducting research and testing of munitions, and related equipment technology; and
- administering the acquisition, storage, maintenance, and issuance of firearms, operational weapons and ammunition to all Secret Service personnel.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- JJRTC provided specialized operational skills training to include, Protective Detail Training; Counter Assault Team Selection and Basic Course, Emergency Response Team Selection and Basic Course, and Countersniper Selection and Basic Course for special agents and Uniformed Division Officers.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- JJRTC will continue to provide specialized operational skills training to include, Protective Detail Training; Counter Assault Team Selection and Basic Course, Emergency Response Team Selection and Basic Course, and Countersniper Selection and Basic Course for special agents and Uniformed Division Officers.
- JJRTC will oversee the accreditation of the Firearms Instructor Training Course (FITC) in accordance with the DHS, Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) guidelines and standards.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- JJRTC will continue to provide specialized operational skills training to include, Protective Detail Training; Counter Assault Team Selection and Basic Course, Emergency Response Team Selection and Basic Course, and Countersniper Selection and Basic Course for special agents and Uniformed Division Officers.
- JJRTC will oversee the re-accreditation process for its Uniformed Division Training Course (UDTC), Special Agent Training Course (SATC), Essentials of Instruction (Instructor Development Program) Course, and academy curriculum.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic field operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	1,657	1,657	\$258,186
2011 C.R.	1,705	1,705	260,892
2012 Campaign Labor Adjustment	(248)	(248)	(35,106)
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,795)
2012 Current Services	1,457	1,457	223,991
2012 Total Request	1,457	1,457	\$223,991

The United States Secret Service requests \$224.0 million and 1,457 FTE for this activity. This request includes a shift of existing base resources to support staffing requirements for the 2012 Presidential Campaign and an increase of \$4.0 million for the restoration of critical base infrastructure

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States, and financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, money laundering and electronic crimes. Domestic field resources are focused on achieving the Department of Homeland Security strategic objective of economic security. The requested amount funds field offices nationwide in a strategic context which addresses the spread of the Internet and other consumer-friendly technologies that facilitate electronic commerce, and the increasing growth and complexity of electronic criminal threats and exploitation of those technologies.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Maintained current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Maintain current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.
- Continue to maintain supportive protective operations.

- Enhance capabilities to prevent and mitigate attacks against the U.S. critical infrastructures including:
 - Expand Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs)
 - Expand Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs)
 - Expand training efforts through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP)
 - Increase focus on cyber intelligence

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Maintain current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.
- Continue to maintain supportive protective operations.
- Enhance capabilities to prevent and mitigate attacks against the U.S. critical infrastructures including:
 - Expand Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs)
 - Expand Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs)
 - Expand training efforts through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP)
 - Increase focus on cyber and protective intelligence

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International field office administration and operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	80	80	\$30,669
2011 C.R.	74	74	30,705
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	266
2012 Current Services	74	74	30,971
2012 Total Request	74	74	\$30,971

The United States Secret Service requests \$31.0 million and 74 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service provides a comprehensive, internationally coordinated response to new threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and other transnational crimes.

International field resources are focused on achieving the DHS strategic objective of economic security (e.g. combating foreign counterfeiting of U.S. currency). The requested amount funds 23 international offices and one domicile office in 19 countries in a strategic context of the worldwide spread of the Internet and other consumer-friendly technologies that facilitate electronic commerce, the increasing criminal exploitation of those technologies, and dollarization.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Maintained current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.
- Expanded overseas presence with the opening of a new office in Tallinn, Estonia to combat financial crimes.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Maintain current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.
- The Secret Service is pursuing efforts to establish a permanent presence in Lima, Peru during FY 2011, to combat the counterfeiting of U.S. currency. In one year, there has been a 26% increase in counterfeit identification and seizure, from \$9.6M in 2009 to \$12.1M in 2010. Peruvian National Police

currently rely heavily upon the Secret Service for investigative expertise in combating counterfeit crimes.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Maintain current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	311	311	\$56,108
2011 C.R.	317	317	56,541
2012 Campaign Labor Adjustment	(27)	(27)	(3,514)
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	24
2012 Current Services	290	290	53,051
2012 Total Request	290	290	\$53,051

The United States Secret Service requests \$53.1 million and 290 FTE for this activity. This request includes a shift of existing base resources to support staffing requirements for the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP), the Secret Service trains special agents to detect network intrusions and conduct examinations on all types of electronic evidence, including computers, personal data assistants, telecommunications devices, electronic organizers, scanners, and other electronic equipment. Through Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTF), the Service forms partnerships with private industry, academia, other federal law enforcement, and state and local law enforcement to prevent, detect, mitigate, and aggressively investigate attacks on our nation's financial infrastructures.

The ECSAP and ECTF's combat those who seek to defraud financial institutions, private industry, or individuals through electronic or digital media. The requested amount funds these entities in an environment characterized by a rise in electronic financial transactions and associated criminal activity.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Continued to foster exceptional relationships with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies by building on proven investigative techniques and expanding methodologies that have already been developed and deployed.
- Maintained current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Maintain current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

- Continue to foster exceptional relationships with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies by building on proven investigative techniques and expanding methodologies that have already been developed and deployed.
- Maintain current investigative operations while continuing to pursue efficiencies within program areas.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Support for missing and exploited children

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	20	20	\$8,164
2011 C.R.	20	20	8,366
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	20	20	8,366
2012 Total Request	20	20	\$8,366

The United States Secret Service requests \$8.4 million and 20 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Language contained in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund legislation in 1995 directed the Secret Service to provide forensic support to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Since that time, forensic support has included polygraph examinations, handwriting examinations, voiceprint comparisons, audio and video enhancements, age progressions/regressions, and fingerprint research and identification.

Requested funding provides state of the art forensics support for investigations involving missing and exploited children and grant funds for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children. In a strategic context characterized by predators determined to abuse the nation's children, the Service's technologies provide critical support to associated investigations.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries & Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Operational Mission Support

PPA: Protection of persons and facilities

Program Increase: Positions 70 FTE 35 Dollars \$65,800

Funding Profile: FY 2010 Actual \$25,615; FY 2011 C.R. \$22,415; FY 2012 Request \$88,215

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$22,415
Program Increase									65,800
Total Request	-	-	\$25,615	-	-	\$22,415	70	35	\$88,215

Description of Item / Justification

See Classified Appendix – “Protection of Persons and Facilities” for additional Information.

Program Increase 2: 2012 Presidential Campaign

PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection

Program Increase: Positions __ FTE _ Dollars \$60,455

Funding Profile: FY 2010 Actual \$0; FY 2011 C.R. \$0;
FY 2012 Request \$113,462

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									14,000
Program Increase									60,455
Campaign Labor Adj.							275	275	39,007
Total Request			\$0			\$0	275	275	\$113,462

Description of Item

The United States Secret Service requests \$113.5 million and 275 FTE for this activity. This request includes a shift of existing base resources from investigative activities to support staffing requirements for the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

See Classified Appendix – “Protection of Persons and Facilities” for additional Information.

Program Increase 3: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit

PPA: National Special Security Event Fund

Program Increase: Positions ____ FTE ____ Dollars \$ 7,258

Funding Profile: FY 2010 Actual \$0; FY 2011C.R. \$0;
FY 2012 Request \$7,258

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase									\$7,258
Total Request									\$7,258

Description of Item

See Classified Appendix – “Protection of Persons and Facilities” for additional Information.

Program Increase 4:

Economic Summit (G-8)

PPA:

National Special Security Event Fund

Program Increase:

Positions ____ FTE ____ Dollars \$ 5,686

Funding Profile:

FY 2010 Actual \$0; FY 2011 C.R. \$0;
FY 2012 Request \$5,686

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase									\$5,686
Total Request									\$5,686

Description of Item

See Classified Appendix – “Protection of Persons and Facilities” for additional Information.

Program Increase 5:
Summit

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

PPA:

National Special Security Event Fund

Program Increase:

Positions ____ FTE ____ Dollars \$ 5,363

Funding Profile:

FY 2010 Actual \$0; FY 2011 C.R. \$0;
FY 2012 Request \$5,363

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase									\$5,363
Total Request									\$5,363

Description of Item

See Classified Appendix – “Protection of Persons and Facilities” for additional Information.

Program Increase 6:

Acquisition Workforce

PPA:

Headquarters, management and administration

Program Increase:

Positions 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$671

Funding Profile:

FY 2010 Actual \$0; FY 2011 C.R. \$0;
FY 2012 Request \$671

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase							5	3	\$671
Total Request							5	3	\$671

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire

qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, the Secret Service requests \$671,000 to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for the Secret Service will be used to:

- Hire five positions; Logistician GS-15, Business Financial Manager GS-14, IT/System Architect GS-15, Test and Evaluator GS-14, and Cost Estimator GS-15.
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.

The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Program Increase 7:

Data Center Migration

PPA:

Headquarters, management and administration

Program Increase:

Positions __ FTE __ Dollars \$18,000

Funding Profile:

FY 2010 Actual \$0; FY 2011 C.R. \$12,600; FY 2012 Request \$18,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									\$12,600
Adjustments-to-base									(12,600)
Program Increase									18,000
Total Request									\$18,000

Description of Item

FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP (Continuity of Operations) capability to DHS Data Centers
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers

Justification

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

Program Increase 8: Information Integration and Transformation (IIT)

PPA: Headquarters, management and administration
Protection of persons and facilities

Program Increase: Positions 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$9,883

Funding Profile: FY 2010 Actual \$7,843; FY 2011 C.R. \$33,960; FY 2012 Request \$43,843

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	7	\$33,960
Program Increase							5	3	9,883
Total Request	5	3	\$7,843	5	3	\$33,960	10	10	\$43,843

Description of Item

The USSS plans a significant transformation and sustained investment of resources in information technology (IT) and communications capabilities in the Information Integration and Transformation (IIT) Program. The USSS relies heavily on infrastructure and communications systems to perform its mission. Each day, whether executing protective, investigative, or administrative duties, USSS agents, officers, and professional staff require secure, reliable, and resilient voice and data communications networks, applications, systems, and equipment to operate effectively.

The USSS is dependent on its IT infrastructure and communications systems to monitor the threat environment, detect threats, assess and analyze the threat potential. IT capabilities are leveraged to plan and execute protective, investigative, and administrative activities, all while maintaining real-time communication interfaces with key mission partners. These mission partners include, but are not limited to, DHS, Department of Defense (DOD), Department of State (DOS), law enforcement agencies (foreign, federal, state, and local), and the intelligence community.

The approach for segmenting the IIT Program into Capability Areas allows for the delivery of critical functionalities in logical groupings based on need and interdependencies as documented in the IIT Mission Needs Statement (MNS), while also supporting current USSS funding timelines and organizational structure. The IIT Program Capability Areas are described in the following paragraphs.

IIT Capabilities Description

Enabling Capabilities: Address the IIT MNS' Enterprise Business Support capability gaps in IT Infrastructure and Information Assurance (IA). Capabilities include IT Infrastructure Modernization, Database Architecture and Maintenance, Cyber Security, Information Assurance, and Data Center Consolidation. The IIT Enabling Capabilities provide the foundational infrastructure, and are intended to be initiated first, and may be delivered in parallel to other IIT capabilities. As an example, the IA capability assists in the certification and accreditation of USSS systems which is key to maintaining the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the USSS IT infrastructure.

Communication Capabilities: Address the USSS voice and data (routine / secure) interoperability gaps with key internal and external organizations and consist of the Communication Interoperability (e.g., White House Communications Agency Interoperability), and Internet Protocol Communications Convergence activities. Capabilities include secure radios, satellite telephones, HSDN / HTSN terminals and video teleconferencing.

Control Capabilities: Address the capability gaps in physical and logic controls managing access to USSS information and activities and consist of Cross Domain - Multi-Level Security and Access Control. Control Capabilities focus on the functions associated with managing access to the various capabilities delivered across the IIT Program to meet operational requirements. Capabilities include the ability to pass and receive classified and unclassified information from single workstation and address HSPD-12 access control requirements.

Mission Support Capabilities: Address the capability gaps in the day-to-day USSS mission activities and consist of Threat Management, Protective Security Planning and Investigative Technologies, Enterprise Logistics Management and Operations (Combined Operations and Logistics Database, COLD 2), Business Process Modernization, and Headquarters Management and Administration capabilities. Mission Support Capabilities deliver the core functions and modernized applications associated with protective, investigative, and administrative activities. These capabilities transition legacy applications to web enabled applications and consolidated databases. **Justification**

The USSS IIT Program will modernize legacy applications and business processes into a modern infrastructure leveraging a common database architecture that enhances mission performance. The IIT Program will provide secure, reliable, resilient, and timely IT and communications systems that are interoperable with USSS mission partners, meet expectations for regulatory compliance, and enable USSS personnel to carry out their statutory protective and investigative responsibilities.

The USSS mission needs are organized by business categories and functions that are enabled by the IIT Program. These mission needs are defined by the gaps identified in the IIT MNS aligned within the four business categories:

- Protective

- Investigative
- Enterprise Support
- Enterprise Business Support

The IIT MNS points to the need for a comprehensive overhaul of the USSS IT and communications systems implemented by means of an extensive and complex re-architecting of the current infrastructure and the careful selection and integration of interoperable capabilities based on USSS core functions and priorities. The IIT Program supports the USSS mission through the collection, management, reporting, distribution and communication of protective, investigative, and administrative information. The specific USSS functions enabled by the IIT Program are described in the IIT Operational Requirements Document (ORD) and Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and are grouped into four Capability Areas that consist of multiple projects:

- Enabling Capabilities
- Communications Capabilities
- Control Capabilities
- Mission Support Capabilities

The below impact statement explains how the Secret Service would allocate the funding and is consistent with the IIT ARB (Acquisition Review Board) briefing / ADE (Acquisition Decision Event) 2 approval by DHS on January 28, 2011.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Funding will allow the Secret Service to commence Phase II (Design and Development) of the IIT Program, which involves a significant re-architecting of the existing dated infrastructure and provide new specialized cyber security tools and software. Further, classified electronic messaging systems such as HSDN (Homeland Secure Data Network) and HTSN (Homeland Top Secret Network), and secure communications equipment designed to support mission critical activities will be acquired. The secure communications systems and equipment will address some operational mission gaps. Information Assurance activities such as Certification and Accreditation will continue. The Secret Service will deploy the Protective Threat Management System (PTMS) tool that will centralize USSS protective intelligence and threat assessment activities.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Justification of Proposed Changes in Salaries and Expenses
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use, for replacement only, hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees where a protective assignment during the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; [~~\$1,567,642,000~~] \$1,691,751,000; of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; of which \$2,366,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; and of which \$6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That up to \$18,000,000 provided for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, [2012] 2013: Provided further, That up to [~~\$1,000,000~~] \$19,307,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: Provided further, That none of the funds

appropriated to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to perform such service on a fully reimbursable basis: Provided, that the funds made available under this heading, \$671,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	6,788	6,788	1,486,337
2011 C.R.	7,057	7,055	1,478,669
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base ¹	(46)	(44)	38,873
Increases			
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent			7,678
Information Integration and Transformation staffing (2nd year)		2	186
Information Integration and Transformation staffing (3rd year)			81
Restoration of Critical Base Infrastructure		█	19,562
Total Increases	-	2	27,507
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²			(912)
Efficiency Review Offset		█	(5,224)
Total Savings Initiatives			(6,136)
Management Efficiencies - Other non-pay decreases			(7,678)
Data Center Migration			(12,600)
Total Decreases	-	-	(20,278)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(46)	(42)	39,966
2012 Current Services	7,011	7,013	1,518,635
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Operational Mission Support	70	35	65,800
Presidential Campaign			60,455
APEC Summit			7,258
Economic Summit (G-8)			5,686
NATO Summit			5,363
Data Center Migration			18,000
Acquisition Workforce	5	3	671
IT Modernization & Stabilization	5	3	9,883
Total Program Changes	80	41	173,116
2012 Request	7,091	7,054	1,691,751
2011 to 2012 Total Change³	34	(1)	213,082

¹ Includes a \$36,000 reduction to IIT Program to reflect variance between FY 11 PB and FY 11 C.R.

² A total of \$.912M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities; advisory assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies

³ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	6,788	6,788	1,486,337
2011 C.R.	7,057	7,055	1,478,669
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	280	282	83,486
Decreases	(326)	(324)	(43,520)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(46)	(42)	\$39,966
2012 Current Services	7,011	7,013	\$1,518,635
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	80	41	173,116
2012 Total Request	7,091	7,054	\$1,691,751
2011 to 2012 Total Change	34	(1)	\$213,082

Estimates by Program/Project/Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Protection of persons and facilities	3,800	3,800	\$755,521	(46)	(46)	\$19,642	70	35	\$72,800	3,824	3,789	\$847,963	24	(11)	\$92,442
2 National special security event fund			1,000						18,307			19,307	---	---	18,307
3 Presidential candidate nominee protection				275	275	53,007			60,455	275	275	113,462	275	275	113,462
4 Protective intelligence	535	535	67,824			301				535	535	68,125	---	---	301
5 White House mail screening			22,415			1,900						24,315	---	---	1,900
6 Headquarters, management and administration	333	331	221,045	---	4	4,003	10	6	21,554	343	341	246,602	10	10	25,557
7 Rowley training center	273	273	54,360			1,238				273	273	55,598	---	---	1,238
8 Domestic field operations	1,705	1,705	260,892	(248)	(248)	(36,901)				1,457	1,457	223,991	(248)	(248)	(36,901)
9 International field office administration operations and training	74	74	30,705			266				74	74	30,971	---	---	266
10 Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	317	317	56,541	(27)	(27)	(3,490)				290	290	53,051	(27)	(27)	(3,490)
11 Support for missing and exploited children	20	20	8,366							20	20	8,366	---	---	
Total	7,057	7,055	\$1,478,669	(46)	(42)	\$39,966	80	41	\$173,116	7,091	7,054	\$1,691,751	34	(1)	\$213,082

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Defense:												
Air Force			\$200			\$200			\$200			
Army			300			300			300			
Navy (Group 1)			25			25			25			
Navy (Group 2)			35			35			35			
Department of State			384			384			384			
Department of Treasury	6	6	24,219	6	6	6,690	6	6	6,690			
Department of Homeland Security			4,801			4,801			4,801			
US Trade Representative			2						2			
Total Budgetary Resources	6	6	\$29,966	6	6	\$12,437	6	6	\$12,437			\$0

Obligations by Program/Project/Activity	2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
<i>Protection</i>												
Protection of persons and facilities	6	6	\$2,560	6	6	\$2,560	6	6	\$2,560			
National special security event fund												
Protective intelligence activities												
White House mail screening												
<i>Administration</i>												
Headquarters, management and administration												
<i>Training</i>												
Rowley training center			66			4,066			4,066			
<i>Investigations</i>												
Domestic field operations			22,956			5,427			5,427			
International field office administration, operations and training			384			384			384			
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces			4,000									
Support for missing and exploited children												
Total Obligations	6	6	\$29,966	6	6	\$12,437	6	6	\$12,437			\$0

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.0 Permanent positions	\$749,346	\$736,825	\$786,834	\$50,009
12.1 Benefits	304,977	305,516	292,893	(12,623)
13.0 Benefits for former employees				
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$1,054,323	\$1,042,341	\$1,079,727	\$37,386
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	70,912	98,973	141,321	42,348
22.0 Transportation of things	7,550	7,279	9,319	2,040
23.1 GSA rent	78,748	83,108	83,307	199
23.2 Other rent	3,988	905	1,424	519
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	26,690	27,418	34,988	7,570
24.0 Printing and reproduction	941	702	773	71
25.2 Other services	128,479	128,349	176,219	47,870
26.0 Supplies and materials	19,704	18,942	22,259	3,317
31.0 Equipment	73,838	52,311	125,024	72,713
32.0 Land & structures	15,021	12,241	11,290	(951)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,000	6,000	6,000	---
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	142	100	100	---
43.0 Interest & dividends				
92.0 Object of Revenue				
Total, Other Object Classes	432,013	436,328	612,024	175,696
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,486,336	\$1,478,669	\$1,691,751	\$213,082
Unobligated balance, start of year	(58,398)			
Unobligated balance, end of year	72,129			
Unobligated no-year balances returned				
Recoveries of prior year obligation				
Total requirements	\$1,500,067	\$1,478,669	\$1,691,751	\$213,082

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	51	51	51	
Total, EX				
GS-15	215	215	202	(13)
GS-14	631	631	617	(14)
GS-13	2,541	2,541	2,590	49
GS-12	433	433	470	
GS-11	417	417	405	(12)
GS-10	31	31	60	29
GS-09	430	430	450	20
GS-08	176	176	180	4
GS-07	149	149	120	(29)
GS-06	47	47	40	(7)
GS-05	64	64	50	(14)
GS-04	69	69	75	6
GS-03	24	24	20	(4)
GS-02	11	11	10	
GS-01	1	1	5	4
Other Graded Positions				
Ungraded Positions	1,767	1,767	1,746	(21)
Total Permanent Positions	7,057	7,057	7,091	(2)
Unfilled Positions EOY	269			
Total Perm. Employment EOY	6,788	7,057	7,091	34
FTE	6,788	7,055	7,054	(1)
Headquarters	4,326	4,317	4,339	22
U.S. Field	2,659	2,658	2,667	9
Foreign Field	72	82	85	3
Total Permanent Positions	7,057	7,057	7,091	34
Average ES Salary	\$163,611	\$165,942	\$169,386	3,443
Average GS Salary	\$87,093	\$88,334	\$90,167	1,833
Average GS Grade	12	12	12	

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Protection of Persons and Facilities
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Protection of Persons and Facilities		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$422,787	\$424,607	\$469,249	\$44,642
12.0	Benefits	165,105	182,058	156,405	(25,653)
13.0	Benefits for Former Personnel	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	50,703	61,703	61,780	77
22.0	Transportation of things	1,458	1,423	1,465	42
23.1	GSA rent	40,858	31,020	31,159	139
23.2	Other rent	132	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	15,416	11,809	13,999	2,190
24.0	Printing	8	76	121	45
25.0	Other Services	33,209	15,777	38,741	22,964
26.0	Supplies & materials	11,000	7,001	7,043	42
31.0	Equipment	45,045	15,978	63,932	47,954
32.0	Land & Structures	6,241	4,003	4,003	---
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	37	66	66	---
Total, Protection of Persons and Facilities		\$791,999	\$755,521	\$847,963	\$92,442
Full Time Equivalents		3,554	3,800	3,789	(11)

PPA Mission Statement

Protection of Persons and Facilities - Ensure the safety and security of national leaders, visiting heads of state and government and other designated protectees. Safeguard the White House Complex, the Vice President's residence, foreign missions in the Washington, DC area and other high profile sites.

Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes our nation's leaders, other high profile persons and designated sites. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$587,892	\$606,665	\$625,654	\$18,989

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 3,789 FTE.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$50,703	\$61,703	\$61,780	\$77

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$1,458	\$1,423	\$1,465	\$42

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$40,858	\$31,020	\$31,159	\$139

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$132	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental of space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15,416	\$11,809	\$13,999	\$2,190

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$8	\$76	\$121	\$45

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$33,209	\$15,777	\$38,741	\$22,964

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$11,000	\$7,001	\$7,043	\$42

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$16,378	\$29,643	\$34,626	\$4,983

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land and Structures	\$5,013	\$5,202	\$5,202	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$53	\$34	\$34	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Protective Intelligence Activities**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protective Intelligence Activities		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$47,901	\$42,706	\$42,911	\$205
12.0	Benefits	18,597	15,750	15,846	96
21.0	Travel	52	496	496	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	10	10	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	6,797	6,797	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	431	431	---
24.0	Printing	---	21	21	---
25.0	Other Services	147	716	716	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	612	672	672	---
31.0	Equipment	2,877	183	183	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	42	42	---
Total, Protective Intelligence Activities		\$70,186	\$67,824	\$68,125	\$301
Full Time Equivalents		577	535	535	---

PPA Mission Statement

Protective Intelligence Activities - Ensure protective intelligence processes, policies and systems provide quality information and services to securely and efficiently support the protective mission by investigating subjects (individuals or groups) and activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events.

Protective intelligence activities resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes proactively leveraging advances in the behavioral and technological sciences in order to minimize the risk of harm to persons, property and events under Secret Service protection. The requested amount funds these activities in a strategic environment characterized by terrorists' sustained motivation to attack these targets, and by the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$66,498	\$58,456	\$58,757	\$301

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 535 FTE.

	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$52	\$496	\$496	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$10	\$10	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$0	\$6,797	\$6,797	\$0

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$0	\$431	\$431	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$0	\$21	\$21	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$147	\$716	\$716	\$0

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$612	\$672	\$672	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$2,877	\$183	\$183	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land and Structures	\$0	\$42	\$42	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
National Special Security Events
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Special Security Events		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	---	\$300	\$4,787	\$4,487
21.0	Travel	---	700	8,373	7,673
22.0	Transportation of things	\$30	---	1,081	1,081
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	511	511
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	960	---	1,743	1,743
24.0	Printing	---	---	10	10
25.2	Other Services	5	---	1,411	1,411
26.0	Supplies & materials	5	---	203	203
31.0	Equipment	---	---	1,188	1,188
Total, National Special Security Events		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$19,307	\$18,307
Full Time Equivalents					

PPA Mission Statement

National Special Security Events - Effectively lead and manage the planning, coordination and implementation of operational security plans at designated NSSEs. Ensure the physical protection of the President, the public, and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs.

NSSE resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes events of symbolic importance to American citizens. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever these specially designated events take place. The requested amount ensures NSSE security measures continue to evolve at an appropriate pace to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$300	\$4,787	\$4,487

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs to provide security at National Special Security Events.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$0	\$700	\$8,373	\$7,673

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$30	\$0	\$1,081	\$1,081

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$0	\$0	\$511	\$511

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$960	\$0	\$1,743	\$1,743

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$10

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$5	\$0	\$1,411	\$1,411

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$5	\$0	\$203	\$203

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$1,188	\$1,188

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Presidential Candidate/Nominee Protection
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Presidential Candidate Nominee Prot.		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	---	---	\$43,546	\$43,546
12.0	Benefits	---	---	10,546	10,546
21.0	Travel	---	---	34,853	34,853
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	863	863
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	3,624	3,624
24.0	Printing	---	---	15	15
25.0	Other Services	---	---	4,975	4,975
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	1,063	1,063
31.0	Equipment	---	---	13,688	13,688
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	289	289
Total, Presidential Candidate Nominee Prot.		\$0	\$0	\$113,462	\$113,462
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	275	275

PPA Mission Statement

Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection - Ensure the safety and security of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, nominees and spouses.

Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes candidates seeking our nation's highest offices. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$54,092	\$54,092

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 275 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes a shift of existing base resources from domestic field operations and ECSAP/ECTF.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$34,853	\$34,853

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$863	\$863

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$0	\$0	\$3,624	\$3,624

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$15

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,975	\$4,975

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$1,063	\$1,063

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$13,688	\$13,688

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land and Structures	\$0	\$0	\$289	\$289

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
White House Mail Screening
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: White House Mail Screening		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$1,470	---	---	---
21.0	Travel		---	---	---
22.0	Transportation of things		---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	1,638	\$6,214	\$6,214	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.0	Other Services	15,624	16,201	15,201	(\$1,000)
26.0	Supplies & materials	16	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	261	---	2,900	2,900
32.0	Land & Structures	1,300	---	---	---
Total, White House Mail Screening		\$20,309	\$22,415	\$24,315	\$1,900
Full Time Equivalents					

PPA Mission Statement

White House Mail Screening - Screen White House mail to ensure it is free of harmful toxins or other dangerous materials. White House mail screening resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes measures ensuring the safety and security of the White House Complex and persons who reside and/or work within it.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA Rent	\$1,638	\$6,214	\$6,214	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$15,624	\$16,201	\$15,201	(\$1,000)

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$261	\$0	\$2,900	\$2,900

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters, Management and Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters, Management, & Admin		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$63,996	\$51,352	\$52,687	\$1,335
12.0	Benefits	22,593	18,086	18,435	349
21.0	Travel	7,812	14,531	14,306	(225)
22.0	Transportation of things	4,537	5,452	5,452	---
23.1	GSA rent	19,134	8,630	8,690	60
23.2	Other rent	47	---	8	8
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	3,817	11,982	11,995	13
24.0	Printing	875	563	564	1
25.0	Other Services	49,395	70,609	89,633	19,024
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,179	4,961	4,970	9
31.0	Equipment	16,378	29,643	34,626	4,983
32.0	Land & Structures	5,013	5,202	5,202	---
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	53	34	34	---
Total, HQ, Management & Admin		\$194,830	\$221,045	\$246,602	\$25,557
Full Time Equivalents		314	331	341	10

PPA Mission Statement

Headquarters, Management and Administration - Support and sustain operational success through progressive planning and performance in the areas of science and technology, organizational effectiveness, professional responsibility, stewardship of resources, and communication.

Headquarters, management and administration resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by enhancing the Service's administrative, professional, and technical infrastructure as well as the management systems and processes. In a strategic context of heightened threat, the Service must ensure that its business processes promote and strengthen the investigative and protective missions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$86,589	\$69,438	\$71,122	\$1,684

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 341 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$7,812	\$14,531	\$14,306	(\$225)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$4,537	\$5,452	\$5,452	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$19,134	\$8,630	\$8,690	\$60

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2009 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$47	\$0	\$8	\$8

Other rent includes all payments to a non-federal source for rental of space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,817	\$11,982	\$11,995	\$13

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$875	\$563	\$564	\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$49,395	\$70,609	\$89,633	\$19,024

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources and an increase for the data center migration.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$1,179	\$4,961	\$4,970	\$9

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$16,378	\$29,643	\$34,626	\$4,983

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Land and Structures	\$5,013	\$5,202	\$5,202	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$53	\$34	\$34	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Rowley Training Center
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rowley Training Center		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$28,778	\$29,781	\$29,952	\$171
12.0	Benefits	10,248	10,560	10,627	67
21.0	Travel	6,237	6,667	6,667	---
22.0	Transportation of things	55	54	54	---
23.1	GSA rent	214	1,214	1,214	---
23.2	Other rent	35	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1,060	882	882	---
24.0	Printing		2	2	---
25.0	Other Services	5,608	2,940	3,940	1,000
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,924	1,314	1,314	---
31.0	Equipment	524	912	912	---
32.0	Land & Structures	200	34	34	---
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	5	---	---	---
Total, Rowley Training Center		\$54,888	\$54,360	\$55,598	\$1,238
Full Time Equivalents		275	273	273	---

PPA Mission Statement

Rowley Training Center - Strengthen the agency's ability to develop and retain a highly specialized and dedicated workforce to fulfill mission-critical requirements.

Rowley Training Center resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by ensuring the USSS workforce is continuously prepared to meet the challenges of the investigative and protective missions. The requested amount will ensure that the Service's most important resource - its employees - have the knowledge and skills and abilities to execute the investigative and protective missions. In a strategic context of threat, the Service must ensure that its workforce planning and development practices outpace the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$39,026	\$40,341	\$40,579	\$238

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 273 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$55	\$54	\$54	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$214	\$1,214	\$1,214	\$0

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,060	\$882	\$882	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$0	\$2	\$2	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$5,608	\$2,940	\$3,940	\$1,000

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$1,924	\$1,314	\$1,314	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$524	\$912	\$912	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land and Structures	\$200	\$34	\$34	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Field Operations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic Field Operations		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$145,888	\$148,587	\$106,552	(\$42,035)
12.0	Benefits	65,529	60,227	63,081	2,854
21.0	Travel	3,444	10,914	10,884	(30)
22.0	Transportation of things	1,472	42	96	54
23.1	GSA rent	16,904	24,092	24,092	---
23.2	Other rent	214	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	3,819	320	320	---
24.0	Printing	57	7	7	---
25.0	Other Services	9,946	8,456	7,952	(504)
26.0	Supplies & materials	3,727	3,680	5,680	2,000
31.0	Equipment	4,887	2,047	4,047	2,000
32.0	Land & Structures	2,251	2,520	1,280	(1,240)
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	48	---	---	---
Total, Domestic Field Operations		\$258,186	\$260,892	\$223,991	(\$36,901)
Full Time Equivalents		1,657	1,705	1,457	(248)

PPA Mission Statement

Domestic Field Operations - Investigate violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; investigate financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering.

Domestic field office resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems within our borders. The requested amount funds field offices nationwide in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the spread of the internet and other consumer-friendly technologies. These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$211,417	\$208,814	\$169,633	(\$39,181)

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 1,457 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes a shift of existing base resources to Presidential Candidate/Nominee Protection for the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$3,444	\$10,914	\$10,884	(\$30)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$1,472	\$42	\$96	\$54

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA Rent	\$16,904	\$24,092	\$24,092	\$0

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$214	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-federal source for rental of space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,819	\$320	\$320	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$57	\$7	\$7	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$9,946	\$8,456	\$7,952	(\$504)

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies and Materials	\$3,727	\$3,680	\$5,680	\$2,000

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$4,887	\$2,047	\$4,047	\$2,000

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Land and Structures	\$2,251	\$2,520	\$1,280	(\$1,240)

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
International Field Office Administration and Operations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Int'l Field Office Admin. and Operations		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$5,365	\$7,672	\$7,877	\$205
12.0	Benefits	6,318	5,570	5,631	61
21.0	Travel	1,766	2,428	2,428	---
22.0	Transportation of things	21	143	143	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	421	421	---
23.2	Other rent	3,508	905	905	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1,607	1,888	1,888	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.0	Other Services	11,224	10,995	10,995	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	237	223	223	---
31.0	Equipment	609	311	311	---
32.0	Land & Structures	15	149	149	---
Total, Int'l Field Office Admin. and Operations		\$30,669	\$30,705	\$30,971	\$266
Full Time Equivalents		80	74	74	---

PPA Mission Statement

International Field Office Administration and Operations - Provide a comprehensive, internationally-coordinated response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and other transnational financial crimes.

International field office administration and operations resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad. The requested amount funds field offices in 18 countries in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the worldwide spread of the internet, other consumer-friendly technologies and dollarization (when a developing county replaces its national currency with the U.S. dollar). These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies and practices increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$11,683	\$13,242	\$13,508	\$266

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 74 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$1,766	\$2,428	\$2,428	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$21	\$143	\$143	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$0	\$421	\$421	\$0

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$3,508	\$905	\$905	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-federal source for rental of space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,607	\$1,888	\$1,888	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$11,224	\$10,995	\$10,995	\$0

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$237	\$223	\$223	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$609	\$311	\$311	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land and Structures	\$15	\$149	\$149	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program/Electronic Crimes Task Forces
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: ECSAP/ECTF		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$31,861	\$30,520	\$27,973	(\$2,547)
12.0	Benefits	15,787	12,488	11,545	(943)
21.0	Travel	854	1,534	1,534	---
22.0	Transportation of things	6	152	152	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	4,720	4,720	---
23.2	Other rent	52	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	12	106	106	---
24.0	Printing	---	33	33	---
25.0	Other Services	3,321	2,628	2,628	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,004	1,047	1,047	---
31.0	Equipment	3,209	3,022	3,022	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	291	291	---
Total, ECSAP/ECTF		\$56,106	\$56,541	\$53,051	(\$3,490)
Full Time Equivalents		311	317	290	(27)

PPA Mission Statement

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) - Develop and deploy personnel trained specifically to detect network intrusions and conduct examinations on all types of electronic evidence, including computers, personal data assistants, telecommunications devices, electronic organizers, scanners, and other electronic equipment, to investigate complex electronic crimes and develop strong cases for prosecution. Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) - Form and expand partnerships to reinforce strategic alliances among law enforcement, academia and private industry to prevent, detect, investigate and mitigate the effects of electronic crimes on our nation's financial infrastructure.

ECSAP and ECTF resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes reducing losses resulting from electronic crimes perpetrated against our nation's financial infrastructure. The ECSAP and ECTFs combat those who seek to defraud U.S. financial institutions, private industry or individuals through electronic or digital means. The requested amount funds the ECSAP and ECTF entities in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the worldwide spread of the internet and other consumer-friendly technologies. These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies and practices increases, the ECSAP and ECTF ensure the Service remains on the cutting edge of electronic crime investigations, and that it maintains liaisons with critical partners and stakeholders.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$47,648	\$43,008	\$39,518	(\$3,490)

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 290 FTE. The FY 2012 request includes a shift of existing base resources to Presidential Candidate/Nominee Protection for the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$854	\$1,534	\$1,534	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$6	\$152	\$152	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA Rent	\$0	\$4,720	\$4,720	\$0

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-federal source for rental of space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12	\$106	\$106	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$0	\$33	\$33	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$3,321	\$2,628	\$2,628	\$0

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$1,004	\$1,047	\$1,047	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$3,209	\$3,022	\$3,022	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land and Structures	\$0	\$291	\$291	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Support for Missing and Exploited Children
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Support for Missing and Exploited Children		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.0	Perm Positions	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300	---
12.0	Benefits	800	777	777	---
21.0	Travel	13	---	---	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	3	3	---
25.0	Other Services	---	27	27	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	1	44	44	---
31.0	Equipment	50	215	215	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,000	6,000	6,000	---
Total, Support for Missing and Exploited Children		\$8,164	\$8,366	\$8,366	\$0
Full Time Equivalents		20	20	20	---

PPA Mission Statement

Support for Missing and Exploited Children - Provides grant funding and forensic support for cases involving missing and exploited children. Forensic support includes polygraph examinations, handwriting examinations, voiceprint comparisons, audio and video enhancements, age progressions/regressions, and fingerprint research and identification.

Funding provides state of the art forensics support for investigations involving missing and exploited children and grant funds. In a strategic context characterized by predators determined to abuse the nation's children, the Secret Service's technologies provide critical support to associated investigations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,100	\$2,077	\$2,077	\$0

Salaries and benefits includes funding for 20 FTE.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$0	\$27	\$27	\$0

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$44	\$44	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$50	\$215	\$215	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$0

Grants/subsidies/contributions includes cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects.

I. Changes in FTE

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Changes In Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
BASE:	6,574	6,788	7,055
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Effect of hiring levels achieved in prior year plus projected net increase or decrease for accessions and separations activity in subject year. Description: S&E	214	265	(42)
Increase #2: Information Integration and Transformation Description: Second year pay annualization for staff hired to support cyber security ramp-up, information assurance, technical communications, and database architecture and maintenance.		2	3
Increase #3: Operational Mission Support Description: 24 Uniformed Division Officers / K-9 Handlers (12 FTE) for White House visitors and protective travel screening of persons (Human Chemical Bombs), 6 Physical Security Specialists (3 FTE) for the White House Visitors Screening Center operation, 6 Professional positions (3 FTE) (Chemists/Engineers/Instructors) for operation and support of the Explosive Detection Programs, 22 Professional positions (11 FTE) (Systems Engineers/Engineers/Program Managers) to support the expanded CBRN, Audio Countermeasures, Structures, Camera systems and related White House protective programs, 12 Special Officers (6 FTE) to operate Remote Delivery/Truck Screening area to support the White House Complex/DHS (average 40 large trucks per day).			35
Increase #4: Acquisition Workforce Description: Increase acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities, in support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce.			3
Subtotal, Increases		267	(1)
Year-end Actual/ Estimated FTEs	6,788	7,055	7,054
Net Change from prior year SOY base to budget year EOY estimate:	214	267	(1)

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	Increase/Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Protection of persons and facilities	\$2,471	\$2,471	\$2,471	-
Protective intelligence activities	173	173	173	-
National special security event fund				
Presidential candidate nominee protection				
White House mail screening				
Headquarters, management and administration	2,365	2,523	21,507	\$18,984
Rowley training center	418	418	418	-
Domestic field operations	734	734	734	-
International field offices	70	70	70	-
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	137	137	137	-
Support for missing and exploited children	26	26	26	-
Total Working Capital Fund	\$6,394	\$6,552	\$25,536	\$18,984

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service

Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses



FY 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses

The Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (ACIRE) account ensures funding related to the support and deferred maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC). The JJRTC is the primary training center for the United States Secret Service. The overall support and maintenance provided through ACIRE funding is critical to the agency's missions – protection and criminal investigations. ACIRE funding provides critical support for JJRTC infrastructure, life cycle maintenance of structures and systems; as well as sustainment of existing facilities and program support assets. The JJRTC is utilized by special agents, uniformed officers, and support personnel.

B – Budget Activities:

James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC)

The Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (ACIRE) account is used to maintain the Service's JJRTC which provides the protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service's dual mission.

C – Budget Request Summary:

The United States Secret Service requests \$6,780,000 (0 FTE) to maintain the JJRTC located in Beltsville, Maryland; this includes an adjustment to base of \$455,000 for the increased cost of JJRTC maintenance contracts and a program increase of \$2,350,000 to address deferred maintenance at the JJRTC.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY2010		FY2011		FY 2012		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	Actual		C.R.		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (Rowley Training Center)		\$12,649		\$3,975		\$6,780		\$2,805		\$2,350		\$455
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates		\$12,649		\$3,975		\$6,780		\$2,805		\$2,350		\$455
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:		(8,674)										
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates		\$3,975		\$3,975		\$6,780		\$2,805		\$2,350		\$455

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (Rowley Training Center):

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	-	-	\$12,649
2011 C.R.	-	-	3,975
Adjustments-to-base	-	-	455
2011 Current Services	-	-	4,430
2012 Program Change	-	-	2,350
2012 Total Request	-	-	\$6,780

The United States Secret Service requests \$6.8 million and 0 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses account is used to maintain the James J. Rowley Training Center. This facility provides the protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service's dual mission.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include the following:

- Completed the repaving and extension of the Protective Operations Driving Course pad, including repaving the feeder roads onto the pad.
- Completed the surge suppression and lightning protection project, ArcFlash analysis and labeling, Physical Training Expansion Area and waterproofing/sealing projects which covers the Bowron, Merletti and Knight buildings.
- Commenced replacement of the entire perimeter fence and repaired/replaced the roofs on the Outdoor Pistol and Rifle Ranges.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2011 include the following:

- Replacement of the Canine building roof.
- Repaving of the Bowron and Knight parking lots as well as several roadways.

- Commence phase two of the HVAC upgrade project which will replace boilers in the Knight and Wilson building.
- Replacement of hot water heaters in numerous buildings and energy efficient upgrades to campus-wide electrical fixtures.
- Install new HVAC unit in the Moran Building.
- Completion of the security upgrade project for the front gate.
- Continue to maintain the facilities and grounds at the JJTRC.

Significant planned accomplishments in FY 2012 include the following:

Address maintenance backlog such as:

- Replace Target Systems at outdoor pistol and rifle ranges.
- Enclose and renovate the HVAC pit at the Wilkie Building.
- Repair/renovate HVAC system controls.
- Repair/replacement of skylights in the Knight and Wilson Buildings.
- Replace main entry doors on various buildings campus wide to meet current safety codes.
- Replace the computer room HVAC system in the Hazen Building.
- Repair/replace sidewalks campus-wide.
- Upgrade the electrical systems at the Judgmental Range and Tactical Village.
- Repair/replace windows on various campus-wide buildings.
- Repair roadways campus-wide.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Program Increase 1: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (ACIRE) Deferred Maintenance

PPA: ACIRE

Program Increase: Positions ___ FTE ___ Dollars \$ 2,350

Funding Profile: FY 2010 Actual \$8,966; FY 2011 C.R. \$0; FY 2012 Request \$2,350

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									
Program Increase									\$2,350
Total Request			\$8,966						\$2,350

Description of Item

This budget requests funding necessary to sustain the JJRTC campus structures, infrastructure, and equipment. The integrity of the structures, infrastructure, and equipment at the Rowley Training Center has deteriorated significantly in recent years. This is evidenced by the current deferred maintenance backlog identified and partially covered by the FY 2009 Omnibus Supplemental. Funding to address these deferred maintenance issues will allow the Secret Service to eliminate its current deferred maintenance backlog within four years and maintain its certification as a Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation-accredited training center.

Justification

In a September 2007 report submitted to Congress, the Secret Service identified roughly \$13 million in backlogged maintenance at the JJRTC, noting urgent problems such as ". . . the failure to back feed campus structures during electrical outages; sewer lines that are undersized and not capable of carrying discharged effluent; and a water tank that is too low in height and cannot provide the water pressure required to sustain fire sprinklers." In response to these emergency needs, the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8) provided the Secret Service with \$12,730,000 in supplemental funding for repairs and deferred maintenance at JJRTC.

Prior to obligating the funds provided in P.L. 111-8, the Secret Service developed an expenditure plan that prioritized work according to mission criticality. The first priority

gave attention to projects that required near-term action to remediate code violations or known life-threatening safety hazards that jeopardized suitability for occupancy. The second priority focused on repairs that would prevent accelerated deterioration of building components or systems, replace components that were worn out or beyond their useful service life, avert the loss of critical systems that would significantly affect training, address existing non-life threatening safety hazards, or reduce unacceptably high maintenance, energy, and/or other operating costs.

Supplemental funding is currently helping to support several large-scale projects to address these issues, but large infrastructure projects remain, including the repaving of the entire campus road system (which is approximately seven miles, has not been repaved in over twenty years, and is showing real signs of deterioration). JJRTC uses the road network for dynamic training scenarios in both the investigative (i.e. vehicle traffic stops) and protective mission (i.e., motorcade movements). Repairing and repaving the JJRTC road system is essential to meeting the training needs of this agency. Additionally, it has become readily apparent that the targeting systems on both the indoor and outdoor ranges need to be replaced as they require extensive non-customary maintenance and parts are difficult to obtain. This, in effect, impacts training because the ranges are taken out of commission when they are not fully functional.

A well-maintained facility is vital to ensuring that special agents and Uniformed Division Officers can conduct quality criminal investigations and provide security to all our protectees and protective sites. It fosters an environment that provides training in accordance with the high standard of excellence that the Secret Service is known for throughout the law enforcement community.

Performance Impact

This funding will halt the slide of equipment, building, and structure failure at JJRTC. Funds will immediately address this long-term problem and the risks associated with facilities requirement shortfalls. The states of the Rowley facilities have had a negative impact on training, raising the potential of significant harm to Secret Service employees, Secret Service protectees.

This initiative directly supports Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Mission Objective 1.3.4 “protect(ing) government leaders, facilities, and special events.” As providing 100 percent protection is the top priority of the Secret Service, funding this program will have a cascading effect on minimizing risk. This funding will minimize risk and positively affect the protective operation training that occurs at JJRTC and the Service's overall mission.

This initiative also directly supports QHSR Mission Objective 1.3.2 “Protect critical infrastructure,” and 4.1.3 “Prevent cyber crime and other malicious uses of cyberspace.” Sufficient funding for the buildings, structures, and equipment located at JJRTC will improve cyber training and better allow Secret Service agents to investigate increasingly

more sophisticated financial and cyber crimes such as identity theft, credit card fraud, and computer fraud.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Justification of Proposed Changes in
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of facilities, [\$3,975,000] **\$6,780,000**, to remain available until expended. *Note.* - A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, was amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2010 to 2011 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	---	---	\$12,649
2011 CR	---	---	3,975
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Base Funding Increase			455
Non-pay inflation	---	---	64
Total Increases	---	---	519
Decreases			
Management Efficiencies	---	---	(64)
Total Decreases	---	---	(64)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	455
2012 Current Services	---	---	\$4,430
Program Increases			
James J. Rowley Training Center Deferred Maintenance			2,350
Total Program Increases	---	---	\$2,350
2012 Request	---	---	\$6,780
2011 to 2012 Total Change¹	---	---	\$2,805

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual			\$12,649
2011 C.R.			\$3,975
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers			
Increases			455
Decreases			
Total Adjustments-to-Base			\$455
2012 Current Services			\$4,430
Program Changes			\$2,350
2012 Total Request			\$6,780
2011 to 2012 Total Change			\$2,805

Estimates by Program/Project/Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
ACIRE			\$3,975			\$455			\$2,350			\$6,780			\$2,805
Total			\$3,975			\$455			\$2,350			\$6,780			\$2,805

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classification		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
21.0	Transportation of Persons	\$ 77			
25.0	Other services	5,817	\$ 2,928	\$ 5,383	\$ 2,455
26.0	Supplies & materials	51	38	38	-
31.0	Equipment		35	35	-
32.0	Land & structures	6,704	974	1,324	350
	Total, other objects	\$ 12,649	\$ 3,975	\$ 6,780	\$ 2,805
	Total Direct Obligations	\$ 12,649	\$ 3,975	\$ 6,780	\$ 2,805
	Unobligated balance, start of year	\$ (11,572)			
	Unobligated balance, end of year	2,898			
	Total Requirements	\$ 3,975	\$ 3,975	\$ 6,780	\$ 2,805

H. PPA Budget Justifications (Object class summary)

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses
Rowley Training Center
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
PPA: ACIRE					
Object Classes:					
21.0	Transportation of Persons	\$77			
25.2	Other Services	5,817	\$2,928	\$5,383	\$2,455
26.0	Supplies & materials	51	38	38	-
31.0	Equipment		35	35	-
32.0	Land & Structures	6,704	974	1,324	350
Subtotal, ACIRE		\$12,649	\$3,975	\$6,780	\$2,805
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:					
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(\$11,572)			
	Unobligated balance, end of year	\$2,898			
Total, ACIRE		\$3,975	\$3,975	\$6,780	\$2,805
Full Time Equivalents					

PPA Mission Statement

Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses Account - Used to maintain the Rowley Training Center, which supports the protection and criminal investigation missions, the two critical homeland security missions covered by the Secret Service.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$5,817	\$2,928	\$5,383	\$2,455

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$51	\$38	\$38	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$35	\$35	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$6,704	\$974	\$1,324	\$350

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
National Protection and Programs Directorate



Fiscal Year 2012
Overview

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request*		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	107	44,410	129	44,577	185	55,156	56	10,579	1	12,115	55	(1,536)
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security IPIS	775	721,108	1,024	899,416	1,211	936,485	187	37,069	(9)	98,605	196	(61,536)
US-VISIT	192	358,123	399	373,762	400	302,271	1	(71,491)	1	5,308	---	(76,799)
Federal Protective Service	1,199	1,131,807	1,225	1,115,000	1,371	1,261,537	146	146,537	146	27,478	---	119,059
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,273	2,255,448	2,777	2,432,755	3,167	2,555,449	390	122,694	139	143,506	251	(20,812)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds		(88,000)										
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,273	\$2,247,448	2,777	\$2,432,755	3,167	\$2,555,449	390	\$122,694	139	\$143,506	251	(\$20,812)

*FY 2012 request does not include a proposed \$25.642 million cancellation from prior year unobligated balances for Biometric Air Exit.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	107	\$ 44,410	-	\$ -	107	\$ 44,410	129	\$ 44,577	-	\$ -	129	\$ 44,577	185	\$ 55,156	-	\$ -	185	\$ 55,156
Directorate Administration	85	\$ 34,572	-	\$ -	85	\$ 34,572	104	\$ 34,682	-	\$ -	104	\$ 34,682	146	\$ 45,634	-	\$ -	146	\$ 45,634
Risk Management and Analysis	22	\$ 9,838	-	\$ -	22	\$ 9,838	25	\$ 9,895	-	\$ -	25	\$ 9,895	39	\$ 9,522	-	\$ -	39	\$ 9,522
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security IPIS	775	\$ 721,108	-	\$ -	775	\$ 721,108	1,024	\$ 899,416	-	\$ -	1,024	\$ 899,416	1,211	\$ 936,485	-	\$ -	1,211	\$ 936,485
Identification and Analysis	73	\$ 87,897	-	\$ -	73	\$ 87,897	130	\$ 90,610	-	\$ -	130	\$ 90,610	122	\$ 83,948	-	\$ -	122	\$ 83,948
Coordination and Information Sharing	68	\$ 58,651	-	\$ -	68	\$ 58,651	89	\$ 59,582	-	\$ -	89	\$ 59,582	80	\$ 48,353	-	\$ -	80	\$ 48,353
Mitigation Programs	344	\$ 172,056	-	\$ -	344	\$ 172,056	469	\$ 197,111	-	\$ -	469	\$ 197,111	458	\$ 189,978	-	\$ -	458	\$ 189,978
US-CERT	100	\$ 193,928	-	\$ -	100	\$ 193,928	144	\$ 323,629	-	\$ -	144	\$ 323,629	333	\$ 391,406	-	\$ -	333	\$ 391,406
Strategic Initiatives	40	\$ 61,174	-	\$ -	40	\$ 61,174	28	\$ 64,179	-	\$ -	28	\$ 64,179	33	\$ 65,339	-	\$ -	33	\$ 65,339
Outreach & Programs	12	\$ 7,176	-	\$ -	12	\$ 7,176	14	\$ 9,346	-	\$ -	14	\$ 9,346	14	\$ 7,096	-	\$ -	14	\$ 7,096
Priority Telecommunications Service	58	\$ 57,723	-	\$ -	58	\$ 57,723	41	\$ 56,773	-	\$ -	41	\$ 56,773	44	\$ 56,824	-	\$ -	44	\$ 56,824
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	24	\$ 13,398	-	\$ -	24	\$ 13,398	28	\$ 16,774	-	\$ -	28	\$ 16,774	28	\$ 13,441	-	\$ -	28	\$ 13,441
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	20	\$ 10,242	-	\$ -	20	\$ 10,242	29	\$ 11,352	-	\$ -	29	\$ 11,352	36	\$ 11,352	-	\$ -	36	\$ 11,352
Next Generation Networks	-	\$ 18,355	-	\$ -	-	\$ 18,355	-	\$ 25,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ 25,000	1	\$ 25,253	-	\$ -	1	\$ 25,253
Office of Emergency Communications	36	\$ 40,508	-	\$ -	36	\$ 40,508	52	\$ 45,060	-	\$ -	52	\$ 45,060	62	\$ 43,495	-	\$ -	62	\$ 43,495
US-VISIT	192	\$ 358,123	-	\$ -	192	\$ 358,123	399	\$ 373,762	-	\$ -	399	\$ 373,762	400	\$ 302,271	-	\$ -	400	\$ 302,271
Federal Protective Service	1,199	\$ 1,131,807	-	\$ -	1,199	\$ 1,131,807	1,225	\$ 1,115,000	-	\$ -	1,225	\$ 1,115,000	1,371	\$ 1,261,537	-	\$ -	1,371	\$ 1,261,537
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,273	2,255,448	---	---	2,273	2,255,448	2,777	2,432,755	-	---	2,777	2,432,755	3,167	2,555,449	-	---	3,167	2,555,449
Rescission of Prior Year Funds		(58,000)	---	---		(58,000)				---						---		
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,273	2,247,448	---	---	2,273	2,247,448	2,777	\$2,432,755	-	---	2,777	2,432,755	3,167	\$2,555,449	-	---	3,167	2,555,449

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2010	9/30/2010	<i>Conference Report accompanying P.L. 111-83, DHS Appropriations Act 2010, October 28, 2009</i>	Provide a quarterly progress report on the agency's efforts to coordinate chemical security across departments, particularly in regard to ensuring the ability to conduct prompt and comprehensive Federal safety investigations of chemical accidents.	Submitted for final clearance.

iii. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
	Directorate Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,634
Risk Management and Analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,522
Identification & Analysis				83,948
Coordination & Information Sharing				48,353
Mitigation Programs				189,978
US-CERT				391,406
Strategic Initiatives				65,339
Outreach and Programs				7,096
Priority Telecommunications Service				56,824
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications				13,441
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs				11,352
Next Generation Networks				25,253
Office of Emergency Communications				43,495
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology				302,271
Federal Protective Service				1,261,537
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,555,449

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration:

Programs funded through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Management and Administration appropriation contribute to the NPPD goal of advancing the Department's risk reduction mission. Reducing risk requires an integrated approach that encompasses both physical and virtual threats and their associated human elements. NPPD reduces the risk of attack against the Nation by protecting critical physical and cyber infrastructure, guarding against threats posed by foreign travelers to the country, and by standardizing the Department's approach to the analysis and management of potential risks to the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

The Management and Administration appropriation major program activities include Directorate Administration and Risk Management and Analysis.

Directorate Administration

Includes the Office of the Under Secretary, which consists of: (1) Resource Administration, (2) Budget and Financial Administration, (3) Information Management, (4) Communications and Public Affairs, and (5) Office of Information Technology.

Risk Management and Analysis

Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) matures and strengthens the Homeland Security Enterprise by leading the Department's efforts to establish a common framework addressing the overall management and analysis of homeland security risk. RMA also leads and executes the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decisionmaking, a strategic, all-hazard risk assessment. RMA also provides tools, training, technical assistance, and accountability frameworks to enhance the risk management capabilities throughout the Department and stakeholders.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests 185 FTP/185 FTE, and \$55.156 million for FY 2012.

Adjustments-to-Base

- FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce decrease: \$0.554 million
- GSA Rent inflation increase: \$0.051 million
- Administrative Savings Initiative decrease: \$1.033 million

Program Changes

An increase of \$0.115 million for acquisition workforce.

An increase of \$12.000 million for data center migration costs.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Directorate Administration	85	34,572	104	34,682	146	45,634	42	10,952	1	12,115	41	(1,163)
Risk Management and Analysis	22	9,838	25	9,895	39	9,522	14	(373)	---	---	14	(373)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	107	44,410	129	44,577	185	55,156	56	10,579	1	12,115	55	(1,536)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	107	\$44,410	129	\$44,577	185	\$55,156	56	\$10,579	1	\$12,115	55	(\$1,536)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds												

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Directorate Administration

	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	104	85	\$34,572
FY 2011 C.R.	104	104	\$34,682
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	41	41	(\$1,163)
2012 Current Services	145	145	\$33,519
2012 Program Change	1	1	\$12,115
FY 2012 Request	146	146	\$45,634

The National Protection and Programs Directorate requests \$45.634 million and 146 positions/FTE for Directorate Administration.

The FY 2012 request reflects an adjustment-to-base net decrease of \$1.163 million, which includes an increase of \$0.042 million in GSA rent inflation, a decrease of \$0.554 million in FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce savings, and a decrease of \$0.651 million due to the Administrative Savings Initiative. Directorate Administration requests \$12.000 million to continue systems and applications migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers and \$0.115 million for one FTE in acquisition workforce.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Office of the Under Secretary

The Office of the Under Secretary provides NPPD leadership and management, coordinates NPPD activities throughout the Department, and serves as an advocate for protection across all governmental sectors, protection stakeholders, and citizens. The Office of the Under Secretary consists of the Under Secretary, Deputy Under Secretary, Chief Operating Officer, Chief of Staff, and legal and administrative support.

Office of Budget and Financial Administration

The Office of Budget and Financial Administration supports the NPPD mission by providing financial management information, oversight, and fiscal services and policies. The Office of Budget and Financial Administration consists of the following activities and elements:

- *Budget Formulation* - Reviews the current state of programs and projects, assesses activities against the desired future direction, and builds and justifies funding requests to resource mission needs.
- *Budget Execution* - Responsible for the workflow and funds control process to ensure that resources are available when needed, do not exceed authorized levels, are used in accordance with law and congressional intent, and are recorded and reported in accordance with Federal accounting principles and guidelines.
- *Strategic Planning* - Develops NPPD planning and objectives to drive program strategy to maximize risk reduction in priority mission areas.
- *Performance Management* - Fulfills internal and external performance management requirements, including the collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting of performance data.
- *Accounting Operations* - Responsible for the overall accounting operations of NPPD and ensures that the NPPD meets financial execution and accounting requirements in support of DHS' centralized financial management program. Functions include commitment/obligations input and tracking, travel and purchase card processing, status of funds monitoring, and payroll reconciliation.
- *Financial Systems Reporting and Internal Controls* - Responsible for the preparation and submission of financial reports to DHS and to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Works closely with the ICE CFO to monitor and reconcile Treasury Information Executive Repository reports and to provide analysis to validate accuracy of data. Responsible for the development and monitoring of NPPD internal control programs.
- *Acquisition Operations* - Reviews and monitors NPPD's acquisition program status and ensures compliance with Federal and DHS acquisition regulations.
- *Procurement Operations* - Reviews and tracks NPPD contracts and small purchases, provides procedural guidance and support to NPPD staff, administers the purchase card program, and supports investment review. This office also serves as a liaison to the DHS procurement office.
- *Regulatory and Economic Analysis* - Ensures NPPD guidance and regulatory actions consider alternatives and impacts. Ensures regulatory analyses are completed following the requirements of statute, executive order, and the Office of Management and Budget policy. Provides leadership with economic impact analysis related to NPPD programs and activities.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Designed and conducted assessments of internal controls over financial and program operations. Retested the design and control of budgetary resource management and tested its effectiveness.
- Developed an improved reconciliation process for the Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) and the procurement system to better evaluate the accuracy of processing commitments and obligations into FFMS.
- Implemented a Web-based invoice consolidation payment system.

- Transitioned the certification of purchase requests in the procurement and financial systems to the offices. Trained staff to transition and support requests for assistance during the year.
- Instituted NPPD-wide detailed operating plans for program and financial execution. Measured progress against the plans through quarterly NPPD leadership reviews.
- Audited program performance measure verification and validation data and developed corrective action plans for any weaknesses identified.
- Updated NPPD Acquisition Review Process in accordance with the revised version of Management Directive-102. Ensured 80 percent of NPPD's acquisition portfolio underwent an acquisition review.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Improve the efficiency of budgetary and financial operations and reporting.
- Initiate internal control evaluations on budgetary and financial operations of sub-offices to ensure internal controls are maintained.
- Review status of corrective action plans for performance measure verification and validation weaknesses and ensure actions stay on track.
- Expand financial planning to include expenditure projections and timelines, and measure progress through quarterly NPPD leadership reviews.
- Facilitate integration of improved regulatory and program alternative analysis to include appropriate cost benefit or other economic analysis in decision making.
- Increase the percentage of NPPD major acquisition certified program managers from 40 percent to 80 percent.
- Increase the collection and assessment of NPPD acquisition programs.

2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Utilize new tools to improve efficiency and overall budgetary and financial operations and reporting.
- Continue internal control evaluations on budgetary and financial operations of sub-offices to ensure internal controls are maintained.
- Further develop NPPD expenditure planning for more effective control over financial execution.
- Provide assessment of economic considerations of NPPD programs to leadership.
- Enhance data utilization and facilitate component training where required to ensure NPPD continuously improves quantitative and regulatory analysis.
- Further increase the percentage of NPPD major acquisition certified program managers.
- Implement capabilities-based analysis of programs to improve mission effectiveness and fiscal efficiency.

Office of Resource Administration

The Office of Resource Administration (ORA) provides operational services for human capital planning, facilities and property, security, training and emergency plans, and continuity. ORA consists of the following activities and elements:

- *Human Capital* - Responsible for recruiting, staffing, classification, performance management, awards, employee relations, benefits, pay and compensation, and personnel and payroll processing, as well as workforce utilization tracking by office and maintaining records of NPPD personnel.
- *Training* - Coordinates all of the mandatory and voluntary training requirements of the NPPD, the Department, and the Government for NPPD personnel.
- *Facilities* - Responsible for facilities property and logistics support, facility space planning, rent, procurement and oversight of facilities support services, and continuity of operations (COOP) activities.
- *Assets and Property* - Records NPPD property, manages the fleet of GSA-owned vehicles, and documents property records and disposal.
- *Security* - Implements all of the National Security Information programs, Controlled Unclassified Information, and Sensitive Security Information programs. Security also procures the armed guards and escort services for NPPD facilities, physical access control and key control for NPPD facilities, and ensures that NPPD facilities' intrusion detection systems and security access control mechanisms are maintained and up-to-date.
- *Emergency Plans and Continuity* - Leads and coordinates the implementation of NPPD business continuity and emergency preparedness activities, including COOP plans; incident information reporting; occupant evacuation plans; pandemic planning; and, test, training, and exercise activities.
- *Exercise Program* - Plans exercises and coordinates NPPD participation in Departmental or Government-wide exercises.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Supported long-range facilities planning efforts, including participation in the planning efforts for the eventual move to the St. Elizabeth's campus.
- Effectively transitioned the Federal Protective Service (FPS) workforce into NPPD.
- Established a full-service human resources operation.
- Strengthened NPPD's business continuity and emergency preparedness posture and readiness to continue mission-essential functions under all conditions.
- Developed a consolidated facility plan for all NPPD components.
- Implemented and established a full-service training program in conjunction with the Department's Training Branch.
- Completed the absorption of FPS staff seamlessly into the NPPD training environment. Established full range of professional development opportunities for NPPD.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Strengthen NPPD's business continuity and emergency preparedness posture and readiness to continue mission-essential functions under all conditions.
- Streamline the hiring process and fill existing vacancies in addition to new positions for 2011.
- Negotiate 75 percent of the new collective bargaining agreement with the first DHS headquarters (HQ) union.
- Complete a comprehensive and accurate table of organization (TO) encompassing all NPPD components, and which will include an established procedure for approving changes to ensure a consistently accurate TO is always available to NPPD leadership.
- Continue to effectively transition all FPS facility, COOP, and security functions into NPPD.
- Create and deliver in-house comprehensive training programs for NPPD staff to supplement Departmental offerings.
- Open two new office facilities, one new storage facility, and one new COOP facility in the National Capital Region (NCR) and renew multiple leases throughout the U.S.
- Integrate FPS facilities support into NPPD HQ by transitioning responsibility from ICE to NPPD.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the negotiations and implementation of the NPPD and FPS collective bargaining agreement.
- Complete a comprehensive inventory, review, and revision on all NPPD position descriptions to ensure they accurately reflect the security level and essential personnel designation for every NPPD position.
- Conduct random review of NPPD performance plans in each subcomponent to ensure they are including measurable metrics and targeted outcomes.
- Fill all approved vacancies for 2012.
- Continue to strengthen NPPD's business continuity and emergency preparedness posture and readiness to continue mission-essential functions under all conditions.
- Obtain additional operating space at Mt. Weather.
- Continue to develop full roles and responsibilities for all personnel in Facilities.
- Stand up a full-service personnel security operation.
- Deliver in-house comprehensive training programs for NPPD staff to supplement Departmental offerings.

NPPD Office of the Chief Information Officer

The NPPD Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) actively participates in information technology (IT) strategic planning by ensuring systems and processes are integrated and consistent with the DHS Chief Information Office Strategic Plan and overarching departmental goals and objectives. In addition, OCIO evaluates new

technology and advises NPPD leadership as to how IT solutions might offer opportunities and options to support the successful implementation of policy decisions and organizational goals and objectives. OCIO approves, oversees, and monitors IT investment requests for NPPD subcomponents including the Office of Cyber Security & Communications, US-VISIT, the Office of Infrastructure Protection, RMA, and FPS. OCIO provides governance and oversight over DHS enterprise architecture processes and objectives, and IT security policies. Finally, OCIO and staff serve as the NPPD representative on various departmental planning, oversight, leadership, and counsel committees sponsored by the DHS Chief Information Office.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Worked closely with the DHS OCIO to improve NPPD subcomponent IT programs and project alignment with DHS policy, directives, and mandates as evidenced by enhanced program/project justifications, expenditure plans, and project reports.
- Supported implementation of enterprise-wide initiatives to include personal identification verification & logical access, trusted internet connection planning, data center migration, capital planning and investment control, and IT program and portfolio reviews.
- Helped align major NPPD programs to DHS enterprise architecture in order to optimize value and ensure responsible management of IT resources.
- Managed a directorate information security program that was in full compliance with all DHS policies.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue efforts to coordinate with the DHS OCIO to optimize NPPD subcomponent IT investments, programs, and project alignment with DHS policy, directives, and objectives.
- Support NPPD goals, policies, and objectives to promote and support implementation of ongoing and new enterprise-wide IT initiatives.
- Provide effective leadership, oversight, governance, and technical management to improve efficiency, discipline, clarity, and transparency of NPPD IT programs and activities.
- Leverage DHS enterprise architecture policies, processes and objectives to optimize value and return of investment of IT programs and investments.
- Ensure NPPD IT security programs and activities are in compliance and alignment with Departmental policies and objectives.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue efforts to coordinate with the DHS OCIO to optimize NPPD subcomponent IT investments, programs, and project alignment with DHS policy, directives, and objectives.
- Support NPPD goals, policies, and objectives to promote and support implementation of ongoing and new enterprise-wide IT initiatives.

- Provide effective leadership, oversight, governance, and technical management to improve efficiency, discipline, clarity, and transparency of NPPD IT programs and activities.
- Leverage DHS enterprise architecture policies, processes, and objectives to optimize value and return of investment of IT programs and investments.
- Ensure that NPPD IT security programs and activities are in compliance and alignment with Departmental policies and objectives.

Office of Communications and Public Affairs

The Office of Communications and Public Affairs is the nexus for all NPPD communications, outreach, and awareness. The Office of Communications and Public Affairs is comprised of three branches: Internal Communications, External Communications, and Strategic Communications.

The Office of Communications and Public Affairs plays a lead role in developing and approving all correspondence and messaging intended for external or internal outreach or distribution. The Office of Communications and Public Affairs develops communications strategies and action plans to promote NPPD programs and activities. The Office of Communications and Public Affairs develops and posts content for all NPPD and component pages on the intranet site (DHSONline.gov) and on the Department's external website (DHS.gov).

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Launched iShare information sharing resource through Internal Communications branch. iShare will enable the NPPD workforce to blog/post about NPPD issues and events, as well as directly engage NPPD's leadership team.
- Established a series of topical monthly leadership forums led by NPPD leadership to discuss issues of interest or concern to the workforce through the NPPD Employee Advisory Council.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop NPPD blog for employees to communicate with leadership on a regular basis through the NPPD intranet site.
- In coordination with DHS Office of Public Affairs and senior communicators throughout the Federal Government, devise a comprehensive and effective National Cybersecurity Awareness Month education and outreach campaign targeting nontraditional audiences (K-12, collegiate, urban).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement enhancements to the NPPD blog for employees to better communicate with leadership on a regular basis through the NPPD intranet site.
- Hold the 2nd Annual National Cybersecurity Awareness Month education and outreach campaign targeting nontraditional audiences (K-12, collegiate, urban).

Office of Information Management

The Office of Information Management is responsible for managing and improving external communications for NPPD. Information Management is comprised of the Executive Secretariat, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Records Management, and Audit Liaison functions.

- Executive Secretariat - Serves as the central processing point for formal documents and taskers sent to/from NPPD.
- FOIA - Works in concert with the Departmental FOIA/Privacy Office, which serves as the steward of Section 222, the responsibilities of the Chief Privacy Officer, of the Homeland Security Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, the FOIA, the E-Government Act of 2002, and the numerous laws, Executive Orders, court decisions, and Departmental policies that protect the collection, use, and disclosure of Departmental and personal information.
- Records Management - Provides leadership and direction for the NPPD records management program. Develops an overall records management strategy producing the policy, procedures, and guidance necessary to implement that program, develops policies and guidance on the application of technology to records management, coordinates the program within and outside NPPD overall.
- Audit Liaison - Serves as a liaison among external Departmental offices, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and NPPD offices for all audit activities undertaken by either GAO or OIG. Activities include work with NPPD components and GAO or OIG to facilitate entrance/exit conferences, fieldwork, release of draft and final reports, and recommendation follow-up.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Assigned, monitored, reviewed, edited, and managed correspondence, action and information memoranda, congressional reports, White House requests, Congressional Questions for the Record, and other material.
- Ensured timely review and completion of NPPD reports to Congress.
- Received and processed FOIA requests for information held by NPPD and provided guidance to NPPD personnel responsible for assisting with FOIA document and information requests.
- Ensured privacy protections were maintained in NPPD programs and systems.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Assign, monitor, review, edit, and manage correspondence, action and information memoranda, congressional reports, White House requests, Congressional questions for the record, and other material. Conduct Directorate-wide training on processes and technology and provide guidance via an Executive Secretariat website.
- Ensure timely review and completion of NPPD reports to Congress.
- Ensure privacy protections are maintained in NPPD programs and systems.

- Formalize process mapping of all Office of the Under Secretary – Office of Information Management processes and procedures to make available to Directorate components via the intranet.
- Implement Electronic Records Management System (ERMS) and conduct NPPD-wide training on records retention processes and procedures.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Assign, monitor, review, edit, and manage correspondence, action and information memoranda, congressional reports, White House requests, Congressional questions for the record, and other material. Conduct NPPD-wide training on processes and technology and provide guidance via component-specific onsite training sessions.
- Ensure timely review and completion of NPPD reports to Congress.
- Ensure adherence to FOIA, including improving timeliness of FOIA responses and appropriate application of FOIA exemptions, guided by President Obama's direction to increase/improve transparency of Federal Government operations.
- Finalize written guidance documents and management directives for the various products and work processes within Information Management.
- Implement ERMS and conduct NPPD-wide training on records retention processes and procedures.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Risk Management and Analysis

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	25	22	\$9,838
FY 2011 C.R.	25	25	\$9,895
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	14	14	(\$373)
2012 Current Services	39	39	\$9,522
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2012 Request	39	39	\$9,522

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$9.522 million and 39 positions and FTE for RMA. Adjustments-to-base total includes an increase of \$0.009 million in GSA rent inflation and a decrease of \$0.382 million due to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) identified, homeland security is about effectively managing risks to the Nation's security. On May 27, 2010, the Secretary promulgated the DHS Policy for Integrated Risk Management (IRM). Homeland security risks are so complex and crosscutting that no single entity within or outside of the Department is able to effectively manage these risks independently.

IRM is based on the premise that security partners working together can most effectively manage risk by unifying efforts among all homeland security partners to ensure that strategies and actions are informed by a common understanding of homeland security risk; ensuring that information and analysis about homeland security risks are incorporated into strategic and operational decision-making processes; building a common understanding of risk management through development of a risk lexicon, risk-informed planning process, training, and standards of practice; and providing mechanisms to share risk data, risk assessments, and risk management decision support and analysis tools across the homeland security enterprise. It is the policy of the Department and its components to use IRM to inform strategies, processes, and decisions to enhance security and to work in a unified manner to manage risks to the Nation's homeland security. RMA, in conjunction with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial government organizations, the private sector, and our international partners, is working to develop IRM across the homeland security enterprise.

RMA has taken several critical steps toward the development of an IRM framework. The office has established a risk governance process with the DHS Risk Steering Committee (RSC). The RSC ensures that there is collaboration, information-sharing, and consensus-building across the Department as we identify and integrate best practices for risk management and analysis. In September 2008, the RSC published a *DHS Risk Lexicon* that establishes a common language for discussing risk-related concepts and techniques, and then in January 2009 released an *Interim Integrated Risk Management Framework* that sets the foundation for a common approach to homeland security risk management.

RMA is also committed to providing sound risk analytic products and support to homeland security leaders at the Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial levels. To this end, RMA continues to develop the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-Making (RAPID), to inform the Department's annual Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) cycle; and provides technical assistance to DHS components and other Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial partners.

As stated in the QHSR, risk management helps the enterprise more efficiently and effectively accomplish its missions of preventing terrorism and enhancing security, securing and managing our borders, enforcing and administering our immigration laws, safeguarding and securing cyber space, and ensuring resilience to disasters. The Bottom-Up Review identified that by employing an integrated risk management framework, DHS will enhance its capability to inform strategies, processes, and decisions to enhance security and to work in a unified manner with its homeland security partners to manage risks. DHS will continue building this framework and invest in the governance, policy, guidance, processes, tools, training, and accountability necessary to manage risk. DHS will also continue to work to evaluate all hazards risks to the Nation, identify improved strategies for managing risks, and measure performance in terms of risk reduction. Through the implementation and execution of RMA activities we aim to improve homeland security risk management integration, and in turn, move us closer to a more secure and resilient Nation.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Completed RAPID II. RMA delivered the Department's first quantitative all-hazards assessment of risk, as well as an initial evaluation of how well DHS' operational and primary enabling programs manage that risk. RAPID results informed DHS' annual PPBE cycle of resource allocation decisions, including the FY 2012-2016 Program Review Board (PRB) and Resource Allocation Decision (RAD) process. In addition, RMA supported individual component analytical requirements using the RAPID data. RMA has also initiated planning for the execution of the 2011 RAPID (RAPID III).
- Continued to build the IRM Framework by developing policy and guidance documents to operationalize IRM by further defining risk management priorities, and roles, responsibilities, and specific activities designed to enhance DHS' ability to lead the national homeland security risk management effort. The following documents are among those that RMA has led the development of:
 - DHS Policy Statement on Integrated Risk Management
 - DHS Directive on Integrated Risk Management
 - DHS Risk Lexicon, Version 2

- Draft DHS Instruction on Risk Steering Committee
- Assigned relative risk level to the 5,000+ special events submitted to DHS in an annual state and local data call; presented results to the Special Event Working Group (SEWG) Co-Chairs. The Co-Chairs include NPPD, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Office of Operations Coordination and Planning, U.S. Secret Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Department of Justice). In addition:
 - Worked with the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to complete the voluntary 2010 Data Call to State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) event contributors and conducted analysis of the events.
 - Chaired the SEWG Risk Methodology Committee, conducted annual review of the Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) methodology and identified opportunities to (1) improve the methodology to provide better information to the SEWG and (2) better align with risk analysis best practices. Reported findings to the SEWG co-chairs for continual improvement.
 - Co-chaired the Risk Analysis Advisory Council (RAAC). To develop and implement a continuous evaluation process for special events identified as potentially at high risk, specifically:
 - Collected and synthesized existing risk data regarding upcoming special events
 - Continually analyzed risk data received regarding upcoming events and advised the Co-Chairs as appropriate
 - Provided support to the SEWG Co-Chairs as directed and developed special analyses at their request
- Provided risk analytic expertise and support to DHS components, HQ elements, and SLTT partners as requested, including technical assistance to the following programs:
 - **FEMA - RMA** assisted FEMA and the NPPD Office of Emergency Communications to develop an all-hazards methodology to guide the allocation of grant dollars for the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant program.
 - **ICE** - The ICE Office of Policy conducted a strategic risk assessment to assist the ICE Office of Investigations in making risk-informed resource allocations. RMA provided a technical review of the proposed methodology, which led to modifications that improved the defensibility of the risk model. RMA continued to provide assistance to the ICE team as they completed their risk assessment through feedback on proposed data visualizations.
 - **Office of Operations Coordination and Planning** – RMA supported the Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness Branch by developing a project outline for the process of redeveloping the scope, methodology, and outputs of the Business Impact Analysis.
 - **Customs & Border Protection (CBP)** - CBP Tucson Sector requested RMA subject matter expertise in the areas of risk management and risk analysis to aid in their risk assessment process, Risk-informed Border Security Model (RIBSM). RMA provided technical support to the Tucson

Sector on the design and implementation of the RIBSM. RMA led the CBP team through exercises to help them determine their fundamental objectives, which was critical in helping them appropriately scope their risk assessment.

- **ICE** - Provided on-the-spot methodological feedback to ICE's Office of International Affairs for their process to measure risk within the ICE site selection process.
 - **Office of Science and Technology (S&T)** - Provided technical support and advice to the S&T Office of National Laboratories in their design and execution of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) risk assessment and related sensitivity studies to assess, and evaluate mitigation options for, accidental or intentional release of hazardous biological pathogens.
 - **Transportation Security Agency** - RMA provided methodological review during the development of the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment.
 - **Franklin County** - Conducted a review on a strategic risk analysis methodology for Franklin County, Ohio.
 - **San Francisco Bay Area Super Urban Area Security Initiative** - Provided technical assistance to the Bay Area's risk and capability assessment program.
- Completed a Benchmark Study of "Risk Management Practices in the Public and Private Sector," during which RMA surveyed more than two dozen executives and officials involved in enterprise risk management programs across a cross-section of public and private organizations.
 - In collaboration with its partners across DHS, RMA worked to help SLTT partners, including Fusion Centers, develop consistent risk management capabilities based on sound risk principles and processes. To that end, RMA collaborated with FEMA in the refinement of Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 to enhance the focus on risk management. This effort involved regional workshops to solicit a diverse set of perspectives (regional, functional, domain). The CPG 101 will provide state and local jurisdictions and Fusion Centers with guidance on how to conduct analysis and build and achieve processes to manage their homeland security risks.
 - Produced additional risk management guidelines to continue to support the formalized training and education of homeland security risk practitioners. They will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis to ensure they remain an accurate reflection of, and relevant to, DHS risk management practice. Guideline topics included:
 - Defining the Decision Context
 - Developing Scenarios
 - Communicating Results to Decision Makers
 - Managed and led the administration and operation of the Department's Risk Steering Committee (RSC).

- Working with DHS Chief Learning Officer, as part of the Efficiency Review, RMA is leading the Curriculum Review Group (CRG) for the development of risk management training for DHS. In FY 2010, the CRG:
 - Developed a set of risk management core competencies for all DHS staff, executive decision makers, operators, planner and program managers, and risk and decision analysts.
 - Reviewed available risk management and statutory training and alignment to identified risk management core competencies.
 - Conducted a gap and redundancy analysis to identify risk management training needs and areas for consolidation.
 - Produced findings and recommendations for path forward for developing integrated risk management training.
- Produced two Risk Management Issue Briefs (formerly strategic issue papers) to serve as a forum to identify and assess strategic risk management issues facing the homeland security enterprise and provide decision-makers insight and recommendations to address these issues.
 - “Risk Management Practices in the Public and Private Sector: Lessons for the Department of Homeland Security”
 - “Comparing Risk Across Geographies: Toward an Integrated National Risk Assessment for Homeland Security”
- Begin to frame risk management approaches, analysis, and tools to support deliberate and crisis planning for homeland security operations (e.g. Fusion Centers).
- Completed the Risk Management study with the National Academies.
- Deployed pilot of inherently Federal computational modeling and simulation capability to support risk and decision analysis within RMA at the UNCLASS level. Capability includes advanced modeling and analysis tools for both strategic risk analyses and technical assistance/quick-response analytics for stakeholders and partners.
- Developed Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and stakeholder survey analysis for a prototype Risk Knowledge Management System (RKMS) to archive, curate, and share risk-related data and information to customers and stakeholders across the homeland security enterprise.
- RMA’s Advanced Risk Concepts team produced and submitted multiple scientific/technical publications to peer-reviewed professional and technical journals, advancing the state of the art in homeland security risk analysis to address gaps in risk and decision science related to homeland security risk analysis.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct a formal lessons learned process for RAPID II as well as a requirements generation process for RAPID III and incorporate the results to refine the methodology for the next RAPID iteration. Generate results to inform DHS’s FY 2013-2017 PPBE cycle, including the PRB and the process for developing the Resource Allocation Plan (RAP) and the RAD.

- Develop the supporting documents necessary to continue to implement IRM:
 - **“The Fundamentals of Risk Management for Homeland Security.”**
This foundational document will establish risk management principles and describe a risk management process for homeland security.
 - **“DHS Concept of Operations for Integrated Risk Management (IRM).”** The CONOPS will describe the IRM system, how the IRM system will work operationally, and where and how organizations and individuals plug into the IRM system.
 - Three instructions in support of the DHS IRM Directive. The first two identified by the RSC include:
 - Instructions for risk informing the DHS Strategic Planning System.
 - Instructions for risk informing performance management.
 - Continue the development and adoption of DHS Risk Management Guidelines to serve as primers for DHS risk analysis practitioners on tactics, techniques, and procedures related to homeland security risk.
- Support the development and execution of the Department’s Strategic Planning System: Department strategic planning, joint requirements process, integrated planning guidance, and the investment review process.
- Develop a Risk Management Capability Assessment for DHS for purposes of improving risk management and enhancing accountability. RMA will conduct an annual assessment of the Department’s risk management capability to show progress using a Departmental risk management “maturity model.”
- Provide general risk management and analytic expertise and support to DHS components and HQ elements as requested. For example,
 - Work with the U.S. Coast Guard on the expansion and continuous improvement of the Maritime Security Risk Analysis Model.
 - Continue to work with CBP on a strategic model for border security risk management.
 - Work with ICE on enhancements to application of risk analysis to support decision making across missions.
 - Support FEMA in any desired refinements to the preparedness grant formulas.
- Support the Joint Fusion Center Program Management Office by collaborating with DHS components, including with I&A, FEMA, IP, as well as SLTT partners, on developing a process to:
 - Develop and distribute a framework, template, and/or tool for state and major urban area fusion centers to complete a risk assessment for their area of responsibility, building on existing frameworks, processes, and data.
 - Facilitate the provision of subject matter expertise assistance to assist state and major urban area fusion centers in the execution of risk assessments.
- Provide risk analytical tools to states and locals to assist them in conducting regional and local strategic risk assessments:
 - Develop an approach to technical assistance to help FEMA Regions, by collaborating with FEMA HQ and regional offices for the conduct of a “regional risk summit.”

- Pilot capability to provide technical assistance and support for DHS components and other homeland security stakeholders.
- Continue to support FEMA and advance the CPG focus on risk management
- Lead the effort of the Department-wide CRG to execute a plan for integrating and improving the Department's approach to risk management training:
 - Integrate risk management training into existing courses by developing risk management modules to add to the statutory training for leadership, program managers, and planners.
 - Develop materials on risk management basic principles and available resources for DHS staff orientation.
 - Compile and post a list of available risk management training courses across DHS, interagency, and possibly academia to improve efficiency and awareness.
 - Develop a standards guide for risk management training to ensure all courses funded with DHS money are consistent and adhere to basic principles (e.g., DHS Lexicon, IRMF).
- Develop four Risk Management Issue Briefs to serve as a forum to identify and assess strategic risk management issues facing the homeland security enterprise and provide decision-makers insight and recommendations to address these issues.
- Work with the Department of Defense to establish partnerships to facilitate improved national security risk management.
- Manage and lead the administration and operation of the RSC.
- Deploy inherently Federal computational modeling and simulation capability to support risk and decision analysis within RMA at the UNCLASS and SECRET levels. Capability includes expanded advanced modeling and analysis tools for both strategic risk analyses and technical assistance/quick-response analytics for stakeholders and partners.
- Deploy prototype RKMS to archive, curate, and share risk-related data and information to customers and stakeholders across the homeland security enterprise.
- RMA's Advanced Risk Concepts team will identify areas of applied research that are relevant to advancing the ability to execute sound risk homeland security risk and decision analysis. RMA expects to produce and submit multiple scientific/technical publications to peer-reviewed professional and technical journals.
- Engage the academic, industry, and professional risk and decision analysis communities to ensure that best practices in risk and decision analysis are incorporated into homeland security analyses. This includes actively participating in key technical/professional conferences such as the Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) and the Institute for Operations Research and Management Science (INFORMS), as well as including experts from these groups into analysis design and peer review.
- Test and evaluate a prototype "intelligent adversary" model for inclusion into future RMA and DHS risk analyses, in response to feedback from Government and technical experts.

- Assign relative risk level to the 5,000+ special events submitted to DHS in an annual state and local data call; present results to the SEWG Co-Chairs. In addition:
 - Work with the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to complete the voluntary 2011 Data Call to SLTT event contributors and conduct analysis of the events.
 - Co-chair the RAAC and conduct ongoing analysis of additional risk data for new events and updated risk information for existing events and provide reports to the SEWG co-chairs.
 - Conduct annual review of the SEAR methodology and identification of opportunities to (1) improve the methodology to provide better information to the SEWG and (2) better align with risk analysis with the latest risk information.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Evaluate the implementation of the IRM Directive and supporting CONOPS:
 - Refine the Directive and CONOPS as needed.
 - Conduct an assessment and review of the Risk Management Fundamentals document and modify as required.
 - Develop a Risk Analysis Fundamentals document to support the Risk Management Fundamentals document.
 - Update Department's Risk Lexicon, as needed.
- Conduct a formal lessons learned process for the RAPID III as well as a requirements generation process for RAPID IV and incorporate the results to refine the methodology for the next RAPID iteration. Generate results to inform DHS's FY 2014-2018 PPBE cycle, including the PRB and the process for developing the RAP and RAD.
- Provide strategic risk analysis to support Departmental strategic planning system, policy development, and performance management.
- Execute national-level risk assessment in support of the QHSR
- Continue to provide technical assistance to DHS and enterprise-wide partners, including SLTT, as requested, with focus on delivering standardized tools and technical assistance to help implement those tools. Technical assistance will include:
 - DHS components
 - FEMA regions
 - Fusion Centers
 - States and Urban Areas
- Work with DHS Office of Public Affairs to refine the Department's risk communications strategy.
- Lead the effort of the Department-wide CRG to enhance risk management training by integrating and improving the Department's approach to risk management training:

- Develop a basic web-based risk management course to make available on DHScovery for all DHS staff; this could serve as prerequisite for other more detailed/tailored risk courses, which would increase efficiency.
 - Institute a series of risk management seminars for DHS leadership to show how risk management principles can be applied and used to support sound decision making.
 - Develop a learning and development track for DHS risk and decision analysts, including a certificate program with continuing education requirements, to standardize and solidify this profession.
- Develop four Risk Management Issue Briefs to serve as a forum to identify and assess strategic risk management issues facing the homeland security enterprise and provide decision-makers insight and recommendations to address these issues.
- Expand inherently Federal computational modeling and simulation capability at the UNCLASS and SECRET levels to include cluster computing for large-scale simulations.
- Expand the prototype RKMS to include data from other DHS analyses as facilitated through the RSC.
- Continue to pursue targeted areas of applied research relevant to advancing the ability to execute sound homeland security risk and decision analysis; continue to publish scientific/technical publications to peer-reviewed professional and technical journals.
- Complete prototype “intelligent adversary” modeling and incorporate into RAPID.
- Manage and lead the administration and operation of the RSC.
- Assign relative risk level to the 5,000+ special events submitted to DHS in an annual state and local data call; present results to the SEWG Co-Chairs. In addition:
 - Work with the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to complete voluntary 2012 Data Call to SLTT event contributors and conduct analysis of the events.
 - Co-chair the RAAC and conduct ongoing analysis of additional risk data for new events and updated risk information for existing events and provide reports to the SEWG co-chairs.
 - Conduct annual review of the SEAR methodology and identification of opportunities to (1) improve the methodology to provide better information to the SEWG and (2) better align with risk analysis best practices. Reported findings to the SEWG co-chairs for continual improvement.
- Engage the academic, industry, and professional risk and decision analysis communities to ensure that best practices in risk and decision analysis are incorporated into homeland security analyses. This includes actively participating in key technical/professional conferences such as SRA and INFORMS, as well as including experts from these groups into analysis design and peer review.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #1: Data Center Migration

Strategic Goal(s) &

Objective(s): QHSR Mission

PPA: Directorate Administration

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$12,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145	33,519
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-			12,000
Total Request	104	85	34,572	104	104	34,682	146	146	45,634

Description

FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund, will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2012
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration-related buildout of DHS Data Center infrastructure
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP capability to DHS Data Centers
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers

Justification

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

NPPD consolidation efforts are ongoing. FY 2012 funding is necessary to fully complete many of these efforts as well as progress others. NPPD has identified the following efforts in FY 2012:

- Completion of migration from NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP)/ Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) - Oak Ridge site
- Completion of their NPPD/National Cyber Security (NCS) National Coordinating Center (NCC) Server and COOP Server transition
- Progression of system transition from Argonne National Laboratory site
- Consolidation of NPPD IP/ Partnership and Outreach Division (POD) - Sterling Data Center – (Primary), Qwest Hosting Facility
- Consolidation of NPPD IP/POD - Chantilly Data Center - (Secondary)
- Progression of transition from NPPD/ Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) Atlantic Pensacola Office

These efforts will include: 1) supporting ongoing mission operations to include production, development, testing and staging environment; 2) implementation of data replication at the primary Enterprise Data Center (EDC); 3) implementation of production environment at the primary EDC; 4) implementation of data replication at the secondary EDC; and 5) implementation of production environment at the secondary EDC.

Impact on Performance:

Data Center consolidation efforts align to the QHSR Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise Mission, with an objective to strengthen the ability of Federal departments and agencies to support homeland security missions.

To the end, the Data Center consolidation efforts are designed to standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Ultimately this Data Center consolidation will enhance DHS IT security posture, improve information sharing with stakeholders, and increase operational efficiencies over time.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #2: Acquisition Workforce

Strategic Goal(s) &

Objective(s): QHSR Mission

PPA: Directorate Administration

Program Increase: Positions 1 FTE 1 Dollars \$115

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145	33,519
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	115
Total Request	104	85	34,572	104	104	34,682	146	146	45,634

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase

the civilian agency workforce by five percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, Directorate Administration requests \$0.115 million to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for Directorate Administration will be used to:

- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Due to the fact that FPS is funded by offsetting collections, the Logistician (Grade 13) is funded via M&A but will support FPS acquisition efforts.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

IV. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Justification of Proposed Changes in Management and Administration
Appropriation Language**

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, information technology, and the Office of Risk Management and Analysis, \$55,156,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses [.]: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$115,007 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Protection and Programs Directorate Management and Administration

FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	129	107	44,410
FY 2011 C.R. ¹	129	129	44,577
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Non-Pay Inflation Excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	339
GSA Rent.....	---	---	51
Total Increases.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>390</u>
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(1,033)
FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce.....	55	55	(554)
Operational Support Reduction.....	---	---	(339)
Total Decreases.....	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(1,926)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>(1,536)</u>
FY 2011 Current Services	184	184	43,041
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Acquisition Workforce.....	1	1	115
Data Center Migration.....	---	---	12,000
Total Program Changes	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12,115</u>
FY 2012 Request	185	185	55,156
2011 to 2012 Total Change	56	56	10,579

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$1.033M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
11.1 Perm Positions	11,963	13,466	18,433	4,967
11.3 Other than perm	390	---	---	---
11.5 Other per comp	734	271	371	100
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	3,267	4,067	5,567	1,500
13.0 Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	16,354	17,804	24,371	6,567
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	233	278	278	---
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	---	3,143	3,194	51
23.2 Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	457	457	---
24.0 Printing	209	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	15,397	13,801	5,762	(8,039)
25.2 Other Services	85	513	513	---
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	8,488	8,526	20,526	12,000
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5 Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	3,141	---	---	---
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies & materials	339	55	55	---
31.0 Equipment	164	---	---	---
32.0 Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	28,056	26,773	30,785	4,012
Total, Direct Obligations	44,410	\$44,577	55,156	10,579
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
Rescission of prior year funds	---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$44,410	\$44,577	\$55,156	---

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	---
Total, EX	1	1	1	---
Total, SL	---	---	---	---
GS-15	34	34	34	---
GS-14	31	31	34	3
GS-13	23	23	36	13
GS-12	22	22	45	23
GS-11	10	10	24	14
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	---	---	3	3
GS-8	---	---	---	---
GS-7	---	---	---	---
GS-5	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	129	129	185	56
Unfiled Positions EOY	---			---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	129			---
FTE	107	129	185	56
Headquarters	129	129	185	56
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	129	129	185	56
Average ES Salary	169,263	172,817	176,792	\$ 3,975
Average GS Salary	112,543	114,906	117,549	\$ 2,643
Average GS Grade	13.50	13.50	13.50	---

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Directorate Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Directorate Administration		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	9,485	10,893	14,849	3,956
11.3	Other than perm	390	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	603	217	296	79
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	2,575	3,290	4,485	1,195
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	151	243	243	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	2,613	2,655	42
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	409	409	---
24.0	Printing	209	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	10,745	8,140	1,820	(6,320)
25.2	Other Services	61	510	510	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	6,919	8,362	20,362	12,000
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	3,005	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	264	5	5	---
31.0	Equipment	164	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Directorate Administration		34,571	34,682	45,634	10,952
Full Time Equivalents		85	104	146	42

PPA Mission Statement

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Directorate Administration includes the Office of the Under Secretary, the Office of Resource Administration, the Office of Budget and Financial Management, the Office of Information Management, the Office of Communications and Public Affairs, and the Office of Information Technology.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$13,053	\$14,400	\$19,630	\$5,230

The FY 2012 request includes \$20,101,000 for salaries and benefits for 146 FTE. This includes money for the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative and for the Acquisition Workforce.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$151	\$243	\$243	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$2,613	\$2,655	\$42

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$409	\$409	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$209	\$0	\$0	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,745	\$8,140	\$1,820	(\$6,320)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request represents a \$5,669,000 decrease due to the Balanced Workforce initiative and a \$651,000 decrease due to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$61	\$510	\$510	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$6,919	\$8,362	\$20,362	\$12,000

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. \$12,000,000 is included for data center migration costs.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,005	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$264	\$5	\$5	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual		Request	Change
Equipment	\$164	\$0	\$0	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Risk Management and Analysis
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Risk Management and Analysis		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	2,478	2,573	3,584	1,011
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	131	54	75	21
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	692	777	1,082	305
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	82	35	35	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	530	539	9
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	48	48	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	4,651	5,661	3,942	(1,719)
25.2	Other Services	24	3	3	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,569	164	164	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	136	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	75	50	50	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Risk Management and Analysis		9,838	9,895	9,522	(\$373)
Full Time Equivalents		22	25	39	14

PPA Mission Statement

Risk Management and Analysis conducts strategic integrated risk analysis and develops the DHS Integrated Risk Framework.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,301	\$3,404	\$4,741	\$1,337

The FY 2012 request includes \$4,741,000 for salaries and benefits for 39 FTE.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$82	\$35	\$35	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$530	\$539	\$9

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,651	\$5,661	\$3,942	(\$1,719)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$1,337,000 due to the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative and a decrease of \$382,000 due to the administrative savings initiative.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$24	\$3	\$3	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,569	\$164	\$164	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$136	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010		FY 2012	2012 - 2011
	Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$75	\$50	\$50	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	67	107	129
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			
Description: Filled vacant positions	40	22	1
Increase #: 2			
Description: DHS Balanced Workforce	0	0	55
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	107	129	185
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	40	22	56

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Management and Administration**

FY 2010 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Directorate Administration	\$2,638	\$4,672	\$17,256	\$12,584
Risk Management and Analysis	\$1,372	\$1,203	\$1,397	\$194
Total Working Capital Fund	\$4,010	\$5,875	\$18,653	\$12,778

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

Management and Administration requests \$0.0 and 55 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
IT Management Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16
Financial Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Information Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Incident Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	13
Business Operations Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Strategic Risk Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
Risk Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	55	55

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- \$5,115,000 is needed to hire Federal employees in Directorate Administration and \$1,337,000 is needed to hire Federal employees in Risk Management and Analysis
- Contracts will be reduced by \$5,669,000 in Directorate Administration and by \$1,337,000 in Risk Management and Analysis.
- Implementation Timeline – FY 2012, due to the Continuing Resolution it is anticipated that this program will start in October 2011
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal employees and do not require additional new federal positions
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities. Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Government Employees and new FTE converted positions.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:

Infrastructure Protection

The Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) leads the coordinated national effort to reduce risk to our critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) posed by acts of terrorism and enables national preparedness, timely response, and rapid recovery in the event of an attack, natural disaster, or other emergency.

Identification and Analysis – The Information and Analysis program area includes projects and activities that support the identification, prioritization, and protection of the Nation’s CIKR, as well as the assessment of CIKR vulnerabilities, consequences and risks. These activities provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation’s CIKR assets. The program collects vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These CIKR protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects.

Coordination and Information Sharing – The Coordination and Information Sharing program area includes projects and activities that increase the ability of all levels of government and private sector partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk mitigation programs and activities. Coordination and Information Sharing is responsible for executing the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and coordinating the efforts of the 18 sectors to implement and execute their Sector-Specific Plans. These activities foster information sharing and coordination between individual sector governance structures and facilitate the development of critical infrastructure partner governance and coordination structures.

Mitigation Programs – The Mitigation Programs program area includes voluntary and regulatory projects and activities, which enable security partners to: identify and mitigate vulnerabilities; implement protective measures and report on risk mitigation activities; and increase preparedness and resilience for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities. They support public awareness efforts, facilitate the sharing of CIKR protection-related best practices and lessons learned, and enable infrastructure protection planning, readiness, and incident management.

Infrastructure Protection derives its mission from the following statutes and regulations:

- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7, “Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection”

- Section 550 of the Fiscal Year 2007 Homeland Security Appropriations Act
- Section 563 of FY 2008 Homeland Security Appropriations Act
- Energy Policy Act of 2005
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-19, “Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in the United States”
- Other Executive Orders, Homeland Security Presidential Directives and National Security Presidential Directives.

Cybersecurity and Communications

The Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) serves as the White House Executive Agent for DHS’s cyber and communication missions. As the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, *Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection* lead, CS&C is charged for protecting the Nation’s Information Technology and Communications sectors from the growing array of state and non-state actors who wish to compromise, steal or destroy our country’s most critical infrastructures. In this capacity, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications collaborates with government and private industry leaders to develop strategic policies, which mitigate risk to the Nation’s communication and information technology infrastructures and enable the Department to provide timely response and recovery efforts of these infrastructures under all circumstances. In support of these responsibilities, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications oversees the operational missions of *the National Cyber Security Division, the National Communications System, and the Office of Emergency Communications.*

The National Cyber Security Division (NCSA) partners with private sector, government, military, and intelligence stakeholders to conduct risk assessments and mitigate vulnerabilities and threats to information technology assets and activities affecting the operation of the civilian government critical cyber infrastructures. NCSA provides cyber threat and vulnerability analysis, early warning, and incident response assistance for public and private sector constituents.

Additionally, NCSA supports the mission of the former National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) through the Cybersecurity Coordination program. Under the US-CERT mission, Cybersecurity Coordination helps implement DHS’s national efforts in preventing, protecting, responding, and recovering from cyber incidents impacting our Nation by coordinating and integrating information to provide cross-domain situational awareness, analyzing and reporting on the composite state of national cyber networks and systems, and fostering collaboration. Through Cybersecurity Coordination’s collaborative efforts with the six cyber security centers – the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF), the National Security Agency/Central Security Service Threat Operations Center (NTOC), the U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCMD), the Department of Defense Cyber Crime Center (DC3), the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), and the Intelligence Community Incident Response Center (IC-IRC) – NCSA is able to leverage this increased knowledge base to provide its public, private, and international partners with a more comprehensive picture of the Nation’s cybersecurity posture. Under a recently signed DHS-DOD memorandum of agreement, beginning in FY 2012 NCSA plans to implement a Cyber Mission Integration activity, which will allow DHS cyber

mission integrators to serve as on-site cybersecurity coordinators at Fort Meade's DHS/DOD Joint Coordination Element (JCE).

NCSD carries out the majority of DHS' responsibilities under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. Pending the FY 2011 DHS appropriations bill, NCSD is submitting this budget request to reflect the FY 2010 Congressionally appropriated programs: *United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)*, *Strategic Initiatives*, and *Outreach and Programs*.

United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team – US-CERT leverages technical competencies in Federal network operations and threat analysis centers to develop knowledge and knowledge management practices supporting Federal stakeholders as they make key operational and execution decisions. It analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities, disseminates cyber threat warning information, and coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness related to the Nation's cyber infrastructure. Through the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), US-CERT will improve national efforts to address threats and incidents affecting the Nation's critical information technology assets and cyber infrastructure and serve as a key component of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP). US-CERT addresses the need for a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal government. Guided by various mandates, US-CERT enables departments and agencies to address their cybersecurity challenges in a manner that maximizes value and minimizes risks associated with technology and security investments. US-CERT is also responsible for the design, development, acquisition, deployment, and operations and maintenance required to implement the National Cybersecurity Protection System, operationally known as EINSTEIN. US-CERT develops national strategies and implementation plans on cybersecurity workforce development and training and education opportunities, and furthermore focuses on relationship building amongst public and private cybersecurity institutions with regard to education and workforce development, development, implementation, and promotion of nationwide standards to ensure consistent competency levels. Lastly, US-CERT provides a set of comprehensive resources that can be used to appropriately manage supply chain risk across the lifecycle of networks, systems, and components, and oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity policies to ensure appropriate resources are available to support the mission and its specialized information technology systems.

Strategic Initiatives – Strategic Initiatives establishes mechanisms for Federal partners to deploy standardized tools and services at a reduced cost, paving the way for a collaborative environment that enables sharing of best practices and common security challenges and shortfalls. Strategic Initiatives develops and promulgates sound practices for software developers, information technology security professionals, and other critical infrastructure and key resources stakeholders, and collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure and key resources.

Outreach and Programs – Outreach and Programs promotes opportunities to leverage the cybersecurity research and development (R&D) investments of public and private industry

partners. It promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues. Outreach and Programs also establishes cybersecurity strategy and planning efforts through integrating resource management, human capital, facilities, performance management, and policy development and implementation into the broad array of issues addressed by NCSD.

President Kennedy established the National Communications System to bring about a single unified national communication system that allows Federal, State, and local branches of government the ability to communicate during emergencies. The National Communications System is comprised of the following programs: *Priority Telecommunications Services*, *Critical Infrastructure Protection*, *Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications*, and *Next Generation Network*.

Priority Telecommunications Services – The Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) program provides specially designed telecommunications services to the national security and emergency preparedness user community during natural or man-made disasters when conventional communications services are ineffective. These telecommunication services are used to coordinate response and recovery efforts and, in severe conditions, assist with Continuity of Operations and Government. Also included within PTS is Customer Service (also known as Industry-Government Interagency Processes, IGIP), which manages the Committee of Principles, a confederation of 24 departments, agencies; industry partnerships through the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; and Sector Specific Agency responsibilities for communication under HSPD-7.

Critical Infrastructure Protection – The Critical Infrastructure Protection program ensures the continued availability of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services under all circumstances, including emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. The program includes: National Coordinating Center Operations (which includes the 24x7 Watch); Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations; Plans and Policy; Training and Exercises; Network Security Information Exchanges (NSIE); and Telecommunications Service Priority.

Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications – The Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications (PSET) program develops models and conducts technical analyses of public communications infrastructures and equipment to provide resiliency and identify vulnerabilities in new communications in the event of natural or man-made disasters. PSET also works with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) to review national security implications of foreign investments of U.S. companies. PSET works with national and international non-government standards bodies to ensure that evolving commercial standards address the technical requirements of National Security and Emergency Preparedness communications.

Next Generation Network – The Next Generation Network program is a technology initiative to maintain and migrate legacy priority voice telecommunications features from the current

public switched telephone network (PSTN), which is the current industry base to an Internet protocol (IP) based system, to which the industry is rapidly transitioning their voice services. The Office of the Manager, National Communication System is working with industry to apply priority to data and video applications as technology becomes available.

Office of Emergency Communications – The Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) supports and promotes the ability of emergency response providers and government officials to maintain continuous communication in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters. The Office of Emergency Communications works to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable emergency communications nationwide.

Office of the Director – The Office of the Director (OD) is responsible for program management for all OEC programs. The OD manages the budget and acquisitions, develops and executes an outreach strategy with Federal, State, and local stakeholders, and facilitates training and the organizational management of OEC.

Federal Communications Services – The Federal Communications Services (FCS) engages with Federal departments and agencies to improve emergency communications capabilities, including policy development, investment planning, and direct assistance.

Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services – The Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services (MCS) engages with State, local, and tribal stakeholders to deliver targeted technical assistance and gather stakeholder input on policies, guidance, and initiative.

Policy, Planning, and Analysis – Policy, Planning, and Analysis (PPA) identifies and assesses interoperable emergency communications capabilities and drives Federal grants to meet emergency responders' requirements and needs.

B – Budget Activities:

Infrastructure Protection

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$322.279 million for Infrastructure Protection, including 715 FTP/660 FTE.

Identification and Analysis – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$83.948 million for the Identification and Analysis program, including 127 FTP/122 FTE. These funds support vulnerability assessments, the critical infrastructure technology and architecture (CITA), and infrastructure sector analysis activities.

Coordination and Information Sharing – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$48.353 million for the Coordination and Information Sharing program, including 83 FTP/80 FTE. These funds support the management and facilitation of CIKR partnerships, operation and coordination of the associated Information Sharing Environment, coordination and management of the NIPP and 18 supporting Sector-Specific Plans, preparation of the National Annual Report, development of NIPP activity performance metrics, coordination of the Sector Annual Reports, development and execution of a variety of education/training/outreach programs, and IP's management and planning activities.

Mitigation Programs – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$189.978 million, for Mitigation Programs, including 505 FTP/458 FTE. These funds support: the coordination and management of the Department's regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate; bombing prevention activities; protective security advisor support; Sector-Specific Agency responsibilities; and incident management, contingency, and readiness activities.

Cybersecurity and Communications

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$614.206 million for Cybersecurity and Communications, including 596 FTP/551 FTE.

Within the National Cyber Security Division:

United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$391.406 million for the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team, including 362 FTP/333 FTE. These funds support NPPD's role in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) and the other cybersecurity activities.

Strategic Initiatives – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$65.339 million for Strategic Initiatives, including 42 FTP/33 FTE. These funds support NPPD's role in cybersecurity activities.

Outreach and Programs – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$7.096 million for Outreach and Programs, including 16 FTP/14 FTE. These funds support NPPD's role in cybersecurity activities.

Within the National Communications System:

Priority Telecommunications Services – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$56.824 million for Priority Telecommunications Services, including 44 FTP/44 FTE. These funds support the operation of the Government Emergency Telecommunications System, Wireless Priority Service, Special Routing Agreement Service, the Industry-Government and Interagency Processes, and funds for the Assistant Secretary, Cyber Security and Communications.

Next Generation Network – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$25.253 million for the Next Generation Network, including 2 FTP/1 FTE. These funds support the transition of national security and emergency preparedness communications systems from the public switched networks to the next generation networks.

Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$13.441 million for Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications, including 28 FTP/28 FTE. These funds support modeling, simulation, technology assessments, National Security and Emergency Preparedness standards, and vulnerability assessments on advanced technologies and converged networks.

Critical Infrastructure Protection Program – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$11.352 million for the Critical Infrastructure Protection programs, including 40 FTP/36 FTE. These funds support National Coordinating Center, Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, planning, Network Security Information Exchange, and the Telecommunications Service Priority program.

Office of Emergency Communications – In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$43.495 million for the Office of Emergency Communications, including 62 FTP/62 FTE. These funds will support and promote the ability of emergency response providers and Federal Officials to continue maintain continuous communication in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters, and to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable Emergency Communications nationwide.

C – Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2012, NPPD requests 1,311 FTP/1,211 FTE and \$936.485 million for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security. The FTP and FTE amounts include 152 FTP/180 FTE funded through offsets from program and contract dollars, and realized savings from converting contractors to Federal positions.

Adjustments-to-Base

- Annualization of prior year funding: \$5.907 million for 41 FTE;
- DHS Balanced Workforce: (\$10.588 million) in savings generated by converting 152 FTP/180 FTE;
- Non-pay Inflation (excluding GSA Rent): \$10.371 million
- GSA Rent increase: \$0.296 million;
- Non-recur of one-time costs in FY 2010: (\$7.350 million);

- Non-recur of Data Center Migration Costs: (\$15.300 million);
- Data Center Savings: (\$2.525 million);
- Administrative savings: (\$10.449 million) funded through proposed efficiencies;
- Technical adjustment: (\$21,527 million) reflecting requested changes in the FY 2011 President's Budget; and
- Operational Support Reduction: (\$10.371 million).

Program Changes

Infrastructure Protection Facilities – The request includes a program increase of \$5.695 million for the Management, Planning, and Administration project to support increased IP facilities costs. IP is requesting a commensurate decrease of \$5.695 million for salaries and benefits to support this increase. This represents a \$1.138 million decrease in salaries and benefits for *Identification and Analysis*, \$0.855 million from *Coordination and Information Sharing*, and \$3.702 million for *Mitigation Programs*.

Mitigation Programs – Program changes also include an increase of \$2.300 million for the Protective Security Advisor project to support Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource analysts for State and Local Fusion Centers, with a commensurate decrease in the Infrastructure Sector Analysis project within *Identification and Analysis* to support this. The request also includes an increase of \$3.000 million and 5 FTP/3 FTE to support the Interagency Steering Committee.

Identification and Analysis also includes an increase of \$0.138 million to support CITA acquisition staff.

United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team – The request includes total program changes of \$93.973 million and 32 FTP/18 FTE. Program changes include: an increase of \$4.689 million to support US-CERT Operations; an increase of \$1.253 million and 15 FTP/8 FTE to stand up US-CERT Cyber Mission Integration; an increase of \$21.569 million and 11 FTP/6 FTE to support Federal Network Security; an increase of \$0.700 million and 5 FTP/3 FTE to expand Federal Network Security to support Small- and Micro-Agencies; an increase of \$56.624 million to Network Security Deployment; an increase of \$9.000 million for Global Cyber Security Management to support the National Initiative for Cyber Education; and an increase of \$0.138 million to support NCPS acquisition.

Strategic Initiatives – The request includes an increase of \$1.240 million to support Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.

Next Generation Networks – The request includes an increase of \$0.253 million and 2 FTP/1 FTE to support acquisition.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Identification and Analysis	73	87,897	130	90,610	122	83,948	(8)	(6,662)	(7)	(3,300)	(1)	(3,362)
Coordination and Information Sharing	68	58,651	89	59,582	80	48,353	(9)	(11,229)	(6)	4,840	(3)	(16,069)
Mitigation Programs	344	172,056	469	197,111	458	189,977	(11)	(7,134)	(15)	1,598	4	(8,732)
US-CERT	100	193,928	144	323,629	333	391,406	189	67,777	18	93,973	171	(26,196)
Strategic Initiatives	40	61,174	28	64,179	33	65,339	5	1,160	---	1,240	5	(80)
Outreach & Programs	12	7,176	14	9,346	14	7,096	---	(2,250)	---	---	---	(2,250)
Priority Telecommunications Service	58	57,723	41	56,773	44	56,824	3	51	---	---	3	51
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	24	13,398	28	16,774	28	13,441	---	(3,333)	---	---	---	(3,333)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	20	10,242	29	11,352	36	11,352	7	---	---	---	7	---
Next Generation Networks	---	18,355	---	25,000	1	25,253	1	253	1	253	---	---
Office of Emergency Communications	36	40,508	52	45,060	62	43,495	10	(1,565)	---	---	10	(1,565)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	775	721,108	1,024	899,416	1,211	936,485	187	37,068	(9)	98,604	196	(61,536)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	775	\$721,108	1,024	\$899,416	1,211	\$936,485	187	\$37,068	(9)	\$98,604	196	(\$61,536)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds												

¹FTE number has been updated since publication of the Budget Appendix

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Identification and Analysis

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	73	73	\$ 87,897
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	130	130	\$ 90,610
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	4	(1)	\$ (3,362)
2012 Current Services	134	129	\$ 87,248
2012 Program Change	(7)	(7)	\$ (3,300)
FY 2012 Request	127	122	\$ 83,948

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$83.948 million for the Identification and Analysis program, including 127 FTP/122 FTE. These funds support the Vulnerability Assessments, Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture, and Infrastructure Sector Analysis Projects.

Adjustments-to-base include: an increase of \$0.335 million and 2 FTE for the annualization of prior year funding; a decrease of \$7.706 million as a technical adjustment; an increase of \$1.037 million for non-pay inflation; and a \$1.037 million offset for non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	130	130	\$16,503	122	127	\$15,138	-8	-3	-\$1,366
<i>Vulnerability Assessments</i>	16	16	\$2,275	14	15	\$2,048	-2	-1	-\$227
<i>Critical Infrastructure Technology and Analysis</i>	72	72	\$9,703	67	70	\$8,733	-5	-2	-\$970
<i>Infrastructure Sector Analysis</i>	42	42	\$4,525	41	42	\$4,357	-1	0	-\$168
Program Costs			\$74,107			\$68,810			-\$5,297
Total	130	130	\$90,610	122	127	\$83,948	-8	-3	-\$6,662

The Identification and Analysis mission supports Infrastructure Protection's capability to identify, prioritize, and protect the Nation's CIKR. Responsibilities include the assessment of CIKR vulnerabilities and consequences, and the prioritization of assets and systems. These efforts provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's CIKR and the capability to collect the vulnerability and consequence information required for comprehensive asset and system risk analyses. Efforts include

simulation, modeling, and the fusion of intelligence with information from practical field assessments, which enables the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects. Identification and Analysis' three Projects include *Vulnerability Assessments, Infrastructure Sector Analysis, and Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture*. The descriptions below provide more definition and clarity with regard to the capabilities provided by each of the Projects.

Vulnerability Assessments

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	Activity	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP
Salaries & Benefits	16	16	\$2,275	14	16	\$2,048	2	0	-227
Program Costs			\$24,246			\$20,220			-\$4,026
Total	16	16	\$26,521	14	16	\$22,268	2	0	-\$4,253

The Vulnerability Assessments Project is an Infrastructure Protection-led collaborative effort between the Federal, State, local, and private sectors to not only identify vulnerabilities and enhance the security and resilience of the Nation's Level 1 and Level 2¹ CIKRs, but also to provide the capabilities to identify and prioritize infrastructure at the State and Sector levels. The Vulnerability Assessments Project fulfills the requirements of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 by coordinating efforts among Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector to protect the Nation's CIKRs, and supports the implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan and the National Response Framework.

The Vulnerability Assessment Project conducts specialized field assessments to identify vulnerabilities of Level 1 and Level 2 CIKRs. This serves as the foundation for the risk-based implementation of protective programs designed to prevent, deter, and mitigate the risk of a terrorist attack while also enabling efficient response and restoration in an all-hazards post-event situation. Current efforts cover the spectrum, from field teams conducting single Site Assistance Visits and Buffer Zone Plans, to larger-scale assessments of infrastructure "clusters," systems and regions via the interagency Regional Resiliency Assessment Program. The Regional Resiliency Assessment Program examines vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resiliency characteristics, and security gaps, with an aim towards providing a comprehensive analysis of a region's CIKRs prevention and protection capabilities.

The Computer-Based Assessment Tool (CBAT) complements these assessments by integrating 360-degree geospherical video and geospatial and hypermedia data of facilities, surrounding areas, routes and other areas of interest, thereby creating an interactive visual guide of any location. This provides law enforcement, emergency response personnel, and CIKR owners and operators with a computer-based, cross-platform tool that allows them to present data, make informed decisions quickly, and confidently respond to an incident.

Additionally, the Vulnerability Assessment Project, in cooperation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, conducts security consultations to analyze the vulnerabilities and threats to the locations of proposed nuclear reactors. Section 657 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandates the security consultations.

¹ Formerly referred to as the Tier 1 and Tier 2 list, IP made the nomenclature change to differentiate between this effort and facilities covered by the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards

Infrastructure Sector Analysis

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change			
	Activity	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	42	42	\$4,525	41	42	\$4,357	1	0		-\$168
Program Costs			\$30,299			\$23,836				-\$6,463
Total	42	42	\$34,824	41	42	\$28,193	1	0		-\$6,631

The Infrastructure Sector Analysis Project provides the capability to conduct comprehensive assessments, modeling, simulation, and analysis to advance the Nation’s understanding of the dynamic risk landscape impacting CIKRs. The Infrastructure Sector Analysis project, through the Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) and the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC), analyzes and monitors risks to the Nation’s infrastructure and provides key decision-makers with risk-informed analytic products that influence the prioritization of risk-reduction strategies. In addition to its analytic products, the Infrastructure Sector Analysis Project also develops and deploys methodologies, tools, and technologies that enable NIPP implementation and other risk mitigation activities at the Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial government and private-sector levels.

Critical Infrastructure Technology and Analysis

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change			
	Activity	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	72	72	\$9,703	67	70	\$8,733	5	2		-970
Program Costs			\$19,562			\$24,754				\$5,192
Total	72	72	\$29,265	67	70	\$33,487	5	2		\$4,222

IP has developed various tools and programs that collect and maintain infrastructure data. The CITA Project addresses the need for common foundational infrastructure data by establishing common standards for sharing, taxonomy, lexicon, and protection. The CITA project supports the goals of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 (HSPD-7) to identify, prioritize, and protect the Nation’s infrastructure, as well as the Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002 to protect critical infrastructure information voluntarily shared with DHS by the private sector.

The purpose of the CITA Project is to enhance infrastructure protection by collecting, cataloguing, and maintaining standardized Critical Infrastructure risk-related information to enable the execution of risk management efforts and the prioritization of infrastructure data for homeland security partners. CITA provides DHS decision makers, at all levels and across all Components, the ability to make timely and informed decisions to plan for, protect against, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made incidents. Specifically, CITA will:

- Provide authoritative infrastructure data to customers end users across the country;
- Provide visualization to add context to infrastructure and situational awareness data in support of crisis-action, steady-state, and deliberate planning; and
- Automate decision making to enable faster and better quality incident response and recovery.

FY 2010 Identification and Analysis Accomplishments

- Conducted six Regional Resiliency Assessments in a high-risk regional infrastructure clusters in Seattle, Washington; Boston, Massachusetts; Atlanta, Georgia; Las Vegas, Nevada;

- Amarillo/Hereford, Texas; and the Kanawha River Valley region in West Virginia.
- Conducted approximately 450 vulnerability assessments through Site Assistance Visit assessments, Buffer Zone Protection Plans, and the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program.
- Completed the implementation and integration of five management and assessment tools within the Methodology Technical Implementation, which integrates risk-based assessment methodologies into automated tools.
- Completed release 1 of the Infrastructure Data Collection application that allows IP to manage asset level data with more flexibility, efficiency, and accuracy, to better serve mission partners.
- Completed a significant software development improvement of the iCAV (Integrated Common Analytical Viewer) to increase the capabilities and supporting data for Federal, State, and local iCAV users.
- Completed the release of the Automated Critical Asset Management System version 3.1 and implemented the beta-tested version in the production environment and trained an estimated 1,200 State and local officials on creating and implementing critical infrastructure protection plans using the Automated Critical Asset Management System.
- Completed additional risk and vulnerability assessment tools for the Emergency Services, Transportation, and Government Facilities, Public Health sectors vital to DHS efforts to execute National Comparative Risk Assessment.
- Completed the development of an IP remote sensing standard operating procedure that streamlines requirements management and data acquisition

FY 2011 Identification and Analysis Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct a minimum of 275 Vulnerability Assessments.
- Conduct performance reviews on 10 percent of the National Guard assessment teams to ensure that they have the training needed to conduct assessments.
- Initiate National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center five year program review.
- Complete a significant software development improvement of the iCAV system to ensure continuity of iCAV operations and the continued accessibility of iCAV capabilities and data.
- Complete the fourth revision and release of the Infrastructure Data Taxonomy, which provides a common framework and infrastructure nomenclature, to capture, update and expand key data elements about CIKR assets across the Nation.
- Achieve Full Operating Capability of the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information Management System.
- Increase, by 20 percent, the number of Protected Critical Infrastructure Information authorized users who are trained in the policies and procedures for handling, use and safeguarding Protected Critical Infrastructure Information.
- Achieve Initial Operating Capability for the Infrastructure Information Collection System's Continuity of Operations System.

FY 2012 Identification and Analysis Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct a minimum of 275 vulnerability assessments based on expanded National Guard vulnerability assessment teams.
- Execute six Regional Resilience Assessment Programs (RRAPs) in a high-risk regional infrastructure cluster.

- Ensure that 50 percent of States have protected access to, and training on, the IP infrastructure data gateway to implement the NIPP Risk Management Framework.
- Provide risk analysis support and expertise to at least five States to enable the implementation of risk management programs and capabilities.
- Achieve Full Operating Capability of Customer Relationship Management function to provide technical, data, and analysis products and services to IP customers.
- Create a rigorous, repeatable, and sustainable analytical and infrastructure situational awareness capability to support steady state and incident response operations conducted by DHS/IP and IP partners.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Coordination and Information Sharing

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	79	68	\$ 58,651
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	89	89	\$ 59,582
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	(3)	\$ (16,069)
2012 Current Services	89	86	\$ 43,513
2012 Program Change	(6)	(6)	\$ 4,840
FY 2012 Request	83	80	\$ 48,353

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$48.353 million for the Coordination and Information Sharing program, including 83 FTP/80 FTE. These funds support the management and facilitation of CIKR Partnerships, operation and coordination of the associated Information Sharing Environment, coordination and management of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan and 18 supporting Sector-Specific Plans, preparation of the National Annual Report, development of National Infrastructure Protection Plan performance metrics, coordination of the Sector Annual Reports, development and execution of a variety of education/training/outreach programs, and IP's management and planning activities.

The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: a decrease of 6 FTE/FTP; an increase of \$0.045 million for the annualization of prior year funding; \$0.138 million for GSA Rent inflation; a decrease of \$7.300 million due to the non-recur of one-time data center migration costs; a \$1.677 million decrease for Administrative savings; a decrease of \$7.275 million as a technical adjustment; an increase of \$0.693 million for non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent; and a \$0.693 million offset for non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	89	89	\$10,093	80	83	\$8,864	-9	-6	-\$1,229
<i>CIKR Partnerships</i>	26	26	\$3,514	25	26	\$3,384	-1	0	-\$130
<i>NIPP Management</i>	24	24	\$3,315	23	24	\$3,191	-1	0	-\$124
<i>Management, Planning, and Administration</i>	39	39	\$3,264	32	33	\$2,289	-7	-6	-\$975
Program Costs			\$49,489			\$39,489			-\$10,000
Total	89	89	\$59,582	80	83	\$48,353	-9	-6	-\$11,229

The Coordination and Information Sharing program coordinates public-private partnership activities. Coordination and Information Sharing enhances the ability of government and private sector CIKRs

partners at all levels to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk mitigation programs and activities. In support of partner coordination, IP leads, integrates, and coordinates the execution of the NIPP and the 18 Sector-Specific Plans. IP also is the nexus for information sharing, coordinating individual sector governance structures, and facilitating the development and ongoing support of these partner governance and coordination structures or models.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan Management

Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	24	24	\$3,315	23	24	\$3,191	-1	0	-\$124
Program Costs			\$11,731			\$7,643			-\$4,088
Total	24	24	\$15,046	23	24	\$10,834	-1	0	-\$4,212

The National Infrastructure Protection Plan Management (NIPP) Project has three major activities:

- Coordination, development, and execution of the NIPP;
- NIPP activity performance metrics and national annual reporting; and
- Critical infrastructure protection education, training, and outreach.

The NIPP Management Project serves as the foundation for all IP activities related to the NIPP and the 18 Sector-Specific Plans. The project is the vehicle through which a broad range of public and private sector partners interface with DHS. The project has overall responsibility for managing the collaboration, coordination, integration, awareness, measurement and reporting, education, training and outreach processes that result in implementation and execution of the NIPP and its Sector-Specific Plans. Some of the project’s responsibilities include: leading and coordinating the implementation and execution of the NIPP and the Sector-Specific Plans; managing the NIPP annual review and maintenance process; supporting the review and maintenance of the Sector-Specific Plans; developing guidance documents; connecting sectors with tools or methodologies to achieve their NIPP and Sector-Specific Plan goals and objectives; supporting and promoting a strategic framework to ensure that Sector-Specific Agencies and other partners collaborate in the development, implementation, and maintenance of national approaches to information sharing, protection, and resilience; the development of multi-media materials and participation in national and sector-level events to promote understanding and engagement in the development and execution of the NIPP and Sector-Specific Plans; developing and delivering education and training initiatives to ensure skilled professionals are available to implement the NIPP and the Sector-Specific Plans; and ensuring that the NIPP is not only implemented consistently and comprehensively, but also kept responsive to the changing risk environment.

The NIPP Management Project is responsible for measurement and reporting related to the national CIKRs protection and resilience mission area. Measuring, analyzing, and reporting the performance of the program helps to ensure accountability and transparency among sector partners so that information on the collective progress of the NIPP is clearly communicated. Additionally, measurement and reporting aids in the development of comprehensive reports that measure the efficacy and progress of risk management activities performed under the NIPP CIKR, and helps inform national and sector-level risk management decisions. The National and Sector CIKRs Protection Annual Reports, due to the Executive Office of the President and Congress annually, are the key reports detailing the status of the NIPP and the progress made towards reducing the risks to the Nation’s CIKRs. The NIPP Management Project provides the leadership, guidance, structure, and technical expertise to develop,

support, and sustain comprehensive education, training, and outreach activities that engage all DHS and IP components and CIKR partners. This is accomplished by building national awareness to support the CIKR protection and resilience activities. Outreach and awareness efforts promote an understanding of the all-hazards environment and steps taken to protect and enable the timely restoration of the Nation’s CIKR. Education and training programs that ensure that skilled professionals and experienced organizations are able to undertake NIPP implementation and execution further support these efforts.

CIKR Partnerships and Information Sharing

Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	26	26	\$3,514	25	26	\$3,384	-1	0	-\$130
Program Costs			\$26,164			\$16,143			-\$10,021
Total	26	26	\$29,678	25	26	\$19,527	-1	0	-\$10,151

The CIKR Partnerships and Information Sharing Project ensures the effective coordination and operations of the comprehensive network of structures, mechanisms, and processes that engage all CIKR stakeholders across the Nation. It enables systematic and sustainable communication, coordination, and information exchange among all partners. The resourcing of the partnerships structures and their operations is organized through sector partnership activities and CIKR Information Sharing Environment activities.

Public-private partnership activities are the foundation of the Nation’s strategy for critical infrastructure protection and resilience. Although diverse and numerous, CIKR stakeholders in these partnerships fall into four general categories: infrastructure owners and operators; Federal agencies and their national and international partners; State, local, Tribal, and Territorial governments and their regional partners; and subject matter experts. The sector partnership model, which is the organizing framework for these partnerships, is the foundation for implementation of the NIPP and is the key to sustaining the Nation’s CIKR protection and resilience programs. This governance structure provides the consensus-built policy and strategy that drives requirements: it sets requirements and implements a comprehensive set of mechanisms and processes that provide useful and actionable content it identifies and demands accountability for efficient mechanisms and processes to deliver information between stakeholders and partners and it fosters trusted relationships among the stakeholders, who then utilize the information to take action.

Information sharing enables effective coordination and communication within and across the partnerships, and is a critical enabler for risk management activities that strengthen the protection and resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure. An effective and robust information-sharing environment that promotes a free flow of information requires an effective governance structure to identify and employ an effective and trusted set of information-sharing risk mitigation mechanisms and processes. Unification and implementation of these necessary elements creates an effective, efficient, and trusted Information Sharing Environment. The CIKR Partnerships and Information Sharing Project resources all these activities to build the Information Sharing Environment.

Management, Planning and Administration

Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	39	39	\$3,264	32	33	\$2,289	-7	6	-\$975
Program Costs			\$11,594			\$15,703			\$4,109
Total	39	39	\$14,858	32	33	\$17,992	-7	6	\$3,134

The Management, Planning and Administration Project is a key enabler of all of the IP’s programmatic actions. It encompasses a number of planning, policy, and programmatic areas, including human resource management, professional development, budget formulation and execution, investment planning, acquisition strategy, personnel and facility, security, logistics and executive secretariat support, Government Accountability Office and DHS Inspector General facilitation and support, policy development and evaluation, legislative analysis, and International Partnership Coordination.

Integrating IP’s activities on a strategic, organizational, and project level represents a core competency for IP. Management, Planning and Administration focuses on maturing and improving IP’s strategic planning and its business and administrative processes. These functions support project management and execution as well as long-term investment planning and decision making for efficient and effective project execution. An integrated planning and performance capability ensures that IP’s planning and communication and outreach efforts include Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial governments; the private sector; and international security partners--thereby facilitating both greater transparency and sense of community.

FY 2010 Coordination and Information Sharing Accomplishments

- Refined metrics to assess the progress of implementing the NIPP risk management framework and value of CIKRs protection efforts by helping SSAs develop more actionable measures pertaining to risk mitigation activities
- Moved the CIKRs Information Sharing Environment into full operations for CIKRs regional coalitions and the CIKR national community, which will support effective coordination and communication by providing content portals for specific CIKR communities and increasing training participation.
- Completed incorporation of 15 State Fusion Centers, which require CIKR protection and resilience mission support into the CIKR Information Sharing Environment
- Coordinated the development of an enhanced framework for State, local, Tribal, and Territorial CIKRs program engagement with the Grant Programs Directorate risk-based processes and assessments.
- Expanded participation of State, local, Tribal, and Territorial government representatives in the activities of the SLTTGCC and reached over 450 key state and local officials relevant to CIKR protection across the Nation.
- Launched the Commercial Facilities Training and Resources page on DHS.gov to provide a consolidated location for commercial facilities owners and operators to find training information
- Developed draft landscape study, Regional Partnerships: Enabling Regional Critical Infrastructure Resilience through the Regional Consortium Coordinating Council

FY 2011 Coordination and Information Sharing Planned Accomplishments

- Refine the NIPP metrics process and analysis to improve assessment capabilities of the value of CIKR's protection efforts and develop a standardized method to report on outcomes and progress, which will provide the ability to conduct analysis to identify gaps and directly support the risk-based allocation of resources.
- Support the addition of a CIKR's protection capability into the following State Fusion Centers: Washington State Fusion Center, Nebraska Information Analysis Center, Iowa Intelligence Fusion Center, Virginia, and Southern California.
- Deliver priority requirements for the CIKR's Information Sharing Environment to the Information Sharing Environment Program Manager along with the Annual progress report.
- Partner with the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council and Regional Consortium Coordinating Council to develop and implement awareness initiatives that enable a more robust implementation of the NIPP and the Sector-Specific Plans at the State, regional, and local levels to reach stakeholders in the field with information, products, resources and tools to enhance their capacity to make informed decisions and to act on CIKR protection and resilience.
- Develop and incorporate an addition of seven CIKR courses into the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Management Institute's catalogue and integrate modules into four Emergency Management Institute courses.
- Develop, update and deliver NIPP-related courses to include web-based and classroom-based courses to help government and private sector partners implement CIKR program management activities
- Conduct outreach activities to encourage sectors and partners to align CIKR's education and training with the NIPP.
- Implement all participating sector's or subsector's Information Sharing Environment, and complete the roll-out of sectors' standard operating procedures (which include training, sector outreach, and will achieve the milestone of the sector beginning to operate under these procedures).
- Participate in the Global Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection Initiative in conjunction with the Departments of Energy, State, and Defense.

FY 2012 Coordination and Information Sharing Planned Accomplishments

- Maintain and support the CIKR owner/operator Sector and Government partnership council operations at FY 2011's 100 percent.
- Maintain and support the Critical Infrastructure ISE at FY 2010/FY 2011 level of 10,000-15,000 users and 15 Fusion Centers.
- Review project-level Program Management Plans (PMPs) covering FY 12 – 18 and receive Assistant Secretary's approval prior to release.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Mitigation Programs

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	\$ 358	\$ 344	\$ 172,056
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	\$ 506	\$ 469	\$ 197,111
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ (8,732)
2012 Current Services	\$ 511	\$ 473	\$ 188,380
2012 Program Change	\$ (6)	\$ (15)	\$ 1,598
FY 2012 Request	\$ 505	\$ 458	\$ 189,978

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$189.978 million for Mitigation Programs, including 505 FTP/458 FTE. These funds support the coordination and management of the DHS' regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate, bombing prevention activities, protective security advisors, Sector-Specific Agency responsibilities, and incident management, contingency and readiness activities.

The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: an increase of 23 FTE and \$3.324 million for the annualization of prior year funding, \$1.856 million for non-pay inflation, a decrease of \$5.501 million for administrative savings; a decrease of \$2.546 million as a technical adjustment, and a decrease of \$1.856 million to offset for non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	469	506	\$64,509	458	505	\$62,716	-11	-1	-\$1,793
<i>National Infrastructure Coordinating Center</i>	24	24	\$3,253	22	22	\$3,004	-2	-2	-\$249
<i>Incident Planning & Exercises</i>	18	18	\$2,440	16	18	\$2,192	-2	0	-\$248
<i>Infrastructure Security Compliance</i>	246	268	\$33,495	242	253	\$32,965	-4	-15	-\$530
<i>Protective Security Advisors</i>	107	107	\$14,805	105	117	\$14,567	-2	10	-\$238
<i>SSA Management</i>	54	69	\$7,267	55	76	\$7,000	1	7	-\$267
<i>Bombing Prevention</i>	20	20	\$3,249	18	19	\$2,988	-2	-1	-\$261
Program Costs			\$132,602			\$127,262			-\$5,340
Total	469	506	\$197,111	458	505	\$189,978	-11	-1	-\$7,133

Mitigation Programs utilizes measures designed to prevent, deter, and mitigate threats to CIKRs, and subsequently enable timely, efficient response and restoration in a post-event situation for all hazards. Mitigation Programs helps security partners identify and mitigate vulnerabilities, implement protective measures, and increase preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities. They also support public awareness efforts and facilitate the sharing of CIKRs protection-related best practices

and lessons learned. Additionally, they provide the Office of Infrastructure Protection planning, readiness and incident management capabilities. Mitigation Programs is divided into six projects: *National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), Incident Planning and Exercises, Infrastructure Security Compliance, Protective Security Advisors, Sector-Specific Agency Management, and Bombing Prevention*. The scope of *Contingency Planning and Readiness* has expanded in to the *NICC and Incident Planning and Exercises* Projects.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	24	24	\$3,253	22	22	\$3,004	-2	-2	-\$249
Program Costs			\$14,437			\$11,337			-\$3,100
Total	24	24	\$17,690	22	22	\$14,341	-2	0	-\$3,349

Guided by the NIPP and the National Response Framework, the NICC provides the structures, mechanisms, facilities, and personnel needed to execute CIKRs -focused response to emerging and no-notice incidents. This incident management capability reduces risk to CIKRs sectors from impending or occurring incidents, enables more rapid recovery of damaged CIKRs assets and networks, and mitigates the impact of CIKRs degradation on the safety and quality of life of the American people.

The NICC also includes IP's Incident Management Cell (IMC) activity.

- The NICC enables the Office of Infrastructure Protection’s response to the full range of incidents by providing situational awareness, coordinating operational activities, and developing recommended courses of action. The NICC – designated as one of five core elements of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Operations Center (NOC) – provides steady-state monitoring and alerting through its 24/7 watch operation (‘the watch’). The NICC’s continuous operation fosters and enhances established relationships, processes, and information-sharing regimes that are leveraged during significant incidents. During incident response, the project must have the capability to operationalize established relationships, share information, analyze data, develop recommended actions and protective measures, contribute to national reporting, and distribute key information and decision products.
- The IMC provides the core staff and facilities around which IP’s scalable incident management capability coalesces during an incident. During steady-state operations, the IMC coordinates daily executive briefings for IP and its parent organization, NPPD, conducts future operations preparations for National Planning Scenarios and upcoming special events, and prepares core staff, augmentation staff, and facilities for activation. When activated, the IMC functions 24/7, coordinating all incident response activities across IP. The IMC provides situational awareness, analysis, prioritization, and decision support to DHS leadership, critical infrastructure partners, and emergency response officials at all levels.

Incident Planning and Exercises

Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	18	18	\$2,440	16	18	\$2,192	-2	0	-\$248
Program Costs			\$9,713			\$8,314			-\$1,399
Total	18	18	\$12,153	16	18	\$10,506	-2	0	-\$1,647

Successful execution of the infrastructure protection mission requires IP to be prepared for any contingency. To ensure preparedness, the Incident Planning and Exercises project conducts planning for the full range of critical infrastructure incidents, develops and maintains a directorate-level Continuity of Operations (COOP) and provides a readiness program to ensure that those planned responses are validated, exercised, and ready to execute.

Deliberate contingency planning and a readiness program encompassing both training and exercises are core to IP's robust response capability and help advance IP's mission of building resilience among critical infrastructure sectors. The Contingency Planning activity develops the core IP incident management plans and standard operating procedures, develops and maintains incident-operating procedures, and develops specific contingency plans as required for incidents or emergent threats. These contingency planning activities build consensus across IP divisions to institutionalize plans and incident management products, support product use in exercises, and formalize processes for product development and dissemination. Project activities also include the development of scenario-specific plans to address the National Planning Scenarios covering a plausible range of major events that pose the greatest risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure.

The IP Continuity activity is a comprehensively managed effort to prioritize key business processes (Mission Essential Functions), identify significant threats to normal operations, and plan mitigation strategies to ensure effective organizational response to the challenges that surface during and after a crisis; The IP Continuity activity maintains the business of government. The IP Continuity activity develops and maintains a directorate-level Continuity program to include Continuity of Government (COG), COOP, and Enduring Constitutional Government (ECG) under all conditions. Specific responsibilities include maintaining the Emergency Relocation Site infrastructure and logistics, testing and training IP's COOP programs, monitoring and activating the COOP telework program, maintaining succession planning and delegations of authority, deploying and relocating emergency essential personnel, reconstituting business processes, and coordinating with other emergency operations personnel and sites.

The Readiness activity ensures that incident management personnel have the required skills to successfully execute their mission. Additionally, the readiness activity ensures that critical infrastructure issues are incorporated into the National Exercise Plan and execution so that critical infrastructure impacts are understood as a component of overall incident management. Readiness activities serve to test, evaluate, and enhance IP's plans and capabilities for responding to incidents affecting the Nation's critical infrastructure. Training and exercise programs are fully compliant with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). The project coordinates IP participation in 8–10 national exercises per year with the interagency community and manages the development and execution of IP's Sector-specific Tier III exercises.

Infrastructure Security Compliance

Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	246	268	\$33,495	242	253	\$32,965	-4	-15	-\$530
Program Costs			\$69,868			\$66,383			-\$3,485
Total	246	268	\$103,363	242	253	\$99,348	-2	0	-\$4,015

The Infrastructure Security Compliance Project is being implemented in response to the DHS Appropriations Act of 2007 (Public Law 109-295), which provided DHS with the authority to regulate and prioritize security at chemical facilities nationwide that present a high level of risk. The statutory requirements which the Infrastructure Security Compliance Project implements are contained in the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (6 C.F.R. Part 27), and additional requirements are being added to the Infrastructure Security Compliance Project in response to Section 563 of the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Subtitle J – Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate (“Section 563”). Section 563 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and provides the DHS with the authority to “regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate by an ammonium nitrate facility...to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism.”

In addition to providing oversight and incentives to the risk-reduction activities of individual high-risk chemical facilities, the Infrastructure Security Compliance Project applies a holistic view to managing the security of the Nation’s chemical facility infrastructure to ensure that risks are managed across the Nation. This will ensure that risks are not shifted between individual facilities, among surrounding communities, between States and regions, nor shifted to non-facility assets (i.e. chemical transportation and shipping infrastructure). The Infrastructure Security Compliance Project engages with voluntary CIKRs protection efforts and include the Chemical Sector-Specific Agency and related forums (e.g., Sector and Government Coordinating Councils) to ensure leveraging of, and coordination with, Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7-driven efforts.

Protective Security Advisors

Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	107	107	\$14,805	105	117	\$14,567	-2	10	-\$238
Program Costs			\$12,824			\$12,932			\$108
Total	107	107	\$27,629	105	117	\$27,499	-2	0	-\$130

The Protective Security Advisors Project was established in 2004 by DHS to increase critical infrastructure security representation and coordination at the Federal, State, local, Tribal and Territorial levels. Protective Security Advisors provide a local perspective to the National risk picture and serve as DHS’ on-site critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists. In this capacity, Protective Security Advisors serve as a vital channel of communication for CIKRs owners and operators to communicate with DHS.

While the Protective Security Advisor Project supports IP’s goals, it was established primarily to support its mission to build and sustain effective CIKRs partnerships and coordination mechanisms. The Protective Security Advisor Project’s goals include the following: understand and share risk and information about terrorist threats and other hazards to our Nation’s CIKRs; provide a foundation for continuously improving CIKRs preparedness; and build and implement a long-term, national CIKRs risk-management program.

Protective Security Advisors support the development of the national risk picture by identifying, assessing, monitoring, and minimizing the risk to critical assets at the State, local, and regional level. Protective Security Advisors conduct specialized Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection site visits at Level 1 and Level 2 facilities to assess overall security postures and track the implementation of new or improved protective measures. Protective Security Advisors also inform and educate facility owners and operators on the criticality of the facilities and relate threats from terrorism while forging strong relationships between Level 1 and Level 2 facility owners and operators, DHS, and Federal, State, and local law enforcement. Protective Security Advisors utilize a suite of tools to assist in conducting the specialized visits and to track improved protective measures at critical facilities. The Infrastructure Survey Tool is a web-based tool that is used in conjunction with Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection site visits and provides the ability to collect, process, and analyze assessment facility data in near real-time, enabling sector-by-sector and cross-sector vulnerability comparisons. Using the data collected, DHS is able to identify security gaps and trends across sectors and sub-sectors while establishing sector baseline security scores, and can track the progress toward improving overall CIKR security. Ultimately, this effort will inform and update sector outcome metrics as they relate to NIPP implementation.

Additionally, during incidents requiring Federal assistance and support, the Protective Security Advisors serve as the Infrastructure Liaisons at the Federal Emergency Management Agency Joint Field Office and in the State and county Emergency Operations Centers, providing expert knowledge of the impacted infrastructure, maintaining communication with CIKR owners and operators, and prioritizing the coordinated response, recovery, and restoration efforts for critical infrastructure.

Sector-Specific Agency Management

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	54	69	\$7,267	55	76	\$7,000	1	7	-\$267
Program Costs			\$14,241			\$17,732			\$3,491
Total	54	69	\$21,508	55	76	\$24,732	-2	0	\$3,224

The Sector-Specific Agency Management Project has been established to execute Sector-Specific Agency functions for 6 of the 18 CIKR sectors: Chemical; Commercial Facilities; Critical Manufacturing; Dams; Emergency Services; and Commercial Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste (Nuclear). In addition, the Sector-Specific Agency Management Project serves as the Program Management Office for the Interagency Security Committee (ISC), a Federal body created to enhance the security of non-military Federal facilities (IP serves as Chair of the Interagency Security Committee).

The Sector-Specific Agency Management Project’s fundamental mission is to achieve cohesive and coordinated risk reduction across its assigned critical infrastructure and key resource sectors. The Sector-Specific Agency Management Project ensures that critical infrastructure and key resource sector risk management efforts are aligned and coordinated, and that resources are applied efficiently across the six CIKR sectors (and the ISC). Where gaps are found and risk is identified, the Sector-Specific Agency Management Project partners with the private sector and Federal, State, local, Tribal, Territorial, and regional government organizations to build capacity and mitigate risk. The Sector-Specific Agency Management Project works with sector partners to: align priorities, goals, and strategic

planning efforts; facilitate the development and implementation of risk management and mitigation initiatives; coordinate education, training, and security exercises; ensure that security information is communicated efficiently and effectively; support CIKR's research and development efforts; work with partners to address international infrastructure issues; and perform important incident management functions for situational awareness.

Bombing Prevention

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	20	20	\$3,249	18	19	\$2,988	-2	-1	-\$261
Program Costs			\$11,519			\$10,563			-\$956
Total	20	20	\$14,768	18	19	\$13,551	-2	0	-\$1,217

The Bombing Prevention Project is the DHS lead agent for homeland security activities that include strategic coordination, capabilities analysis, and information sharing to combat the improvised explosive device threat to the Homeland. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-19 (HSPD-19), the HSPD-19 *Implementation Plan* and the National Strategy for Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in the United States placed new and significant responsibilities on the Bombing Prevention Project, including:

- Coordination of national and intergovernmental bombing prevention efforts; including DHS support to the HSPD-19 Implementation Plan and the required establishment of a Department of Justice/DHS Joint Program Office (JPO);
- Increasing information sharing on terrorists tactics and procedures for terrorist use of explosives with State, local, Tribal, Territorial, and private sector security partners; and
- Conducting gap analyses to improve bombing prevention capabilities of State and local law enforcement, protecting high consequence CIKR's from terrorist use of explosives.

Bombing Prevention, over the next several years, will implement a coordinated and responsive set of national programs to combat the threat of terrorist use of explosives in the United States (in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive-19). These programs will utilize information about the latest trends in tactics, techniques, and procedures used by terrorists, as well as regularly updated analyses of domestic bombing prevention capabilities. It will expand its partnership and services with and to State and local law enforcement, first responders, the private sector, and the public, as well as integrate information and capabilities from its partners in the Federal Government and international allies. Bombing Prevention intends to dramatically increase both the number of services provided and the corresponding amount of resources available.

FY 2010 Mitigation Programs Accomplishments

- Implemented capabilities-based risk and prioritization program in Emergency Services Sector as a proof of concept that can be expanded to identify key sector capability gaps and to guide prevention, protection, response, and recovery programs to close gaps.
- Implemented the National Dams Security Performance Program to assess and track statuses, trends, and gaps regarding sector-wide implementation of security and protection programs.
- Validated the closing of previous findings and completed assessments for 25 percent of the explosives detection canine units in UASI Level 1 cities.
- Completed review of Security Vulnerability Assessments submitted by Chemical Facility Anti-

Terrorism Standards (CFATS) facilities, and notified covered facilities (approximately 5,000) of final tier and Site Security Plan due date.

- Initiated inspection cycle to verify security measures in place, or planned, and assessed compliance with CFATS annually at Tier 1 facilities, biannual efforts with Tier 2 facilities, and initial efforts with Tier 3 and 4 facilities.
- Developed 12 Multi-Jurisdiction Improvised Explosive Device Security Plans in support of FEMA’s Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program and the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program.
- Developed protective measures guide for owners/operators in the Lodging and Outdoor Events sub-sectors of Commercial Facilities Sector.
- Completed all Contingency Plans and Tactical Plans for 15 National Scenarios.
- Reviewed and approved or disapproved Site Security Plans under CFATS, prioritizing Tier 1 and Tier 2 facilities.
- Executed annual National Level Exercise to validate incident management processes and ensure training of key personnel.
- Conducted targeted outreach to the retail and lodging subsectors, including contact with 390 malls and training aides viewed by more than 10,000 facility employees.
- Conducted State Security Seminar and Exercise Series with state chemical industry councils to foster communication between facilities and their local emergency response teams.
- Evaluated Infrastructure Protection Readiness related training and exercise programs to ensure that programs and resources are adequate to produce qualified Incident Response staff and surge teams.
- Adjusted the Chemical Security Assessment Tool as necessary to support implementation of the Department’s regulatory authority over the sale or transfer of ammonium nitrate (e.g., develop portal for submission of Ammonium Nitrate User Number registrations).
- Developed protective measures guide for owners/operators in the Lodging and Outdoor Events sub-sectors of Commercial Facilities Sector.
- Conducted State Security Seminar and Exercise Series with state chemical industry councils to foster communication between facilities and their local emergency response teams.
- Conducted Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program events in all Level 1 Urban Area Security.

FY 2011 Mitigation Programs Planned Accomplishments

- Execute the annual National Level Exercise to validate incident management processes and ensure training of key personnel.
- Expand efforts to ultimately support full cycle of CFATS facility inspections, including prioritized review, assessment, and inspection efforts of Tier 3 and 4 facilities.
- Conduct one pilot exercise (response capabilities vs. response needs) using threat scenarios that underpin the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards risk-based performance standards with select chemical facility owners and operators, and State and local partners.
- Complete the initial deployment of the Geospatial Pilot Project in FY 2011, which will provide real-time geospatial data on CIKRs vulnerability information to Headquarters.
- Continue to develop the Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) Infrastructure Survey Tool to add four additional sub-sectors.
- Complete Emergency Services Risk Baseline Program. This process develops a prioritized baseline portfolio of the sector-wide risk landscape to guide decision making and to measure

success.

- Launch Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Voluntary Security Recognition Pilot to encourage Federal facilities to adopt ISC Security measures. The Pilot will include vulnerability assessments, possible Buffer Zone Protection Plans, documentation for implemented security measures, employee security training, communications protocols, and procedures with local first responders, security auditing plans, a certification process, and participating in exercises.
- Complete the “Roadmap to Secure Control Systems in the Dams Sector.” The roadmap will provide a comprehensive framework and recommended strategies focused on the protection of industrial control systems across the Dams Sector to enhance the sector’s understanding and management of cyber risk.
- Conduct six Chemical Sector Explosive Threat Awareness Training courses to increase awareness of the threat of improvised explosive devices to the Chemical Sector.
- Complete and distribute Protective Measures Guide for Shopping Facilities within the Commercial Facilities Sector.
- Expand TRIPwire user access to foreign security partners to include the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.
- Continue public safety bomb squad capability assessments, and reassessments of squads previously assessed in FY 2005 – FY 2009.
- Commence development of TRIPwire Secret to enable high-level criminal analysis and targeting, as well the ability to share classified information with other Federal government partners.

FY 2012 Mitigation Programs Planned Accomplishments

- Execute National Exercise Program (NEP Tier) II or III CIKR exercise.
- Perform review and revision of Incident Management (IM) Base plan and IM and IL SOPs.
- Fully implement Web EOC within the NICC Watch.
- Facilitate IP participation in the Continuity of Operations Table Top Exercises.
- Prioritize expansion of inspection capabilities supporting annual review, assessment, and inspection efforts of Tier 1 facilities, prioritized biennial inspections of Tier 2 facilities, and initial inspections of Tier 3 and 4 facilities.
- Conduct one exercise using the threat scenarios that underpin the CFATS risk-based performance standards with State and local partners as part of the response capabilities vs. response needs (RC/RN) project.
- Begin development efforts for a mission-critical model to determine which high-risk facilities produce a significant percentage of a critical chemical for essential national activities.
- Begin incorporation of economic criticality requirements into Top Screen screening formulations and utilize for updated preliminary tiering of facilities calculations of high-risk facilities.
- Conduct 872 Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) visits.
- Conduct 180 days “Call Back” on 20 percent of ECIP visits.
- Complete initial ECIP visits to selected sites within three years.
- 2,680 new stakeholder relationships throughout the country including CIKR Owners/Operators, State and Local mission partners, and regionally deployed Federal partners.

- Incorporate 35 States with Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Tier II data into the Chemical and Hazmat Information Reference Portal.
- Complete and distribute Protective Measures Guide for the Real Estate and Resorts sub-sectors.
- Expand the Commercial Facilities Sector Risk Self Assessment Tool (R-SAT) program to other Commercial Facilities sub-sectors.
- Conduct International Workshop on Security and Protection of Dams and Locks with appropriate international partners in conjunction with the International Committee of Large Dams (ICOLD) Annual Meeting.
- Conduct 125 capability assessments of State and local bombing prevention units and document results in the National Capabilities Analysis Database (NCAD).
- Update TRIPwire, TRIPwire Community Gateway, and Terrorist Task List content to reflect evolving threats.
- Beta test the TRIPwire Field Tool with 10 Bomb Squads.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

National Cyber Security Division

Includes *US-CERT*, *Strategic Initiatives*, and *Outreach and Programs* PPAs

National information technology infrastructures, including the Internet, telecommunication networks and embedded computer systems, are increasingly targeted for exploitation and disruption. Because national critical cyber infrastructures are under constant attack, the Department of Homeland Security created NCSA to enhance Federal cyber readiness, analyze cyber threats and vulnerabilities, disseminate threat warning information, and coordinate incident response activities.

NCSA mission operates under authorities derived from the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, the 2003 White House - National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace, Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection, OMB M-04-25: FY 2004 Reporting Instructions for the Federal Information Security Management Act, the Federal Information Security Management Act 2004 Report to Congress, National Security Presidential Directive-54/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-23: Cyber Security and Monitoring, the 2009 White House - Cyberspace Policy Review, the 2010 Department of Homeland Security Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and Bottom Up Review, OMB M-10-15: FY 2010 Reporting Instructions for the Federal Information Security Management Act and Agency Privacy Management, and M-10-28: Clarifying Cybersecurity Responsibilities and Activities of the Executive Office of the President and the Department of Homeland Security.

The NCSA branches include:

- **Cybersecurity Coordination** focuses on securing Federal government networks and systems by coordinating and integrating information to provide cross domain situational awareness, analyze and report on the composite state of national cyber networks and systems, and foster collaboration.
- **US-CERT Operations** focuses on utilizing technical competencies in Federal network operations and threat analysis centers to develop knowledge and knowledge management practices supporting Federal stakeholders as they make key operational and execution decisions.
- **Network Security Deployment** focuses on designing, developing, deploying, and maintaining the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN.
- **Federal Network Security** focuses on achieving cybersecurity throughout the Federal enterprise by utilizing a holistic approach to Federal government network security,

enabling cybersecurity challenges to be addressed in a manner that maximizes value and minimizes risks associated with technology and security investments.

- **Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness** focuses on collaboration with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure and key resources and promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities.

Global Cyber Security Management focuses on development and promulgation of sound software practices, building a skilled national cyber workforce for today and tomorrow, managing supply chain risk across the lifecycle of networks, systems, and components, and managing standards and the transition of R&D results to operational status. Through these mission areas, NCSD strengthens the preparedness of its stakeholders to withstand disruptions, absorb or otherwise tolerate disturbances, understand roles in a crisis, adapt to changing conditions, and grow stronger over time. It leads and coordinates efforts to preserve and safeguard information and information systems that ultimately improve the Nation’s public sector and private sector cybersecurity posture. Moreover, it is maturing the capabilities to manage cyber risks to the Nation, design a resilient infrastructure, deploy protective capabilities, assess defensive capabilities, influence cyber policy, develop the capability to assess cyber threat and risk, and readily and securely share threat information and appropriate mitigation strategies.

NCSD is increasing its cybersecurity activities for Federal civilian networks to ensure that national cybersecurity requirements are met. It will seek to use new models for developing, acquiring, and disseminating cybersecurity technology, and to “design-in” greater resilience for critical infrastructure to ensure national security requirements are met and will include a cybersecurity focus.

As addressed by language in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 111-83, the request for NCSD is submitted in a PPA structure identical, by account, to that enacted in FY 2010. These Congressional PPAs are: United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team, Strategic Initiatives, and Outreach and Programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**

PPA: United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	123	100	\$ 193,928
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	207	144	\$ 323,629
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	123	171	\$ (26,196)
2012 Current Services	330	315	\$ 297,433
2012 Program Change	32	18	\$ 93,973
FY 2012 Request	362	333	\$ 391,406

NPPD requests \$391.406 million for the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team, including 362 FTP/333 FTE. These funds support NPPD’s role in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) and the other cybersecurity activities.

The FY 2012 request for the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team includes the following adjustments-to-base: an increase of 32 positions and 18 FTE; \$2.065 million to annualize 15 FTE requested in FY 2010; \$10.370 million reduction in program and contract dollars for administrative efficiency associated with the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative; \$4.078 million for non-pay inflation; GSA rent escalation of \$0.089 million; a decrease of \$4.100 million to remove one-time costs in FY 2010; a decrease of \$8.000 million for one time Data Center Migration costs; a decrease of \$1.320 million to realize Data Center savings; a decrease of \$0.560 million to support Administrative Savings; a decrease of \$4.000 million as a technical adjustment to reflect the removal of funding for the National Computer Forensics Institute; and a decrease of 4.078 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	144	207	\$20,343	333	362	\$44,986	189	155	\$24,643
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (US-CERT)	0	0	\$0	19	19	\$3,995	19	19	\$3,995
Cybersecurity Coordination	0	0	\$0	14	14	\$1,960	14	14	\$1,960
Analysis	26	36	\$3,611	54	63	\$7,195	28	27	\$3,584
Incident Handling	43	64	\$5,943	56	56	\$7,494	13	-8	\$1,551
Production	3	3	\$444	10	11	\$1,370	7	8	\$926
Situational Awareness	56	86	\$8,062	161	178	\$20,326	105	92	\$12,264
Strategic Operations	16	18	\$2,283	19	21	\$2,646	3	3	\$363
Program Costs			\$303,286			\$346,420			\$43,134
Total	144	207	\$323,629	333	362	\$391,406	189	155	\$67,777

US-CERT leverages technical competencies in Federal network operations and threat analysis centers to develop knowledge and knowledge management practices supporting Federal stakeholders as they make key operational and execution decisions. It analyzes and reduces

cyber threats and vulnerabilities, disseminates cyber threat warning information, and coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness related to the Nation's cyber infrastructure. US-CERT addresses the need for a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal government. Guided by various mandates, US-CERT enables departments and agencies to address their cybersecurity challenges in a manner that maximizes value and minimizes risks associated with technology and security investments. US-CERT is also responsible for the design, development, acquisition, deployment, and operations and maintenance required to implement the National Cybersecurity Protection System, which is operationally known as EINSTEIN. US-CERT develops national strategies and implementation plans on cybersecurity workforce development and training and education opportunities, and furthermore focuses on relationship building amongst public and private cybersecurity institutions with regard to education and workforce development, and development, implementation, and promotion of national standards to ensure consistent competency levels. Lastly, US-CERT provides a set of comprehensive resources that can be used to appropriately manage supply chain risk across the lifecycle of networks, systems, and components and oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity policies to ensure appropriate resources are available to support the mission and its specialized information technology systems.

This PPA encompasses the following activities:

- *Incident Handling* activities detect and mitigate targeted attacks against the Federal government by covering the security of Federal information technology assets and services, as well as the assurance of essential citizen services.
- *Analysis* activities correlate and analyze cyber threat data “in-house” and disseminate actionable data and information in order to improve the overall understanding of current or emerging cyber threats.
- *Strategic Operations* activities build critical interagency information sharing and incident response collaboration.
- *Situational Awareness* activities identify, analyze, and comprehend broad network activity, supporting incident handling and analysis of trends for Federal departments and agencies. It is responsible for the development, acquisition, deployment, and support required for the National Cybersecurity Protection System, operationally known as EINSTEIN.
- *Production* activities collaborate with the public and private sector to share and disseminate critical cybersecurity information through a variety of distribution mechanisms.
- *Cybersecurity Coordination* focuses on securing Federal government networks and systems by coordinating and integrating information to provide cross domain situational awareness, analyze and report on the composite state of national cyber networks and systems, and foster collaboration.
- *Assistant Secretary, CS&C* includes \$4.246 million and 19 FTP/FTE to support for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Cybersecurity and Communications.

US-CERT's mission is to lead cross-sector efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, coordinate cyber information sharing, and proactively manage cyber risks to the Nation while

protecting constitutional liberties. US-CERT is striving to be a trusted global leader in cybersecurity, emphasizing collaboration, agility, and responsiveness to a complex and dynamic cybersecurity environment.

US-CERT is the operational arm of the National Cyber Security Division. Its primary functions include: building and maintaining the people, processes, and technology to analyze and reduce cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminate cyber threat warning information to its public and private sector constituents; coordinate with government and industry partners to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure; provide response and recovery support for national assets; and advise senior leadership on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance.

US-CERT's mission space includes Federal civilian agencies, the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, State and local governments, private sector partners, critical infrastructure owners and operators, international partners, as well as the general public. To collect, analyze, and disseminate cybersecurity vulnerability, threat, and attack information to this board community, US-CERT maintains a 24x7x365 capability to support the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), with connectivity to all major Federal cyber operations centers, industry, international, and communications partners, including the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, and provides several levels of analytical insight into cyber activities. US-CERT maintains a 24x7 Operations Center that provides situational awareness and risk mitigation information and support for Federal government customers as well as the general public. Through monitoring, communications, and coordination, US-CERT is able to provide timely and accurate mitigation guidance and serve as the focal point for collaborative cyber awareness, mitigation, and reduction for cyber threats and vulnerabilities.

Specifically, the NCCIC will help improve national efforts to address threats and incidents affecting the Nation's critical information technology assets and cyber infrastructure. As a key component of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP), the NCCIC provides the facility and mechanisms to coordinate national response efforts. The NCCIC is responsible for coordinating and integrating information to provide situational awareness and foster collaboration among Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial homeland security partners; private sector stakeholders; and nongovernmental organizations.

The NCCIC operations center unifies key cyber operational units which include:

- **United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)** – a partnership between DHS and the public and private sectors. US-CERT is charged with providing response support and defense against cyber attacks for the Federal Civil Executive Branch (.gov) and information sharing and collaboration among State, Local, Tribal and Territorial governments, industry, and international partners. US-CERT interacts with Federal agencies, industry, the research community, State, Local, Tribal and Territorial governments, and other entities to disseminate reasoned and actionable cybersecurity information to the public. US-CERT also provides a way for citizens, businesses, and

other institutions to communicate and coordinate directly with the U.S. Government about cybersecurity.

- **Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT)** – provides focused operational capabilities for defending control system environments against emerging cyber threats. ICS-CERT provides efficient coordination of control systems-related security incidents and information sharing with Federal, State, Local, Tribal and Territorial agencies and organizations; the Intelligence Community (IC); private sector constituents, including vendors, owners, and operators; and international and private sector CERTs. ICS-CERT leads this effort by responding to and analyzing control systems-related incidents, conducting vulnerability and malware analysis, providing onsite support for forensic investigations, and providing situational awareness in the form of actionable intelligence and reports.

National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC) – Provides the operational core of the National Communications System and is co-located with the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT). Similar to US-CERT, the NCC Watch provides 24x7 situational awareness over the health of the Telecommunications infrastructure and facilitates the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services or facilities during emergency events. The NCC Watch enhances physical and cyber security of the Nation's critical communications infrastructures by facilitating cooperation, providing real-time situational awareness, enhancing information sharing, and maintaining system-to-system interaction among critical infrastructures and between the Government and the private sector. The NCC is funded under the Critical Infrastructure Protection PPA within the National Communications System portfolio.

Elements of US-CERT's capabilities include the near-real time analyses of raw and summarized data from a wide variety of information sources, conducting assessments of actual or potential attacks detected by the National Cybersecurity Protection System's alerting systems, and support for the implementation of tools and technologies, including monitoring of deployed sensors and creation of threat signatures, countermeasures, and scenarios to rapidly detect and categorize cyber activities that could pose a potential risk US-CERT stakeholders.

US-CERT possesses a robust capability to anticipate attack vectors and intrusion activity in order to protect against and mitigate the dynamic activities of individuals and groups responsible for attacks against Federal government systems. As adversaries evolve in sophistication, US-CERT's approach to prioritization and escalation must incorporate the expected impact of the incident on the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure. Currently, US-CERT escalates and prioritizes efforts to assess risk, identify mitigation strategies, coordinate strategies, and monitor results in a comprehensive risk management approach.

To optimize Federal departments' and agencies' network services and secure the Federal government's external network connections, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) initiated the Trusted Internet Connections Initiative (TIC) in November, 2007. As co-lead with OMB, the Department of Homeland Security focuses on three implementation areas: driving departments and agencies to reduce and consolidate their external connections through approved

TIC access points, managing the TIC Reference Architecture, including a baseline set of capabilities for securing TIC access points, and assessing agency progress in complying with the TIC Initiative. US-CERT serves as the single, accountable focal point for the TIC initiative. To execute this responsibility, it synchronizes Federal department and agency efforts, monitors transitions, provides technical expertise, and manages baseline information security system capabilities.

US-CERT also manages the Cybersecurity Compliance Validation program, which is capable of monitoring, evaluating, and enabling ongoing compliance with Federal information technology security directives and initiatives.

The execution of compliance assessments will establish a baseline profile and maintain an enterprise view of the Federal government's cybersecurity state which will provide detailed insight into the technical implementation, operational readiness, implementation impediments, and capability gaps of Federal Civilian Executive Branch Agencies with respect to national cybersecurity initiatives, policies, and standards. This insight is necessary for the Office of Cyber Security and Communications, NCSD, and other stakeholders, to make informed decisions based on objective assessments and quantitative data.

US-CERT is responsible for the design, development, acquisition, deployment, and operations and maintenance required for the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection/prevention system that encompasses the hardware, software, and other components being procured specifically to support the Department's responsibilities under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative.

NCPS improves security for the Federal Executive Branch by providing customers with orderly and efficient capability improvements. Broadly, it consists of discrete blocks consisting of follow-on end-to-end system upgrades. The end-to-end system upgrades are achieved through incremental development and deployment. The deployed capabilities include flow collection at agency sites, centralized data storage, visualization, correlation, knowledge based, intrusion detection system capabilities, flow analysis tools, contextual data feeds, and a prototype environment.

National Cybersecurity Protection System Block 1/EINSTEIN 1 was deployed at thirty-one sites between 2003 and 2008. Its capabilities included flow collection at Federal partner sites, centralized data storage, visualization, correlation, knowledgebase, flow analysis tools, and contextual data feeds.

National Cybersecurity Protection System Block 2/ EINSTEIN 2 is an enhancement of Block 1/EINSTEIN 1. It includes three parts: Blocks 2.0, 2.1 and 2.2, which provide EINSTEIN 2, updated visualization and correlation tools and other updated capabilities based on Federal partner-gathered data sets.

- Block 2.0 includes flow collection and intrusion detection system at Federal partner sites, centralized data storage, visualization, correlation, knowledge base/management, flow

analysis, intrusion detection system tools, contextual data feeds, and a prototype environment.

- Block 2.1 includes increased capabilities in event detection and management including aggregation, correlation, and visualization.

NCPS Block 3/EINSTEIN 3 includes classified capability improvements. It provides an intrusion prevention capability, utilizing a new and distinctly unique architecture not previously used in other NCPS blocks. Its architecture and deployment are interdependent with the capabilities delivered via EINSTEIN 1 and EINSTEIN 2. EINSTEIN 3's full capabilities are classified and the Department of Homeland Security Secretary's Cybersecurity Memorandum for 2010 addresses its planned deliverables.

The NCPS structure improves the capability to analyze malicious activity occurring across the Federal Executive Branch civilian networks resulting in improved computer network security situational awareness. This increase in situational awareness can then be shared with Federal executive agencies in an effort to reduce and better prevent computer network vulnerabilities.

US-CERT will continue to lead the development and implementation of cybersecurity technologies that counter ongoing national cyber threats and apply effective risk mitigation strategies to detect and deter these threats. Collaborating with public and private industry partners provides the technological innovation and development that promotes the overall effectiveness of the cybersecurity effort.

US-CERT serves as the Department's primary conduit for the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) and all education-focused elements of the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. US-CERT assists in the NICE Strategy, leading and coordinating efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity education posture to ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity workforce. This effort includes development of national strategies and implementation plans for cybersecurity workforce development, and training and education opportunities consistent with the administration priorities. It also focuses on relationship building amongst public and private cybersecurity institutions with regard to education and workforce development, and development, implementation, and promotion of nationwide standards to ensure consistent competency levels.

The growing sophistication and diversity of international cyber threats, as well as supply chain vulnerabilities, increase the potential for adverse impact on organizational operations and assets, individuals, and the Nation. Presently, US-CERT is focusing on the shift from piloting activity to a more formal, targeted approach in order to build a permanent supply chain risk management capability for the Federal civilian government by enabling the Federal civilian government to manage supply chain risk across the lifecycle of networks, systems, and components, providing resources to continue Federal civilian government management of risk through the use of tools and resources once systems are deployed and operational, and collaborating with interagency partners to adopt technical and acquisition policy updates.

Additionally, US-CERT supports the leadership of NCSD by establishing policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning.

The US-CERT PPA also contains the budget request for Cybersecurity Coordination, which funds the National Cyber Security Center (NCSC). NCSC's mission is to ensure that Federal agencies have access to and receive information and intelligence needed to execute their respective cybersecurity missions. All six service areas have been designed to deliver on that mandate, each with its own unique capability that enhances another service area. The integrating capabilities, processes and tools the Center deploys strengthen each individual center's mission; promote an integrated national situational awareness; and support an integrated cyber incident response.

The NCSC plans to deliver on six key service areas:

- *Mission Integration* facilitates the integration of the six participating centers through common or aligned processes, procedures and techniques. The six participating centers include: the United States Computer Emergency Response Team (US CERT), the NSA Threat Operations Center (NTOC), the Intelligence Community Incident Response Center (IC-IRC), the US STRATCOM Cyber Command (CYBERCMD), the Department of Defense Cyber Crimes Center (DC3), and the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF.)
- *Collaboration and Coordination* facilitates professional collaboration and managing the partnership agreement process with each center. The partnership agreements and the mission integration officers work to provide the cross organizational information sharing process. For example, if US CERT needs information from DC3 to fulfill an information gap, and that same information is needed for CYBERCMD, the partnership agreements and mission integration officers will serve as the mechanism(s) for multi-cross organizational information sharing.
- *Situational Awareness and Cyber Incident Response* sustains an integrated national situational awareness capability for operational and strategic means at all three classification levels. Provides support to steady state incident response and lead national cyber incident response efforts. Develops and deploy an integrated incident management system of detection, analysis, alert and notification, and response/remediation. Under the Situational Awareness and Cyber Incident Response team, this unit will support the Secretary as the Principal Federal Official for cyber under the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP).
- *Analysis and Reporting* reports daily, weekly and annually on the composite state of the U.S. Cyber Networks and Systems. Conducts system wide incident analysis, and integrated incident response planning. Convenes and manages the cyber incident investigative capability, modeled after other successful Federal investigative capabilities. Critical to this effort is for the Center to operate at all three classification levels - in order to share information across all classification domains and to build mechanisms to down grade information to a lower classification level to share information more broadly.

- *Knowledge Management* provides a portal with a compendium of cybersecurity information and intelligence for cybersecurity professionals, analysts, and center customers. Sustains a national cyber incident database. This knowledge management system will provide the means for on-line collaboration, correlation analysis, discovery, and trend studies.
- *Technology Development and Management* provides enabling IT support for the center and provides enterprise tools and capabilities (process, tool deployment and common procedures) for all six centers.

NCSC will utilize the information sharing agency agreements documented in the 2003 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the Intelligence Community, Federal Law Enforcement Agencies, and the Department of Homeland Security Concerning Information Sharing (Information Sharing MOU); the 2005 Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on the Terrorism Information Sharing Environment; and the policies and procedures developed by the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE). In FY 2011, the program will complete the mission analysis and partnership agreements utilizing the framework established by the PM-ISE. These agreements will identify complimentary mission space and information/intelligence gaps. The agreements will delineate how the NCSC will deliver key information and intelligence needs to improve each Center's mission as defined by National Security Presidential Directive 54 (NSPD 54)/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 (HSPD 23).

FY 2010 US-CERT Accomplishments:

- Developed a Department and Agency Cybersecurity Activity Report to provide situational awareness on cyber activity across the Federal civilian government.
- Achieved operational status of new integrated joint watch floor, which will enhance the US-CERT's situational awareness and responsiveness to current threats and vulnerabilities.
- Implemented a strong correlation engine to process the increased volume of EINSTEIN data and reporting in order to provide more timely notification of suspected malicious activity to security professionals across the Federal Enterprise.
- Increased the EINSTEIN sensor network and operationally integrated newly deployed EINSTEIN sensors to provide broader operational situational awareness of malicious activity across Federal networks.
- Monitored the prevalence of sophisticated malware across Federal networks from deployment of signatures within EINSTEIN, based on information derived from malware analysis, and provided warnings and indicators to Federal departments and agencies on confirmed infections within their networks.
- Completed installation of EINSTEIN 2 capabilities² at four departments/agencies and one Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) vendor in support of the Trusted

² EINSTEIN 2 capabilities include flow collection and information detection systems at Federal partner sites, centralized data storage, visualization, correlation, knowledge base, intrusion detection system and flow analysis tools, contextual data feeds, and prototype environment.

Internet Connection³ (TIC) initiative. This brings the total deployments to 13 departments/agencies and four MTIPS providers, with three MTIPS customers on-board.

- Improved analysis capabilities of through enhancements to the malware laboratory and the creation of a digital media analysis laboratory.
- Actively participated in International and Domestic cyber information sharing in all sectors.
- Increased international efforts by more robust information sharing and collaboration with other National Computer Incident Response Support Teams.
- Oversaw implementation of the Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative by Federal Departments and Agencies, providing coordination and guidance, achieving 82% technical compliance, 42% connection consolidation, and 54% network capacity consolidation across the Federal civilian executive branch of government.
- Defined requirements and coordinated with the General Services Administration to establish the Managed Trusted IP Service (MTIPS) under the NETWORX contract vehicle in order to provide a cost effective solution for implementation of the capabilities necessary to comply with the TIC Initiative.
- Updated the TIC Reference Architecture and capability requirements in response to lessons learned and evolving threats.
- Conducted a combined feasibility study and cost-benefit analysis on the optimization of reducing TIC access points.
- Reviewed Agency requests for additional TIC access points and, in coordination with OMB, authorized additional TIC access points for ten TICAP agencies, raising the total number of authorized TIC access points to 64.
- Performed 16 TIC compliance assessments to ensure agencies have the appropriate operational capabilities in place to meet the Trusted Internet Connection Initiative objectives.
- Mapped TIC compliance assessment criteria to other common Federal and industry compliance, audit, and certification criteria to allow parties engaged in the assessment process to leverage existing documentation to satisfy checks and eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort.
- Expanded the TIC compliance assessment program to support implementation of additional requirements by identifying and adding required capability checks to the compliance catalog, and conducted eight expanded assessments.
- Defined requirements for a FISMA enterprise performance program needed to execute DHS responsibilities outlined in OMB M-10-15 and OMB M-10-28 and initiated execution of the CyberScope transition plan developed by the Department.
- Implemented and initiated testing of an automated visualization and correlation tool to support the US-CERT in the correlation of incidents from approximately two billion flow and intrusion detection records collected by the NCPS each day.
- Awarded a contract to support Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) for the entire NCPS program. The third-party IV&V organization will provide an independent assessment of activities and processes focused on program management, testing and

³ The Trusted Internet Connection Initiative is a multi-faceted plan to improve the Federal government's security posture by reducing the number of Federal external connections.

evaluation, and installation and deployment of the NCPS Blocks to identify areas of improvement.

- Conducted the CNCI Initiative 3 Exercise, resulting in a proven concept of aggregation and protection of .gov traffic in the cloud (at an Internet Service Provider, ISP Nest) and proof that the National Security Agency's (NSA) technology could be integrated into ISP facilities and managed by DHS.
- Completed joint DHS / NSA / ISPs design study to identify design options, key interfaces as well as cost, schedule and risk for EINSTEIN 3 traffic aggregation and related Cybersecurity services.
- Streamlined operations & maintenance using DHS Data Center consolidation efforts. Data Centers provide data and system replications that improve availability, resiliency, and performance.
- Established supply chain threat information sharing capability with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and began integration activity with the Department's Office of Intelligence and Analysis.
- Developed seven technical and acquisition recommendations, including a full analysis of the Federal Acquisition Regulations, on the basis of pilot findings, market research and collaboration with both public and private-sector partners to meet the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative deadline of September 30, 2010.
- Established and piloted a Federal Virtual Training Environment capable of providing online and on-demand information technology security training to approximately 125,000 users across the Federal government.
- Established a community college National Centers of Academic Excellence program to strengthen information assurance programs in community colleges and to promote a strong national community college cybersecurity presence.
- Established and piloted a Federal Cybersecurity Training Exercise program to deliver experiential and interactive training to IT security professionals and to foster sharing of best practices across the Federal government.
- Implemented process improvements to reduce procurement processing and collective Division budgetary oversight and improved budget development/execution cycle/processes via continuous reporting/monitoring.
- Instituted successful automated patching capabilities for critical/diverse cybersecurity systems.
- Successfully accredited Malware Lab Network and accomplished four vital re-accreditations for NCPS, which resulted in three-year ATOs that enabled a phased approach to align the Mission Operating Environment and EINSTEIN systems under a single accreditation package.
- Doubled the NCSD workforce through on-boarding of more than 80 cybersecurity and mission support personnel.
- Completed build-out of the new integrated joint watch floor and successfully relocated associated Watch Center staff without interruption to core services or capabilities.
- Designed and implemented the Significant Cyber Event Call, a mechanism which convenes all Directors of the seven Federal Partner Cyber Centers within one hour of call request.

- Designed and implemented the Significant Cyber Event Report to produce and disseminate a significant cyber event report to senior policy makers within one hour of convening the centers.
- Produced the first ever National Cyber Security Capabilities Compendium in concert with the six partner centers which presents the first comprehensive cross-agency order of battle in forming the National cyber defense.
- Completed 25 percent of the partnership agreements with the centers.
- Coordinated with DHS and other external Federal partners to develop Cyber Alert Levels used to classify significant cyber events.
- Conducted a proof of concept for a national cyber incident database utilizing National Information Exchange Model developed by DHS (NIEM) and markup language of Information Object Data Exchange Format (IODEF), in order to obtain real time reporting on cyber incidents across the Federal government.

FY 2011 US-CERT Planned Accomplishments:

- Enhance US-CERT’s situational awareness, collaborative posture, and responsiveness to current threats and vulnerabilities by integrating and coordinating US-CERT activities with other National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center partners.
- Continue to build out and enhance the US-CERT malware laboratory to support analysis and mitigation of cyber attacks and vulnerabilities in order to improve the security posture of Federal departments and agencies and obtain a more comprehensive picture of malicious cyber activity across the Federal enterprise. Specific enhancements include: additional staff; suitable data and equipment; a consolidated lab/LAN room; reporting tools for post analysis to facilitate threat assessments and trending.
- Achieve operational status of the digital media analysis laboratory to improve US-CERT analysis capabilities.
- Provide additional capabilities through the Government Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams and its supporting portal (GFIRST Portal) in order to distribute information and products which will assist Government Incident Response Teams in identifying and responding to current threats and vulnerabilities. Specific capabilities will include: current cyber event reporting with correlation where possible; automatically created Internet Protocol watch lists; current and important exploits, vulnerabilities, and weaknesses coupled with suggested mitigation strategies; incident and indicator reporting; department/agency-specific portals with daily snapshots of how the department/agency compares with the rest of the Federal government; Federal, State, local, tribal and international analysts information sharing and collaborating; shared situational awareness to be updated in near-real-time as additional cyber event incident or indicator information is fed into the system and fused with threat feeds from various sources; and the provision of a near-real-time status on a particular department’s/agency’s open cyber events, incidents, or requests for information.
- Define a Federal Cybersecurity Baseline Capability Roadmap to provide agencies with guidance on future IT security investments and develop four technical reference architectures that will be used by agencies to effectively deploy technologies sufficient to meet Federal cybersecurity policies and mandates.

- In coordination with OMB, establish target dates for agencies to complete key milestones install, such as the acquisition of MTIPS service by Seeking Service agencies, and track agency progress meeting those milestones.
- Publish version 2.0 of the Trusted Internet Connections Reference Architecture, and communicate the improved capabilities needed to departments and agencies.
- Provide Federal partners cost effective solutions for implementing the capabilities necessary to comply with Federal security strategy and initiatives by defining requirements and coordinating with the General Services Administration to update the NETWORKX contract.
- Expand the Trusted Internet Connection Compliance Validation project into a broader Compliance and Assurance Program that will conduct collaborative Cybersecurity Compliance Validations of Federal Executive Branch departments/agencies.
- Conduct 19 Cybersecurity Compliance Validations assessments of TIC Access Provider departments/agencies to objectively and quantifiably measure Federal agency implementation of and compliance with a select subset of elements from OMB Cybersecurity Memoranda, the Federal Information Security Management Act, and the Trusted Internet Connection Initiative.
- Collect and process Self-Assessment Reports from any agency that does not receive a Department of Homeland Security-led Cybersecurity Compliance Validations assessment.
- Further build capability and execute DHS FISMA responsibilities (outlined in OMB M-10-15 and OMB M-10-28) by completing the transition of CyberScope to DHS, drafting the annual FISMA report to Congress for OMB review, conducting CIO/CISO interviews with agencies, developing quarterly and annual FISMA metrics (to include the IG measures), and developing processes and infrastructure to support monthly FISMA data collection and analysis.
- Assess the effectiveness of Federal civilian agency security programs and develop a baseline benchmark of the Federal civilian executive branch’s cybersecurity posture via analysis of the data collected through DHS led assessments and the FISMA data collected through CyberScope.
- Define Continuous Monitoring, identify the scope, and establish requirements for continuous monitoring tools and services.
- Complete the remaining six department/agency NCPS Block 2.0 installations bringing the total to nineteen D/As, and maintain EINSTEIN 2 operations, and conduct standard technical refresh of existing NCPS equipment deployed in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Deploy fourteen additional TICs at exiting EINSTEIN 2 D/As to enhance EINSTEIN 2 capabilities. Achieve FOC of nineteen D/A TICs in 2011 and four MTIPS providers. Additional MTIPS customers will be added as MOAs are finalized.
- Complete operational testing, transition to sustainment, and maintain a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) analytical capability to support US-CERT in identifying patterns of malicious activity and in correlating, aggregating, and visualizing incidents from the approximately two billion flow and intrusion detection records collected by the NCPS each day. Initiate development of a SIEM Continuity of Operations (COOP) capability to be deployed in a DHS Data Center.
- Deploy and maintain the communications infrastructure necessary to support immediate access, data archiving, COOP, and availability requirements of EINSTEIN 3.

Infrastructure upgrades will enhance existing capabilities by interconnecting primary and secondary DHS Data Centers in Clarksville, VA, and Stennis, MS, as well as Operation Centers in Arlington, VA, and Pensacola, FL, and therefore, will directly support COOP for NCPS. These upgrades, based on a multilayer protocol label switching design, will also provide greater flexibility by incorporating enterprise switching equipment that can accommodate links speeds up to 10 Gbps, a substantial increase over current link speeds.

- Continue design efforts with NCPS Federal and industry partners for FY 2012 EINSTEIN 3 deployments. Collaboration ensures that the program leverages the best mix of commercial (ISP) and government (Partner) technologies to optimize system cost and performance.
- Initiate procurement and commence development of EINSTEIN 3 capabilities in partnership with NSA. EINSTEIN 3 will provide an online intrusion protection and detection capability enabled by intrusion prevention sensors and traffic aggregation points referred to as Nests.
- Begin deployment of the first set of five EINSTEIN 3 sensors and five Nests (of the fifteen planned for FOC in FY 2016) to be completed in FY 2012. This will continue the “cloud”-based deployment for the EINSTEIN program, providing defense in depth, reducing the number of points to defend, and defending further away from the edge of D/A networks. This deployment will represent the first enablement of active defense capability to prevent and/or limit malicious activities from penetrating the .gov environment.
- Establish an expanded operations environment to run a TS/SCI Network Operations Center that can meet system growth and cyber watch needs as well as provide an alternate operations location for US-CERT analysts and NCCIC staff.
- Pilot the Federal Virtual Training Environment.
- Commence planning for the development of a National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies, both a physical and virtual university, for the national cybersecurity workforce to engage in cybersecurity training and education, acquire the knowledge, skills, and expertise necessary to effectively perform job duties, and facilitate greater consistency in the performance of cybersecurity roles and functions across the Federal workforce.
- In partnership with the National Security Agency’s (NSA) National Centers of Academic Excellence office and the National Science Foundation, expand the program to strengthen information assurance programs in community colleges (CAE2Y) and to promote a stronger national community-based cybersecurity presence.
- In partnership with the NSA, support National Centers of Academic Excellence-designated institutions that facilitate cybersecurity of critical infrastructure sectors through capacity-building educational awards.
- Develop the implementation plan for the Federal Cybersecurity Training Exercise program and facilitate its roll-out across the Federal government.
- Implement supply chain risk management policy recommendations developed in FY 2010 through collaboration across the Interagency including OMB Chief Information Officer Council, OMB Federal Acquisition Regulations Council, Committee on National Security Systems, and Office of the Director of National Intelligence and Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive.
- Develop Federal civilian government supply chain information sharing (including counterfeit) concept of operations to disseminate threat information to the public sector.

- Enhance dynamic mission operations support to accommodate and harmonize increased mission activities and responsibilities
- Establish/integrate technological enhancements, associated operating procedures, and oversight control mechanisms to reduce acquisition/procurement processing timelines and facilitate information sharing and program planning capabilities for NCSD.
- Refine and supplement existing workforce training programs; establish a robust implementation of full-scale accelerated, promotional, cybersecurity fellowship and internship programs to better compete with comparable external agencies who are also vying for limited cybersecurity expertise.
- Diversify and expand information and system security controls, oversight, and accreditation programs and processes to solidify Division compliance with internal and external information and system security standards.
- Prepare for increased organizational baseline manpower onboarding; develop staffing plan and processes that will facilitate the increased organizational growth.
- Conduct recurring and programmatic evaluations of cost, schedule and performance activities relative to collective Division goals, objectives, and established contract agreements.
- Establish a comprehensive Division-led resource and information technology requirements board, including development of supporting policies, standardized and recurring internal management with Division leadership participation, and centralized and experienced facilitation to ensure effective oversight, approval, and execution of resource requirements, acquisition, and budgetary processes.
- Identify/document strategies to implement personnel recruitment and development programs that will ensure a core baseline staff of cybersecurity professionals who are committed to the various cyber mission areas, purpose, and processes critical to the Division and supported Federal agencies.
- Dedicate resources and personnel to effectively identify, audit, and account for diverse Division information technology resources, and integrate automated processes to ensure security and accountability of resources required to enable and sustain cybersecurity capabilities within NCSD.
- Complete partnership agreements with three Federal Cyber Security Centers and identify mission gaps and identify means to close capability gaps.
- Implement National Cyber Alert Levels aligned with other national alert mechanisms for consistency across the Federal government.
- Deploy the knowledge management system for cybersecurity information on Homeland Security Data Network (HSDN).
- Publish the 2011 National Cyber Security Capabilities Compendium.

FY 2012 US-CERT Planned Accomplishments:

- Implement an improved information sharing and collaboration environment by employing existing enhanced platform at all information classification levels.
- Improve US-CERT's ability to automatically analyze raw data and produce reports to reduce the risk of cyber threats and vulnerabilities across public and private sector constituencies.

- Increase staffing within US-CERT Operations to support its mandate to be the focal point for analysis and warning related to the Nation’s cyber infrastructure, to include both the public sector and private sector.
- Improve US-CERT’s mission execution through integrated operational planning, program planning, and sustainable financial, acquisition, and human capital management for its activities.
- Assist stakeholders in taking appropriate actions to secure and protect cyber infrastructure by producing timely, targeted, and accurate recommendations, guidance and alerts.
- Contribute to the development of cybersecurity-focused legislation, guidance, and coordination activities.
- Build and employ mobile digital media analysis kits to support US-CERT partners and constituents with off-site analytics.
- Update the TIC Access Points Technical and Information Systems Security Requirements and TIC Architecture to remain aligned with Federal security strategy. Monitor and forecast network capacity requirements across the TIC Access Providers for the Federal enterprise and provide analysis on the impact on reduction and consolidation.
- Develop four additional technical reference architectures that will be used by agencies to effectively deploy technologies sufficient to meet Federal cybersecurity policies and mandates.
- Perform Cybersecurity Compliance Validations assessments against a subset of Cabinet, Scorecard, and TIC Access Provider departments/agencies to objectively and quantifiably measure Federal agency implementation of and compliance with OMB Cybersecurity Memoranda, the Federal Information Security Management Act, and the Trusted Internet Connection Initiative.
- Collect and process Self-Assessment Reports from any agency that does not receive a Department of Homeland Security-led Cybersecurity Compliance Validations assessment.
- Conduct collaborative and independent Risk and Vulnerability Assessment assessments against a subset of Cabinet, Scorecard, and Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider departments/agencies to verify Cybersecurity Compliance Validations results.
- Produce agency-specific risk analysis reports, which will aid policymakers and Federal departments/agencies in the development of sound security and risk mitigation strategies.
- Execute DHS FISMA responsibilities by drafting the annual FISMA report to congress for OMB review, conducting CIO/CISO interviews with agencies and developing updated quarterly and annual FISMA metrics (to include the IG measures) for FY 2012.
- Assess the effectiveness of Federal civilian agency security programs and track the Federal civilian executive branch’s progress affecting improvement against the enterprise cybersecurity baseline established in FY 2011. Address any identified solution gaps to provide Federal agencies clear guidance for the migration of existing infrastructure and the implementation of new capabilities in a manner consistent with the overall Federal security strategy.
- Maintain EINSTEIN 2 operations and conduct standard technical refresh of existing NCPS Equipment.
- Maintain a Security Information and Event Management analytical capability to support US-CERT in identifying patterns of malicious activity and in correlating, aggregating,

and visualizing incidents from the approximately two billion flow and intrusion detection records collected by the NCPS each day.

- Complete the deployment of the remaining five EINSTEIN 3 sensors procured in FY 2011.
- Complete implementation scope for National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies, including the identification and initial development of a brick and mortar facility to host cybersecurity workforce professionals, the virtual university and the public-private advisory board to ensure applicable education standards and accreditation. Begin integrating cyber portal with all existing Federal cybersecurity training sites. Host Cybersecurity Placement Office functions for employers and job seekers but linking into existing Internet sites. Host classified version of portal for Federal cybersecurity professionals that require classified virtual training environment.
- Further expand the scope and content of the Federal Virtual Training Environment capability, continuing to assess the needs for additional content in concert with the baseline study of all cybersecurity training across the Federal Government. Expand initial scope from 100,000 to 200,000 users and fully integrate with National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies, and fully integrate the Federal Virtual Training Environment with National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies.
- Implement the Federal civilian government supply chain information sharing concept of operations by providing the ability to alert and warn public and private stakeholders of supply chain threats and incidents, to include the dissemination of Supply Chain Risk Threat Reports to civilian departments and agencies.
- Coordinate with industry to scope and charter stakeholder involvement activities in the Supply Chain Risk Management “Community of Practice.”
- Enable software security automation, as well as address use cases and automation protocols, and collaborate with tool vendors that meet dynamic requirements of the information technology security community.
- Provide security criteria for use in supply chain risk management, procurement acquisition, and collaborate with consumer groups and Federal agencies to leverage software assurance-related standards, models, and acquisition guidance to influence procurement of software.
- Prepare for integration of increased baseline manpower to coincide with corresponding Division mission/personnel growth to enable NCSD front office staff to maintain a first-rate operational team comparatively and accurately sized to support the Director, Deputy Director, and organization/mission.
- Identify opportunities at academic institutions for recruitment of new employees, fellows and interns. Launch development opportunities geared to drive and sustain senior Department of Homeland Security leadership direction to hire, develop, and retain the most trained, skilled, and talented cybersecurity professionals in the world.
- Complete partnership agreements with the national labs and other Federal cybersecurity centers. Complete partnership agreements with IT and COMMs ISACs.
- Achieve Full Operating Capability (FOC) with a Federal manning strength of 60 and continue to refine the capabilities under the six service lines.
- Exercise the National Cyber Alert Levels and integrate with the national situational awareness framework.

- Publish the 2012 National Cyber Security Capabilities Compendium, which will be expanded to include state and local entities.
- Implement the deep dive cyber analysis process within 90 days after a significant cyber incident. This process includes convening a panel of experts to analyze the effectiveness of the Federal government's response and developing a set of recommendations for improvement in incident response across the Federal government.
- Publish (with the six Federal cyber centers) a playbook for operational integration of activities and tasks during a significant cyber event.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Strategic Initiatives

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	44	40	\$ 61,174
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	37	28	\$ 64,179
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	5	5	\$ (80)
2012 Current Services	42	33	\$ 64,099
2012 Program Change	0	0	\$ 1,240
FY 2012 Request	42	33	\$ 65,339

NPPD requests \$65.339 million for Strategic Initiatives, including 42 FTP/33 FTE. These funds support NPPD's role in cybersecurity activities.

The FY 2012 request for Strategic Initiatives includes the following adjustments-to-base: \$0.138 million to annualize 1 FTE requested in FY 2010; an additional 5 FTP/4 FTE offset by \$0.778 million in program/contract dollars and a savings of an additional \$0.218 million in program and contract dollars for administrative efficiency associated with the Balanced Workforce initiative in FY 2012; \$0.740 million to fund non-pay inflation; and reduction of \$0.740 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	28	37	\$3,943	33	42	\$4,641	5	5	\$698
<i>Assistant Secretary for CS&C (SI)</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>Control Systems</i>	8	12	\$985	9	12	\$1,123	1	0	\$138
<i>Critical Infrastructure Protection</i>	6	8	\$1,012	9	11	\$1,432	3	3	\$420
<i>Cyber Exercises</i>	5	6	\$661	5	7	\$661	0	1	\$0
<i>ISS LoB</i>	3	3	\$421	3	3	\$421	0	0	\$0
<i>Software Assurance</i>	2	3	\$338	2	3	\$338	0	0	\$0
<i>Standards & Best Practices</i>	3	4	\$391	4	5	\$531	1	1	\$140
<i>Training & Education</i>	1	1	\$135	1	1	\$135	0	0	\$0
Program Costs			\$60,236			\$60,698			\$462
Total	28	37	\$64,179	33	42	\$65,339	5	5	\$1,160

Strategic Initiatives establishes mechanisms for Federal partners to deploy standardized tools and services at a reduced cost, paving the way for a collaborative environment that enables sharing of best practices and common security challenges and shortfalls. It develops and promulgates sound practices for software developers, information technology security professionals, and other critical infrastructure and key resources stakeholders and collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure and key resources.

This PPA encompasses activities under:

- *Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cyber Security* activities strengthen preparedness by partnering with the public and private sectors to reduce vulnerabilities and minimize the severity of cyber attacks across all critical infrastructures and key resources sectors.
- *Training and Education* activities provide resources to improve the training, education, and workforce development of information technology security professionals within the Federal government and private industry.
- *Software Assurance* activities improve software development and acquisition processes by way of forums, working groups, and best practices collaborations.
- *Cyber Exercises* activities plan, coordinate, and conduct cyber-focused exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for the Department and its Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners.
- *Standards and Best Practices* activities promote and sponsor the development of standards, guidance documents, metrics, and tools that raise awareness and provide technical guidance for the implementation of cybersecurity controls.
- *Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISS LoB)* activities support the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all agencies.
- *Control Systems* focus on reducing the cyber risk to industrial control systems within the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.
- *Assistant Secretary, CS&C* includes \$0.013 million to support the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Cybersecurity and Communications.

Strategic Initiatives supports the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all agencies. It works to assess and prioritize common cybersecurity needs and solutions, promote actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines for implementation, works closely with OMB, Department of Commerce, and others to enable and drive the effective implementation of cybersecurity risk mitigation strategies, and measures and monitors agency implementation strategies and compliance with published cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines.

Strategic Initiatives promotes a skilled workforce and facilitates the availability of qualified cybersecurity professionals to support the Nation's cybersecurity needs through education and workforce development programs in order to develop and maintain a technologically skilled, cyber-savvy workforce and ensure a pipeline of future cybersecurity professionals.

It also promotes collaboratively developed processes and standards that improve cybersecurity through the promulgation, adoption, and enhancement of common indexing and reporting capabilities for malware, exploitable software vulnerabilities, and common attacks which target software and advances the future state of cybersecurity and showcase CS&C as a leader in both standards and the transition of R&D results to operational status.

Strategic Initiatives collects and maintains CS&C's' cybersecurity R&D requirements, encourages critical cyber technological innovation and investment in R&D, promotes opportunities to leverage the R&D investments of others, and facilitates the integration of resultant R&D efforts into mission and operational areas of CS&C. It also promotes the development of standards and frameworks that align with national interests to enhance cybersecurity postures of networks, software, and other cyber domains, and effectively shares information about development and use of cybersecurity standards throughout the Department.

Leading the Nation in efforts to improve control systems security within U.S. critical infrastructure and key resources, the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team and Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group works with both the public and private sector to provide guidance on efforts aimed at reducing the likelihood of success and severity of impact of a cyber attack against the Nation's critical infrastructure industrial control systems.

As part of Strategic Initiatives, the Control Systems Security Program coordinates with public and private partners to increase capabilities within critical infrastructure and key resources stakeholders for assessing and mitigating vulnerabilities, disseminating products containing actionable intelligence, training staff and personnel on control systems security, and implementing defense and remediation practices within operational environments. In FY 2010, the Control Systems Security Program's Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team achieved domestic and international standing as the global clearing house for responding to threats to critical infrastructure control systems assets at all levels of classification. Going forward, the Control Systems Security Program will continue to provide focused operational capabilities for defense of control system environments against emerging cyber threats.

Strategic Initiatives will advance and enhance cyber control systems security through expanded on-site threat and vulnerability assessments as part of its mission to facilitate information sharing and reduce the risk to the Nation's industrial control systems. This will include extensive collaboration and coordination with the private sector via on-site assessments and in-house laboratory testing. The expanded on-site threat and vulnerability assessments will significantly improve the quantity and quality of Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team products and provide for a greater number of on-site assessments and forensic investigations.

In accordance with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, Strategic Initiatives strengthens the Nation's preparedness through public and private partnerships that work to improve the security of the Information Technology Sector through serving as the designated Sector-Specific Agency. In this capacity, it provides assistance and expertise across all critical infrastructure and key resources sectors for cybersecurity by working with NPPD's Office of Infrastructure Protection to develop and implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan Information Technology Sector-Specific Plan. It also assists other Sector-Specific Agencies, private sector owners and operators of critical infrastructures and key resources in other sectors, and State and local governments in assessing and mitigating cyber risks and development of strong cyber risk management practices.

Strategic Initiatives conducts voluntary cyber security assessments across all 18 critical infrastructure and key resource sectors. It affords critical infrastructure and key resource sector participants a portfolio of assessment tools, techniques, and analytics, ranging from those that can be self-applied to those that require expert facilitation or mentoring outreach. Strategic Initiatives also provides critical infrastructure and key resource participants and other policy stakeholders with regionally-placed liaison support, through its Cyber Security Advisor initiative. The cornerstone of the program's cyber security assessment portfolio and primary outreach and measurement mechanism for Cyber Security Advisors is the Cyber Resiliency Review, which is an assessment to measure and enhance the implementation of key cyber security capacities and capabilities of critical infrastructure and key resource. The purpose of the Cyber Resiliency Review is to gather information regarding cyber security performance from specific critical infrastructure and key resource in order to gain an understanding of the relationships and impacts of critical infrastructure and key resource performance in protecting critical infrastructure operations.

Strategic Initiatives plans, coordinates, and conducts cyber-focused exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for the Department and its Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners. Working collaboratively with stakeholders, it develops, designs, and executes cyber exercises that range from policy process exercises that facilitate cybersecurity operations to network simulations that test command and control procedures, response mechanisms, and cross-sector coordination.

It also manages the biannual Cyber Storm exercises series, which involves hundreds of cross-sector critical infrastructure and key resources participants. The construction of a national cyber exercise supports Federal partners and State and local governments in identifying gaps in cybersecurity processes and procedures, demonstrating interdependencies between response organizations and the information technology, and improving cyber preparedness for the delivery of critical government services.

FY 2010 Strategic Initiatives Accomplishments:

- Achieved approximately \$9.800 million in government-wide cost savings through the ISSLOB as a result of agencies utilizing the Situational Awareness and Incident Response (SAIR) Tier I BPA purchases and Certification and Accreditation Shared Service Centers to provide certification and accreditation services for approximately 125 systems of varying size and complexity.
- Defined the requirements, evaluated proposals and designated two additional government agencies as ISSLOB Shared Service Centers to provide Risk Management Framework (C&A) services to the Federal civilian executive branch of government.
- Initiated development of a Federal Cyber Resiliency Model and conducted a pilot assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the model.
- In partnership with the Department of State's Diplomatic Security Training Center, customized existing information assurance role-based training, customized the courses to meet DHS requirements, and implemented the delivery of four courses (instructor-led and web-based options).
- In partnership with the National Security Agency's National Centers of Academic Excellence office, establish a set of university based national critical infrastructure cyber

vulnerability laboratories to produce an infrastructure-specific cybersecurity education capability for support regionally based employers and provide local technical expertise to the critical infrastructure agencies.

- Promoted and matured the Cyber Ecosystem by publishing four updates to the Enumerations portion of software security automation through the advancement of the Common Weakness Enumeration and Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification programs.
- Sponsored NIST Software Assurance Metrics and Tools Evaluation initiatives culminating in the Static Analysis Tool Expo that published the results of evaluating multiple tools using the Common Weakness Enumeration.
- Published the Master of Software Assurance Reference Curriculum, which was formally recognized by IEEE Computer Society as a certified Master’s Degree program in software assurance. This was the first curriculum of its kind to focus on assuring the functionality, dependability, and security of software and systems. The curriculum was produced through the Software Assurance Curriculum Project which also produced undergraduate course outlines as part of co-sponsored public-private collaboration efforts through the Software Assurance Forum and Working Groups.
- Co-edited and contributed to the development of the cybersecurity information exchange techniques as part of participation in the International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunication Standardization Sector standards body, Study Group 17, Question 4.
- Developed the cybersecurity technology transition process and project plan in coordination with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate.
- Participated in the first phase of the Federal Experts Security Advisory Panel working group on physical and cyber security. Provided input into the four cybersecurity recommendations for the document "Recommendations Concerning the Select Agent Program" presented to the White House on November 2, 2010.
- Participated in the White House International sub-Interagency Policy Committee (IPC) Cybersecurity Standards Assessment Working Group to develop the “USG Strategic Objectives for International Cyber Security Standardization”.
- Deployed six fly-away teams to provide onsite incident response to CIKR organizations that required immediate assistance in responding to a cyber attack.
- Conducted over 50 cybersecurity evaluations of critical infrastructure and key resources facilities.
- Performed over 50 on-site assessments of government and industry CIKR facilities to assess their control system and information technology network security practices against recognized industry standards.
- Reviewed, enhanced, and widely distributed Version 3.0 of the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool across the control systems community, including public and private partners, to increase situation awareness of the cyber status and health of CIKR control systems, and guide Federal and industry partners through a step-by-step process to assess their control system and information technology network security practices against recognized industry standards.
- Continued to lead the implementation of the *Strategy for Securing Control Systems* by operating the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group (ICSJWG) and its subgroups to provide a formal mechanism for the coordination of activities and programs across government and private sector stakeholders.

- Conducted over 30 training sessions to educate the control systems community on the risk of control system cyber attacks and aid them in developing mitigation solutions.
- Planned and executed the Cyber Storm III Mid-Term Planning Conference, Master Scenario Event List Planning Conference, and Final Planning Conference.
- Executed Cyber Storm III, including the visitor program and media outreach, which included participation for 60 private sector companies, 11 state governments and 13 nations.
- Developed and produced the 2010 the Information Technology Sector Specific Plan Triennial Update in coordination with the Information Technology Sector Coordinating Council and Government Coordinating Council.
- Engaged in various Cross Sector Cyber Security Working Group initiatives.
- Collected cybersecurity data from the 18 critical infrastructure and key resources sectors related to their cybersecurity metrics contained with their FY 2009 and FY 2010 Sector Annual Reports.
- Supported development of a new National Cyber Incident Response Plan and facilitated engagement of CIKR partners.
- Developed and deployed the Cyber Resiliency Review to assess CIKR providers – an evaluation to measure and enhance key cybersecurity capabilities to protect and sustain infrastructure operations and service delivery.
- Developed, piloted, and refined a method for performing the nationwide cyber security review of States and Large Urban Areas.

FY 2011 Strategic Initiatives Planned Accomplishments:

- Award ISSLOB BPA(s) for the Risk Management Framework (C&A) and Situational Awareness and Incident Response (SAIR) Tier II BPA(s) and Initiative planning for the release of the ISSLOB SAIR Tier III BPA(s)
- Assess the current and emerging state information security tools, technologies, and services and provide a repository of knowledge for use by Federal agencies to conduct research into those tools, technologies, and services
- Continue to develop and refine the Federal Cyber Resiliency Model, define a methodology for assessing and improving cybersecurity resiliency across the government and publish the methodology and supporting tools to allow agencies to self assess. Conduct a limited number of pilot assessments to validate the assessment methodology.
- Enable software security automation efforts supporting the evolution, promotion, reporting, and management of software assurance programs and security automation schema, for the Malware Attribute Enumeration and Characterization, the Common Weakness Enumeration, and the Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification.
- Collaborate with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Defense Information Assurance entities, and other stakeholders linking software assurance with relevant education and training programs to provide relevant curricula and a repository of resources suitable to use in education and training.
- Co-edit and contribute to the development of the cybersecurity information exchange techniques recommendation, known as X.1500, as part of participation in the International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunication Standardization Sector standards body, Study Group 17, Question 4.

- Pilot a technology transition process in coordination with DHS Science and Technology Directorate, Network Security Deployment, and US-CERT to facilitate the transition of three R&D-created technologies to National Cyber Security Division programs.
- Support and promote prioritized R&D activities, including opportunities to leverage the R&D investments of others.
- Collect, analyze, and report to the DHS Standards Office information required for an annual report to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- Deploy six fly-away teams to provide onsite incident response to CIKR organizations requiring immediate assistance and resolve in responding to a cyber attack.
- Perform 75 on-site assessments of government and industry CIKR facilities to assess their control system and information technology network security practices against recognized industry standards.
- Review, enhance, and widely distribute Version 4.0 of the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool across the control systems community, including public and private partners, to increase situation awareness information on the cyber status and health of CIKR control systems, and guide Federal and industry partners through a step-by-step process to assess their control system and information technology network security practices against recognized industry standards.
- Distribute CSET to CIKR asset owners and operators through website-based digital download.
- Continue to lead the implementation of the *Strategy for Securing Control Systems* by operating the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group (ICSJWG) to provide a formal mechanism for the coordination of activities and programs across government and private sector stakeholders.
- Conduct over 30 training sessions to educate the control systems community on the risk of control system cyber attacks and aid them in developing mitigation solutions.
- Plan and execute the Cyber Storm III After Action Process, including compiling and coordinating the Cyber Storm III After Action Report with entire exercise player set.
- Begin preparations for Cyber Storm IV, National Level Exercise 12, and conduct cyber exercises to support the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) and related operational activities.
- Deploy repeatable cyber exercise assistance program to assist states, CIKR partners, and other partners with their cyber exercise needs.
- Collect cybersecurity data from the 18 critical infrastructure and key resources sectors related to their cybersecurity metrics contained with their FY 2009 and FY 2010 Sector Annual Reports.
- Conduct approximately 50 voluntary cybersecurity evaluations of CIKR facilities with an emphasis on protecting and sustaining essential CIKR services across all sectors.

FY 2012 Strategic Initiatives Planned Accomplishments:

- Monitor implementation of Federal cybersecurity policies by Federal partners, providing coordination, guidance, and progression tracking in implementation, in order to create an environment of improved protection of Federal information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

- Build and provide Federal departments and agencies access to five Federal Network Security risk management training modules housed in a Federal Network Security Risk Management Resource Library or website.
- Sponsor strategic sourcing and requirement development activities to identify and pursue strategic information security product and service acquisitions
- Update and maintain the Federal knowledge repository of information security technologies, tools and services that was established in FY 2011.
- Maintain and update the Federal Cyber Resiliency Model, assessment methodology and supporting tools. Develop performance metrics for cyber security risk management.
- In partnership with the NSA National Centers of Academic Excellence office, ensure the set of university based national critical infrastructure cyber vulnerability laboratories are instructing students and conducting research related to infrastructure-specific cybersecurity education topics, and are known to the regionally based employers and provide are available to the local critical infrastructure agencies to support technical concerns.
- Enable software security automation, as well as address use cases and automation protocols, and collaborate with tool vendors that meet dynamic requirements of the information technology security community.
- Provide security criteria for use in supply chain risk management, procurement acquisition, and collaborate with consumer groups and Federal agencies to leverage software assurance-related standards, models, and acquisition guidance to influence procurement of software.
- Collect, analyze, and report to the DHS Standards Office information required for an annual report to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and based on analysis, identify and communicate emergent needs for enhancements to existing standards or the development of additional standards with respect to national interests.
- Represent NCSO on the Department of Homeland Security Standards Council. Analyze and report on standards that have wide applicability to National Cyber Security Division programs.
- Identify, develop, and prioritize CS&C's cybersecurity R&D requirements. In addition, continue the technology transition process in coordination with DHS Science and Technology Directorate, Network Security Deployment, and US-CERT to facilitate the transition of R&D-created technologies to National Cyber Security Division programs.
- Operate the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) to respond to and analyze cyber threats and control systems incidents, conduct vulnerability and malware analysis, and provide onsite support for forensic investigations and analysis.
- Deploy eight fly-away teams to provide onsite incident response to CIKR organizations requiring immediate assistance and resolve in responding to a cyber attack
- Perform 75 on-site assessments of government and industry CIKR facilities to assess their control system and information technology network security practices against recognized industry standards.
- Review, enhance, and widely distribute Version 5.0 of the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool across the control systems community.
- Continue to lead the implementation of the *Strategy for Securing Control Systems* by operating the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group (ICSJWG) to provide a

formal mechanism for the coordination of activities and programs across government and private sector stakeholders.

- Conduct over 45 training sessions to educate the control systems community on the risk of control system cyber attacks and aid them in developing mitigation solutions
- Promote broad adoption of the Cyber Resilience Review in specific communities-of-interest through tailored, self-assessment guidelines, and continue expert led facilitation of regional, system-wide, and individual CIKR reviews.
- Continue to implement the Cyber Security Advisor initiative with additional placement of regional support in cyber security risk management (adding five to six additional regions, nine total).
- Plan and execute Cyber Storm IV.
- Develop National Level Exercise 12 (cyber-focused scenario) with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- Deploy repeatable cyber exercise assistance program to assist states, CIKR partners, and other partners with their cyber exercise needs.
- Conduct approximately 75 voluntary cybersecurity evaluations of critical infrastructure and key resources facilities with an emphasis on protecting and sustaining essential CIKR services across all sectors.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Outreach and Programs

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	12	12	\$ 7,176
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	16	14	\$ 9,346
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	\$ (2,250)
2012 Current Services	16	14	\$ 7,096
2012 Program Change	0	0	\$ -
FY 2012 Request	16	14	\$ 7,096

NPPD requests \$7.096 million for Outreach and Programs, including 16 FTP/14 FTE. These funds support NPPD's role in cybersecurity activities.

The FY 2012 request includes \$0.104 million for non-pay inflation; a decrease of \$2.250 million to remove one-time costs in FY 2010; and a decrease of \$0.104 million offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	14	16	\$1,935	14	16	\$1,935	0	0	\$0
<i>Information Sharing and Collaboration</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>International Affairs & Public Policy</i>	2	2	\$293	2	2	\$293	0	0	\$0
<i>Planning and Programs</i>	9	9	\$1,168	6	6	\$683	-3	-3	-\$485
<i>Stakeholder Outreach, Communications, & Coordination</i>	3	5	\$474	3	5	\$474	0	0	\$0
Program Costs			\$7,411			\$5,161			-\$2,250
Total	0	0	\$9,346	0	0	\$7,096	0	0	-\$2,250

Outreach and Programs promotes opportunities to leverage the cybersecurity R&D investments of others. It promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues. Outreach and Programs establishes cybersecurity strategy and planning by integrating resource management, human capital, facilities, performance management, and policy development and implementation into the broad array of issues addressed by NCSD.

This PPA encompasses activities under:

- *Stakeholder Outreach, Communications and Coordination* activities focus on the development of internal and external communications, ensure collaboration on events and activities across NCSD, and build and maintain stakeholder relationships to raise cybersecurity awareness.
- *International Affairs and Public Policy* activities conduct international outreach, facilitating collaboration, cooperation, planning, and policy development on global cyber security issues.
- *Planning and Programs* activities integrate resource management, human capital, facilities, performance management, and policy development and implementation into the broad array of issues addressed by National Cyber Security Division leadership.
- *Information Sharing and Collaboration* activities develop research, education, and outreach programs that focus on technology critical for cybersecurity and emergency preparedness and response.
- *Assistant Secretary, CS&C* includes \$0.485 million and 3 FTP/FTE to support the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Cybersecurity and Communications.

Outreach and Programs coordinates domestic and international engagement and outreach by promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key stakeholder communities. It maintains relationships with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; private industry stakeholders, and international cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration and awareness on cybersecurity issues.

Outreach and Programs furthermore builds international partnerships and conducts outreach to advance information sharing and collaboration, cooperation, and planning to achieve cybersecurity goals. Specifically, the International Affairs Program participates in and fosters regional, bilateral, and multilateral relationships and forums that improve incident response capabilities, contribute to cybersecurity capacity building efforts globally, and enhance coordination on strategic policy issues. It also serves as the Department's international cybersecurity point of contact, meeting with foreign government counterparts to discuss policy and operational issues, and creating and facilitating opportunities for Department engagement in international cybersecurity activities.

In support of the leadership of NCSD, Outreach and Programs also assists in establishing policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning.

FY 2010 Outreach and Programs Accomplishments:

- Supported public affairs for key outreach events such as the Cyber Storm III, RSA Security Conference, and Government Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams Conference as well as ongoing NCSD speaking and media engagements.

- Planned, coordinated, and executed National Cyber Security Awareness Month key events and managed engagement, and conducted media outreach to promote National Cyber Security Awareness Month and related activities.
- Supported Department of Homeland Security engagement in key State and local outreach opportunities such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center Annual Conference, the National Association of State Chief Information Officers Annual Meeting, the National Governors Association Annual Meeting, the National Association of Counties Annual Meeting, etc.
- Maintained and implemented cybersecurity work streams for bilateral engagement with the United Kingdom through the DHS Joint Contact Group, with Germany through the Department of Homeland Security Cooperation Group, and with Canada through the Emergency Management Consultative Group.
- Advanced collaboration with the Working Group of Key Allies to include implementation of findings from Cyber Storm III, updating of Joint Incident Management Operating Procedures, and addressing secure communications.
- Developed/initiated process improvements to support and improve Division Executive Secretariat document version review and control through integration of improved automated workflow processes, which reduced response times for internal and external inquiries, as well as staffing requirements.
- Developed Executive Secretariat automated workflow/staffing requirements via SharePoint; introduced/tested electronic staffing tools/programs to fully automate and effectively fulfill collective staffing requirements.

FY 2011 Outreach and Programs Planned Accomplishments:

- Support public affairs for key outreach events such as the Cyber Storm III, RSA Security Conference, and Government Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams Conference, as well as ongoing NCSA speaking and media engagements.
- Plan, coordinate, and execute National Cyber Security Awareness Month key events and manage engagement, and conduct media outreach to promote National Cyber Security Awareness Month and related activities.
- Support DHS engagement in key State and local outreach opportunities such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center Annual Conference, the National Association of State Chief Information Officers Annual Meeting, the National Governors Association Annual Meeting, the National Association of Counties Annual Meeting, etc.
- Maintain and implement cybersecurity work streams for bilateral engagement with the United Kingdom through the DHS Joint Contact Group, with Germany through the DHS Cooperation Group, and with Canada through the Emergency Management Consultative Group.
- Advance collaboration with the Working Group of Key Allies to include implementation of findings from Cyber Storm III, updating of Joint Incident Management Operating Procedures, and addressing secure communications.
- Provide timely and effective responses to high-level inquiries from Congress, OMB, Government Accountability Office, and other Federal departments and agencies.

FY 2012 Outreach and Programs Planned Accomplishments:

- Serve on Program Committee and contribute to planning process for Meridian Conference, which brings together senior policy makers to collaborate on critical information infrastructure protection.
- Develop and pilot training materials to conduct training for developing nations.
- Identify protective programs and/or R&D initiatives to mitigate the key risks from the Information Technology Sector Risk Assessment.
- Plan, coordinate, and execute National Cyber Security Awareness Month key events and manage engagement, conduct media outreach to promote National Cyber Security Awareness Month and related activities; and develop materials for National Cyber Security Awareness Month to include communications, letters, tip sheets, posters,
- Continue ongoing partnerships with private sector, and government stakeholders at all levels to improve information-sharing and enhance awareness of cybersecurity issues.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Priority Telecommunications Services

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	61	58	\$ 57,723
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	41	41	\$ 56,773
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	\$ 51
2012 Current Services	44	44	\$ 56,824
2012 Program Change	0	0	-
FY 2012 Request	44	44	\$ 56,824

NPPD requests \$56.824 million and 44 FTP/FTE for Priority Telecommunications Services in FY 2012. These funds support the operation of the Government Emergency Telecommunications System, Wireless Priority Service, Special Routing Agreement Service, the Industry-Government and Interagency Processes, and funds for the Assistant Secretary, Cyber Security and Communications.

The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: an additional 3 FTP/FTE as part of the Balanced Workforce initiative in FY 2012; \$0.721 million for non- pay inflation; \$0.051 million for GSA Rent inflation; and a decrease of \$0.721 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands Activity	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	41	41	\$5,283	44	44	\$5,703	3	3	\$420
<i>Assistant Secretary for CS&C (PTS)</i>	0	0	\$0	4	4	\$450	4	4	\$450
<i>PTS Salaries and Benefits</i>	41	41	\$5,283	37	37	\$4,833	-4	-4	-\$450
<i>GETS</i>	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$140	1	1	\$140
<i>Wireless Priority Service</i>	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$140	1	1	\$140
<i>SRAS</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>Government/Industry Programs and Management</i>	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$140	1	1	\$140
<i>Plans and Programs</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>NCS GSA Rent</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Program Costs			\$51,490			\$51,121			-\$369
Total	41	41	\$56,773	44	44	\$56,824	3	3	\$51

Priority Telecommunications Services

Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) ensure the availability of national security and emergency preparedness communications during National efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded. PTS significantly enhances call completion capabilities of first responders, national leadership, and other national security and emergency preparedness users as a result of the capabilities provided by through the following three PTS programs:

- *Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)* – A nationwide landline telephone service enabling priority communications for the President, Federal, State, and local governments, and industry organizations by providing priority voice calling via the existing public switched network;
- *Wireless Priority Service (WPS)* – A nationwide wireless telephone service providing end-to-end priority calls via selected commercial wireless carriers, which includes GETS interoperability to enhance the probability of call completion;
- *Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS)* – The SRAS is held in classified channels and supports special communication capabilities for unnamed selective users that require special processing of priority calls.
- *Assistant Secretary, CS&C* includes \$0.750 million and 4 FTP/FTE to support the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Cybersecurity and Communications.

Government Industry Planning & Management Branch

The Government Industry Planning & Management Branch supports five main functions:

- Manage the President’s National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) under Executive Order 12382;
- Support the Committee of Principals (COP) under Executive Order 12472;
- Manage the Communication Sector under HSPD-7;
- Manage the Network Security Information Exchanges; and
- Serve as the Public Affairs coordinator for the National Communications System.

The Government Industry Planning & Management (GIP&M) Branch interfaces extensively with government and private sector stakeholders and maintains key relationships with representatives from across the Communications Sector, and other critical infrastructure sectors. By building and maintaining relationships across sectors, GIP&M helps ensure that the communication sector has the critical access, credentialing, fuel, and security needed to effectively respond to attacks, accidents, and service impairment. Without this access, the ability to repair, recover, or reconstitute national communications networks would be adversely impacted, increasing the duration and scope of a disruption.

The GIPM Branch acts as a public affairs coordinator and, as such, oversees coordinated strategic communications for the National Communications System. This includes the provision of extensive training on both public-private sector relationship management and NCS strategies for national security emergency preparedness communications.

FY 2010 Priority Telecommunications Services Accomplishments

- Achieved over 90% GETS call completion rate during emergency communications periods.
- Increased total Government Emergency Telecommunications Service cards to 252,822 and increased total Wireless Priority Service users to 113,198.
- Completed the US-Canada WPS Interoperability capability, which provides priority for cross-border roaming for WPS subscribers on GSM technology. This capability was initially tested as part of Exercise GOLD, which demonstrated readiness for the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver.
- Completed Captive Office Testing (lab) on AT&T Mobility and T-Mobile for the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) redirection to Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) of the Wireless Priority Service. Completed the initial Network Service Acceptance Testing for UMTS redirection to GSM.
- Completed governance documentation and obtained DHS/NPPD approval for a Level III acquisition that will provide the WPS Enhanced Overload Performance (EOP) capability on CDMA technology.
- The Communication Dependency on Electric Power Working Group's 2008 recommendations were addressed by the Telecom Energy Alliance under the Homeland Security Presidential Directive, which authorized plans for eventual implementation;
- Developed the cross sector risk assessments to define communications dependencies, corresponding risk mitigation activities, and recommended follow on activities such as R&D, capabilities' development, and protective programs;
- In accordance with HSPD-7, reported on Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical asset program to identify and prioritize critical infrastructure and key resources within the Communications Sector.

FY 2011 Priority Telecommunications Services Planned Accomplishments

- Achieve over 90% GETS call completion rate during emergency communications periods.
- Complete the remaining Network Service Acceptance Testing for Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service (UMTS) Redirection to Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM).
- Complete the deployment for Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service (UMTS) Redirection to Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) extending the life of WPS.
- Complete Captive Office Testing for WPS Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) Enhanced Overload Performance (EOP) capability for achieving General Availability of Alcatel-Lucent software.
- Develop an NCS 24 member Department and Agency database of communications capabilities

FY 2012 Priority Telecommunications Services Planned Accomplishments

- Maintain nationwide coverage for Government Emergency Telecommunications Service while supporting increase to 323,406 GETS users.

- Maintain nationwide coverage for Wireless Priority Service while supporting increase to 119,791 WPS users.
- Complete Captive Office Testing for WPS Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) Enhance
- Develop and report quarterly Communications Sector Specific Plan implementation metrics to the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection.
- Develop the cross sector risk assessments to define communications dependencies, corresponding risk mitigation activities, and recommended follow on activities such as R&D, capabilities' development, and protective programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Next Generation Network

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	0	0	\$ 18,355
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	0	0	\$ 25,000
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	-
2012 Current Services	0	0	\$ 25,000
2012 Program Change	2	1	\$ 253
FY 2012 Request	2	1	\$ 25,253

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$25.253 million for the Next Generation Network. The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: \$0.350 million for non-pay inflation; and a decrease of \$0.350 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	0	0	\$0	1	2	\$140	1	2	\$140
<i>Next Generation Networks</i>	0	0	\$0	1	2	\$140	1	2	\$140
Program Costs			\$25,000			\$25,113			\$113
Total	0	0	\$25,000	1	2	\$25,253	1	2	\$253

The National Communications System's Next Generation Network (NGN) Priority Services program was established to address the ramifications of continuously evolving technology that the communications industry is implementing nationwide to improve services. As this technology evolves, it is imperative that the Federal Government evolve as well, or else it will lose the ability to deliver national security and emergency preparedness voice communications to help the Nation prevent, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Next Generation Network Priority Services is in place to ensure the Federal Government keeps pace with the communications industry. Traditional national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services were designed around the legacy circuit-switched infrastructure of the public switched telephone network. Public networks are now merging with packet-switched infrastructures and converging into Next Generation Networks. As this evolution continues, national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services will be guided by commercial standards and technologies based on packet-switching Internet Protocol based networks. Wireless public networks have also become increasingly vital during national security and emergency preparedness events.

As a result of the NGN Priority Services program, NCS will be able to phase out the current Priority Telecommunications Services program, and its' circuit-based priority features and functions, and transition to Internet Protocol/packet-based networks. This will enable NCS to leverage highly survivable commercially-owned public switched network assets in order to provide a robust and diverse nationwide communications capability and support response and recovery coordination efforts and programs such as Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government, to ensure that essential Government functions and operations are carried out.

FY 2010 Next Generation Network Accomplishments

- Completed industry Requirements for Wireless and Wireline access technologies.
- AT&T achieved limited operational capability in March 2010, validating the priority solution assumptions for later phases, when GETS/SRAS traffic will be able to travel over Internet Protocol through the AT&T network.
- Completed the analysis of the NGN Priority Services Request for Information in August 2010.
- Verizon completed planning for the implementation of the NGN GETS service in September 2010 with the delivery of the Integrated Plan for Evolution to NGN GETS. NCS and Verizon conducted a preliminary Network Service Design Review in September 2010 thereby affirming Government requirements.
- Completed required DHS NGN Program governance documentation by September 2010.

FY 2011 Next Generation Network Planned Accomplishments

- Modify the Nortel Networks CS2k to provide NGN GETS Voice over Internet protocol priority features. With the general availability of these features, the objective is subsequent deployment of them in Carrier networks.
- Conduct network design demonstrations of priority wireline network equipment features, to include performance metrics and monitoring plan.
- Conduct planning, architecture, and implementation of Next Generation Network priority capabilities in one additional wireline service provider network (Sprint) in support of the Initial Operating Capability milestone.
- Work with industry to develop and implement Next Generation Network security measures, including: survivability enhancements, national security threat mitigation, and user identification management and authentication.
- Provide priority core Voice over Internet Protocol communications capability with AT&T national carrier's core network.

FY 2012 Next Generation Network Planned Accomplishments

- Develop standards for NGN NS/EP Priority continuation. Implement NS/EP NGN Priority Service security features with Core NGN carriers. NCS will have security engineering tasks with each Core VoIP carrier to provide NS/EP enhancements to the carriers' standard security configurations.
- Implement NGN Priority Services Core VoIP for AT&T, Sprint and Verizon. These tasks are multiyear contracts with the three Core VoIP carriers to implement NGN priority services in their network.

- NCS will prototype priority solutions to assist in validating Industry requirements for LTE. Prototype of Wireless VoIP (Cellular Long Term Evolution). Cellular Long Term Evolution (LTE) is the 4th Generation cellular network solution, which most wireless carriers will be following.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	24	24	\$ 13,398
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	28	28	\$ 16,774
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	\$ (3,333)
2012 Current Services	28	28	\$ 13,441
2012 Program Change	0	0	\$ -
FY 2012 Request	28	28	\$ 13,441

NPPD requests \$13.441 million and 28 FTP/FTE for Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications in FY 2012. These funds support modeling, simulation, technology assessments, National Security and Emergency Preparedness standards, and vulnerability assessments on advanced technologies and converged networks.

The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: \$0.183 million for non-pay inflation; a decrease of \$1.205 million due to Data Center Savings; a decrease of \$2.128 million to support Administrative Savings; and a decrease of \$0.183 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	28	28	\$3,727	28	28	\$3,727	0	0	\$0
<i>PSET Salaries and Benefits</i>	28	28	\$3,727	28	28	\$3,727	0	0	\$0
<i>Modeling, Analysis & Tech.</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>NS/EP Standards</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>CNS / Advanced Technology</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>Classified Program</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Program Costs			\$13,047			\$9,714			-\$3,333
Total	28	28	\$16,774	28	28	\$13,441	0	0	-\$3,333

Modeling, Analysis and Technology Assessment

Modeling, Analysis and Technology Assessment (MATA) develops models, conducts technical studies, and provides analyses of public communications infrastructures. Its goal is to identify approaches to fulfill national security and emergency preparedness communications objectives and support priority service and Comprehensive National Cyber Initiative programs. Through the use of an extensive industry dataset and software-based commercial and government off the shelf analytic tools, MATA analyzes natural and man-made disruptions on communications infrastructure, conducts vendor independent analyses, and identifies network effectiveness

solutions. MATA also conducts communications technology assessments, such as those required by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) in support of the DHS Office of Policy, and performs studies that quantify the dependence of critical government networks on Internet service provider infrastructure.

National Security and Emergency Preparedness Standards Team

The Standards Team works with national and international industry standards organizations to ensure that evolving communications standards address the technical requirements of national security emergency preparedness communications. The Standards Team performs under Presidential Executive Order 12472 which directs the Office of the Manager National Communications System to take into consideration the development of evolving industry consensus standards with respect to national security emergency preparedness communications. The Standards Team adheres to the policy put forth in OMB Circular A-119 that: "...directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in lieu of government-unique standards except where inconsistent with law or otherwise impractical."

The Standards Team focuses on evolutions in the communications industry (such as Next Generation Networks) by working proactively with industry on standards development. These national security and emergency preparedness standards efforts involve a two-pronged approach. The first standards effort is to establish national security and emergency preparedness service requirements within the standards bodies, and the second is to work to develop standards-based technical capabilities to support National Communications System programs and missions.

Team members serve as senior Government advisors and leaders to a variety of international meetings on communications. When requested, the Standards Team takes specific requirements from North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other member organizations and introduces them into the international standards process. In addition, the Standards Team members actively participate in the work of industry groups, such as the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, Telecommunications Industry Association, and the International Telecommunications Union.

The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), Wireless Priority Service (WPS), Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS) and the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) are national security and emergency preparedness services based on national and international standards implemented in the public circuit switched network. Service providers are transitioning their network infrastructure to an Internet Protocol based infrastructure which means that the national security emergency preparedness services will also transition. In order for these services to transition and offer, at a minimum, the same level of capabilities available in today's circuit switched network it is necessary to make modifications to Internet Protocol specifications, as well as national and international standards.

Advanced Technologies/Converged Networks

Advanced Technologies/Converged Networks provides a vulnerability assessment of new technologies to Telecommunications and their impact on the infrastructure.

Advanced Technologies/Converged Networks work also includes identification and assessment of the vulnerabilities of satellite communications systems, coordination with commercial vendors in conducting studies on physical vulnerabilities, development of plans to mitigate interference, leadership and coordination efforts across DHS to ensure that satellite capabilities required to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies are available when needed.

FY 2010 PSET Accomplishments

- Developed and deployed version 3.4 of the Infrastructure Mapping Tool to continue improving Emergency Support Function #2 operations, which will implement a Zoom to Address tool, a Real-Time Data Loading tool, and a Cyber Data Query tool.
- Provided support to NCSA's activities under the Trusted Internet Connection initiative.
- Modeled and analyzed existing and emerging communications and internet networks to evaluate potential mitigation solutions for achieving national security and emergency preparedness services. Developed a Priority Services Modeling plan in support of the Next Generation Networks priority services testing and Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V).
- Analyzed physical infrastructure diversity, or "last-mile" connectivity, for four NCS member agencies to ensure primary mission essential functions are preserved.
- The Standards Team worked with more than ten national and international telecommunications and Internet forums, councils, groups, and Task Forces to represent the U.S. Government's requirements in providing priority communications services.
- The Advanced Technology Team issued revisions to the National Communications System Manual 3-10-1 "Guidance for Implementing National Communications".
- The Advanced Technology Team provided telecommunications engineering subject matter expertise and consultation on the technical aspects of issues before the United States Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and provided expertise in support of cases under review by the DHS Office of Policy.

FY 2011 PSET Planned Accomplishments

- Provide tools for Emergency Support Function #2 operations like hurricanes, earthquakes, and other man-made and natural disasters and modeling and simulations for NGN and PTS to predict success and identify weakness for emergency communications.
- Work with national and international telecommunications and Internet forums, councils, groups, and Task Forces to represent the U.S. Government's requirements in providing priority communications services.
- Provide revisions to the National Communications System Manuals and Directives as required
- Provide telecommunications engineering subject matter expertise and consultation on the technical aspects of issues before the United States Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) for DHS Office of Policy.

FY 2012 PSET Planned Accomplishments

- Provide both support and tools to Emergency Support Function #2 operations (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, and other man-made and natural disasters) and modeling and

simulations for NGN and PTS to predict success, and identify weakness, of emergency communications.

- Work with national and international telecommunications and Internet forums, councils, groups, and Task Forces to represent the U.S. Government’s requirements in providing priority communications services.
- Provide revisions to the National Communications System Manuals and Directives.
- Provide telecommunications engineering subject matter expertise and consultation on the technical aspects of issues before CFIUS for DHS Office of Policy.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Protection

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	20	20	\$ 10,242
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	29	29	\$ 11,352
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	11	7	\$ -
2012 Current Services	40	36	\$ 11,352
2012 Program Change	0	0	\$ -
FY 2012 Request	40	36	\$ 11,352

NPPD requests \$11.352 million and 40 FTP/36 FTE in FY 2012 for the Critical Infrastructure Protection programs. These funds support National Coordinating Center; Critical Infrastructure Protection operations, planning, policy; training and exercises; Network Security Information Exchange, and the Telecommunications Service Priority program.

The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: an additional 11 FTP/7 FTE associated with the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative; \$0.107 million for non pay-inflation; and a decrease of \$0.107 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	29	29	\$3,697	36	40	\$4,677	7	11	\$980
<i>CIP Salaries and Benefits</i>	29	29	\$3,697	29	29	\$3,697	0	0	\$0
<i>CIP Operations, Plans & Policy</i>	0	0	\$0	1	2	\$140	1	2	\$140
<i>NCC Operations</i>	0	0	\$0	5	8	\$700	5	8	\$700
<i>NSIE</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>Training & Exercises</i>	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
<i>TSP</i>	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$140	1	1	\$140
Program Costs			\$7,655			\$6,675			-\$980
Total	29	29	\$11,352	36	40	\$11,352	7	11	\$0

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs ensure the continued availability of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. Critical Infrastructure Protection initiatives include:

- Operation and maintenance of the National Coordinating Center for Communications;

- Telecommunication analyses in support of disaster response exercises, planning, and operations;
- National continuity communications testing, compliance reporting, and scenario-based operations assessments;
- Continuity planning and operational support;
- Training and exercise of communications emergency response personnel;
- Production and maintenance of operational procedures, policies and support tools;
- Management of a structured forum for Government and telecommunication industry collaboration on national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications policies, procedures and issues; and
- Management of the system that provides for the restoration and provisioning of telecommunications circuits that support national security and emergency preparedness.

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Program includes the following Activities: *National Coordinating Center Operations; Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, Plans, and Policy; Training and Exercises; Network Security Information Exchanges; and Telecommunications Service Priority.*

National Coordinating Center (NCC)

The National Coordinating Center (NCC) Operations is a joint industry-government body that provides a mechanism to respond to national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications incidents. The mission of the NCC is to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions, crises, or emergencies. The strength of the NCC lies in the trusted relationship between government and industry. This relationship is critical to the NCC in its role as the primary mechanism within the National Communications System for executing Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications under the National Response Framework during an incident.

Through the NCC Watch, NCC provides the operational core of the National Communications System. Co-located with the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), the NCC Watch provides 24x7 situational awareness over the health of the telecommunications infrastructure and facilitates the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services or facilities during emergency events. The NCC Watch enhances physical and cyber security of the Nation's critical communications infrastructures by facilitating cooperation, providing real-time situational awareness, enhancing information sharing, and maintaining system-to-system interaction among critical infrastructures and between the Government and the private sector.

The NCC also administers the High Frequency Radio program which provides technical, administrative, operational, and readiness support to four emergency High Frequency radio operational activities: Shared Resources High Frequency Radio Program, NCC High Frequency Radio Program, the NCS Regional Managers High Frequency Radio Program, and the NCS Auxiliary High Frequency Radio Program. These programs support a nationwide radio network of approximately 1,400 high frequency radio stations to form a nationwide emergency message-handling network. It has been vital for ensuring communications between isolated emergency

operations centers during disasters such as Hurricane Katrina. The NCS High Frequency Radio Program supports the NCS mission of executing Emergency Support Function #2 under the National Response Framework and is essential in supporting the NCC mission.

Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, Plans, and Policy

Continuity of Operations

The goal of Continuity of Operations is to improve the overall readiness, operations, and execution of mission essential functions, including Enduring Constitutional Government, and Continuity of Government operations. It also establishes the framework to ensure all National Communications System staff members are trained to work continuity operations during an all-hazards event or incident. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20 and the National Continuity Directive-1 require all Executive Branch departments and agencies to have plans in place to continue their mission essential functions at alternate facilities if their primary facilities become uninhabitable for an extended period.

The Continuity of Operations Plan provides guidance for the organization, its leaders, and all assigned staff, should NCS be directed to deploy during a Continuity of Operations event. The Continuity of Operations Plan identifies the mission essential functions of each NCS Branch, the order of succession for leadership, Emergency Relocation Group members and Advance Relocation Team members, mission critical systems, vital records and databases, and required communications for the Relocation Facility.

Operations Analysis

The Operations Analysis (OA) Team provides telecommunication analyses in support of disaster response related exercises, planning, and operations and assessments of national continuity communications through monthly testing, quarterly compliance reporting, and scenario-based mission-focused operations analyses.

During significant disasters or crises, the Operations Analysis activity leads the multi-agency Analysis Response Team (ART) in support of the NCC Manager. In this capacity, the Operations Analysis Team provides rapid assessments of potential impacts and/or actual damage or disruptions of critical telecommunications infrastructures. This activity supports all phases of Emergency Support Function #2 operations – from planning and preparedness, to full recovery of the telecommunications infrastructure.

The Operations Analysis Team works within the telecommunications analysis community to support the development, documentation, implementation, and maintenance of policies, procedures, tools, databases, capabilities, and baseline analyses to enable comprehensive, accurate, and rapid assessments of the communications infrastructure. For example, this activity is developing a series of in-depth regional and metro characterization baselines of the communications infrastructure in high-risk areas (e.g. Washington D.C., Philadelphia, and along the hurricane prone coastal areas). These characterizations are used for planning, exercises, and during actual crises or disaster operations to significantly reduce the time required to assess potential or actual telecommunications infrastructure issues.

This activity also supports the requirements in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20 to “conduct quarterly and annual assessments of continuity communications capabilities.” To accomplish this, the Operations Analysis Team conducts the monthly Title Globe program continuity testing of departments and agencies specified by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). In addition, the Operations Analysis Team conducts quarterly and annual assessments of National Communications System Directive 3-10, *Minimum Requirements for Continuity Communications Capabilities*, compliance on behalf of OSTP.

Training and Exercise Program

The Training and Exercise Program ensures that NCS has a cadre of emergency response personnel prepared to respond across the spectrum of crises and emergencies. These personnel are organized in accordance with the Emergency Support Function #2 Annex of the National Response Framework and are tasked to coordinate the restoration and provisioning of national security and emergency preparedness communications during an incident or disaster. In response to the recommendations of the *Hurricane Katrina After Action Report*, NCS is enhancing its readiness for emergency response operations with an increased tempo of training and exercises for personnel who have Emergency Support Function #2 collateral duties. NCS participates in exercises involving scenarios as varied as continuity of operations, continuity of government, natural disasters, weapons of mass destruction, critical infrastructure protection, and cyber intrusion. The training program will combine distance learning instruction with a periodic conference to provide interaction among the team members.

Network Security Information Exchanges

The Network Security Information Exchanges (NSIE) activity provides technical and administrative support to both the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) and Government Network Security Information Exchanges (NSIE). The NSIE consists of two bodies: the Government Network Security Information Exchange, which represents Federal agencies that have research, standards, regulatory, law enforcement, or intelligence functions related to the public network, or are major telecommunications users, and the President’s NSTAC NSIE which includes representatives from telecommunications service providers, equipment vendors, systems integrators, and major users. Participants on this international forum include representatives from the Canadian and United Kingdom government and telecommunications industry involved in the United Kingdom and Canadian Network Security Information Exchanges. The NSIE forum provides a trusted environment in which industry and government representatives exchange information on threats to and vulnerabilities of the public network. These bodies meet jointly on a bimonthly basis to address major technical and operational issues affecting the security of the public network, such as unauthorized penetration or manipulation of the public network software, databases, and other infrastructures supporting national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services. The NSIE forums are designed to exchange ideas on technologies and techniques for addressing and mitigating the risks to the public network and its supporting infrastructures.

Telecommunications Service Priority Program

The Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) program was established by a Federal Communications Commission Report and Order 88-341 in 1988. TSP is the regulatory,

administrative, and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services. The TSP program provides national security and emergency preparedness users with priority restoration and provisioning of telecommunications services that are vital to maintaining readiness or response to an incident. As a result of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and other natural or man-made incidents, telecommunications service vendors may become overwhelmed with requests for new telecommunications services and requirements to restore existing telecommunications services. The TSP Program provides service vendors with a Federal Communications Commission mandate for prioritizing service requests by identifying those services critical to national security and emergency preparedness. A telecommunications service with a TSP assignment is assured of receiving full attention by the service vendor before a non-Telecommunications Service Priority service. The TSP Program has two component priorities, which include restoration and provisioning. A restoration priority is applied to telecommunications services to ensure restoration before any other services. A provisioning priority is obtained to facilitate priority installation of new telecommunications services.

FY 2010 Critical Infrastructure Protection Accomplishments

- Provided Emergency Support Function #2 representatives to participate in the exercise development and conducted the National Level Exercise 2010 in May.
- Provided seven distance learning, teleconference training sessions for the Emergency Support Function #2 team members.
- Planned and conducted the 2010 Emergency Support Function #2 Winter Conference in December.
- Ensured operational readiness through participation in exercises such as CyberStorm, Top Officials, Pinnacle, Forward Challenge, National Response Framework Exercises, and other Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government readiness events.
- Expanded the National Coordinating Center and Communications Information Sharing and Analysis Center membership to keep pace with developing technologies and new entrants into communications sector.

FY 2011 Critical Infrastructure Protection Planned Accomplishments

- Provide monthly Title Globe continuity communications testing, conduct quarterly multi-agency Continuity of Operations Communications Managers Group meetings, and develop quarterly and annual NCS Directive 3-10 compliance assessment report for Office of Science and Technology Policy.
- Conduct in-depth telecommunications assessment baselines of high risk areas throughout the United States and in support of special events in order to support disaster response operations, planning, and exercises related to critical communications infrastructures.
- Manage the Telecommunications Service Priority requirements that ensure the relevance and accuracy of the restoration priorities that are on the Nation's national security and emergency preparedness circuits. These requirements are the revalidation of current assignments, telecommunications vendor confirmation of new assignments, and reconciliation of data with telecommunications vendors.
- Create new standard operating procedures, continuity of operations plans, and response plans for the Joint Watch mission that has been created due to the operational integration of the NCC 24x7 Watch and the US CERT.

- Ensure operational readiness through weekly network checks; planning and coordination of one annual nationwide Shared Resources (SHARES) high frequency radio exercise.

FY 2012 Critical Infrastructure Protection Planned Accomplishments

- Manage priority and emergency communications programs used during disasters and events.
- Model and analyze communications infrastructures for Federal, State, local, and tribal disaster response and recovery entities and emergency first responders.
- Serve as the Primary component under National Response Framework (NRF) for coordinating Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications.
- Manage the capabilities and capacities for the NCS to COOP (Continuity of Operations) as a Category 1 Agency

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Emergency Communications

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	36	36	\$ 40,508
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	52	52	\$ 45,060
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	\$ (1,565)
2012 Current Services	62	62	\$ 43,495
2012 Program Change	0	0	\$ -
FY 2012 Request	62	62	\$ 43,495

NPPD requests \$43.495 million and 62 FTP/FTE in FY 2012 for the Office of Emergency Communications.

The FY 2012 request includes the following adjustments-to-base: an additional 10 FTP/FTE associated with the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative funded within the requested salary and benefit resources; \$0.502 million for non-pay inflation; \$0.018 million for GSA Rent inflation; a decrease of \$1.000 million to remove one-time costs funded in FY 2010; a decrease of \$0.583 million due to administrative savings; and a decrease of \$0.502 million to offset non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	C.R.	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	52	52	\$9,226	62	62	\$9,226	10	10	\$0
<i>Office of the Director</i>	6	6	\$1,146	8	8	\$1,146	2	2	\$0
<i>Policy Planning & Analysis</i>	8	8	\$1,273	10	10	\$1,273	2	2	\$0
<i>Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services</i>	28	28	\$4,942	30	30	\$4,942	2	2	\$0
<i>Federal Communications Services</i>	10	10	\$1,865	14	14	\$1,865	4	4	\$0
Program Costs			\$35,834			\$34,269			-\$1,565
Total	52	52	\$45,060	62	62	\$43,495	10	10	-\$1,565

Pursuant to Title XVIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended, OEC was formally established on April 1, 2007, and charged with supporting and promoting continuing communications for emergency responders and government officials in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, and working to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable and operable emergency communications nationwide.

Mandated under the Post-Katrina Management Reform Act of 2006, OEC serves as the coordination point for interoperable communications policies and holds key responsibilities, such

as its leadership role in the development and implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP). OEC developed the NECP, the first nationwide strategic plan for enhancing emergency communications, with input from more than 150 stakeholders at all levels of government and the private sector, to address emergency communications challenges and gaps.

Emergency communications encompasses operability, interoperability, and the continuity of communications across a full range of current and future voice, data, and video information exchange capabilities. The Office of Emergency Communications is committed to ensuring that emergency response personnel at all levels of government and across all disciplines can communicate as needed, on demand, and as authorized. To achieve this vision, the Office of Emergency Communications developed six key strategic goals to improve emergency communications and support the goals of DHS.

Goal 1: Foster coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector Emergency Communications stakeholders.

Goal 2: Improve emergency communications capabilities through targeted interaction with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies.

Goal 3: Target Federal grants to the most critical emergency communications needs of States and localities in alignment with the National Emergency Communications Plan.

Goal 4: Develop policies and plans guiding, promoting, and enhancing efforts to improve emergency communications nationwide.

Goal 5: Develop innovative methods to address emergency communications gaps.

Goal 6: Create a unified Office of Emergency Communications Headquarters and regional staff committed to ensuring programmatic success.

The Office of Emergency Communications is a flexible, responsive organization that delivers consistent and effective services in order to meet the needs of its stakeholders. OEC also drives continuous capability improvements that strengthen emergency communications preparedness and response. In support of the OEC mission, vision, and goals, the OEC Office of the Director provides leadership, direction, and oversight for Office of Emergency Communications activities in support of its mission, and serves as the organization's principal advocate before Congress; other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies; key stakeholders; and the public. The three divisions that report to the OEC Director and carry out OEC's mission and programmatic responsibilities are as follows:

- *Federal Communications Services (FCS)* engages with Federal Departments and Agencies to improve emergency communications capabilities, including policy development, investment planning, and direct assistance;
- *Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services (MCS)* engages with State, local, and tribal stakeholders to deliver targeted technical assistance and gather stakeholder input on policies, guidance, and initiatives; and
- *Policy, Planning, and Analysis (PPA)* identifies and assesses interoperable emergency communications capabilities and drives Federal grants to meet emergency responders' requirements and needs.

Office of the Director

The OEC Office of the Director provides strategic leadership and oversight guidance, which facilitates the dissemination of Office of Emergency Communication's mission objectives, policies, and programs to the Nation's State, local, and tribal governments; other Departments and Agencies; key stakeholders; and the public.

FY 2010 Office of the Director Accomplishments:

- Implemented a Training Roadmap to ensure all OEC employees develop core skill sets and competencies including communications, leadership, coalition building, and program/project management.
- Implemented Continuity of Operations planning actions to ensure successful integration of OEC Continuity of Operations efforts and CS&C planning efforts.

FY 2011 Office of the Director Planned Accomplishments:

- Align strategic planning and integration activities with Department-wide and interagency Emergency Communications activities.
- Position the Office of Emergency Communications as a focal point of nationwide emergency communications in conjunction with continued strategic outreach efforts.

FY 2012 Office of the Director Planned Accomplishments:

- Enhance the alignment of strategic planning and integration activities with Department-wide and interagency Emergency Communications activities.
- Engage in workforce planning to align resources and core competencies to organizational requirements in conjunction with strategic human capital analysis and planning.

Policy, Planning, and Analysis

Policy, Planning, and Analysis identifies challenges facing the advancement of interoperable emergency communications capabilities and develops policies and strategies to meet these challenges. The core responsibilities of Policy, Planning, and Analysis include:

- Developing national assessments (e.g., National Communications Capabilities Report);
- Leading the implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan;
- Leading the development of emergency communications grant program guidance (e.g., Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program and the SAFECOM Grant Guidance); and
- Engaging in outreach to industry partners.

Additionally, Policy, Planning, and Analysis leverages information collected by the Federal and Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services programs to provide an integrated national assessment of existing and emerging interoperable emergency communications challenges and vulnerabilities. Policy, Planning, and Analysis also develops Departmental Emergency Communications grant program guidance and works to evaluate progress achieved through these grant programs so as to ensure that Federal assistance is used to address known interoperable emergency communications challenges.

The Office of Emergency Communications will also continue to support the strategy and development of the Public Safety Broadband Network and the Emergency Response Interoperability Center (ERIC). Specifically, the Office of Emergency Communications will conduct key analysis, coordination and stakeholder outreach activities crucial to the effective management, deployment, and long term operations and maintenance of the Network, in collaboration with ERIC.

FY 2010 Policy, Planning, and Analysis Accomplishments:

- In collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, developed grant guidance for the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program, and other Departmental grant programs for emergency communications, and ensured that grant selection criteria continued to reflect DHS strategic objectives.
- Through phone support, stakeholder outreach, and data analysis, supported all National Emergency Communications Plan goals.
- Submitted the Biennial Progress Report on Emergency Communications to Congress.
- Developed SAFECOM Guidance for Federal Grant Programs in order to establish standardized policy on equipment, planning, and training.
- Provided guidance to States and urban areas on the achievement of targeted benchmarks under National Emergency Communications Plan Goal 1 and evaluated urban areas' performance against the Goal (90% of all high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies).

FY 2011 Policy, Planning, and Analysis Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete a comprehensive assessment of Federal Emergency Communications capabilities for the next iteration of the National Communications Capabilities Report.
- Continue implementing the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) and coordinate efforts to implement the planned 2011 Update.
- Complete the National Communications Capabilities Report.
- Develop national report on results of NECP Goal 1 (90% of all high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies).
- Provide guidance to States and urban areas on the achievement of targeted benchmarks under National Emergency Communications Plan Goal 2 (75% of non-Urban Areas Security Initiative jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications in the event of a significant incident, as outlined in national planning scenarios, within three hours).
- Develop grant guidance and review grant applications in collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program and other Departmental grant programs for emergency communications, to ensure that grants support strategic objectives.
- Facilitate a grant focus group within the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center for Federal Departments and Agencies that administer emergency

communications grant programs, in order to share best practices and identify lessons learned.

- Prepare Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan and Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program reports for Congress, to demonstrate continuing progress achieved by Federal grants and implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans.
- Develop criteria required to measure progress in achieving Goal 3 of the National Emergency Communications Plan by 2013 (75% of all jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications in the event of a significant incident, as outlined in national planning scenarios, within three hours).

FY 2012 Policy, Planning, and Analysis Planned Accomplishments:

- Assess and report on results of National Emergency Communications Plan Goal 2 (75% of non-Urban Areas Security Initiative jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies)
- Develop grant guidance and review grant applications in collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program and other Departmental grant programs for emergency communications, to ensure that grants support strategic objectives.
- Facilitate a grant focus group within the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center for Federal Departments and Agencies that administer emergency communications grant programs, in order to share best practices and identify lessons learned.
- Prepare Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan and Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program reports for Congress, to demonstrate continual progress achieved by Federal grants and implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans.
- Provide guidance to States and local jurisdictions on Goal 3 of the National Emergency Communications Plan (75% of all jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications in the event of a significant incident, as outlined in national planning scenarios, within three hours).
- Continue the implementation of initiatives in the updated NECP that foster the integration of broadband technologies and data capabilities to address emergency responders' tactical and operational needs.
- Continue to implement Land Mobile Radio initiatives in the NECP update, given that such technologies are likely to remain the primary mode of mission critical communications for the next decade and beyond,
- Develop grant guidance and review grant applications in collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program and other Departmental grant programs for emergency communications, to support the deployment of the nationwide public safety broadband network.

Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services

Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services establishes and administers the Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program, support for State-wide planning activities, and the SAFECOM program - OEC's efforts to advance State, local, tribal, and multi-jurisdictional interoperable emergency communications capabilities. Through the Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program, OEC develops and delivers training, tools, and on-site assistance to State, tribal and local agencies in order to advance the implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan and public safety interoperable emergency communications capabilities. Through the SAFECOM program, OEC develops tools, best practices, and methodologies used by emergency response agencies to enhance their interoperability efforts. The stakeholder engagement effort focuses on conducting outreach and consensus building activities with State, local, and tribal government officials and national practitioner organizations to exchange best practices and build consensus for common challenges.

FY 2010 Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services Planned Accomplishments:

- Provided 134 technical assistance engagements to States and territories to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans and the alignment of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans to the NECP.
- Deployed Communications Unit Technician Training to ensure that in the event of a multi-discipline, multi-jurisdictional response event, on-site response practitioners are trained to a similar baseline.
- Convened meetings for the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Council resulting in strengthened partnerships between and among the Statewide Interoperability Coordinators and the Office of Emergency Communication, a shared understanding of the Office of Emergency Communications' mission, key projects and offerings, and their impact on the SWICs' communications interoperability efforts. The meetings advance State and territory efforts to implement the National Emergency Communication Plan (NECP) and facilitate action planning for NECP Goals 1 and 2 measurements. Additionally, SWIC meetings support the generation of new ideas, sharing of best practices and lessons learned for the maintenance and support of States' Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan.
- Conducted 60 of 60 planned observations to validate Goal 1 of the National Emergency Communications Plan.
- Conducted 50 Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan workshops.
- Hired Regional Coordinators, established roles and responsibilities, and ensured effective administrative support to regional staff and State and local partners. The Regional Coordinators serve in the DHS Regions where they support Federal, State, local and tribal emergency communications activities, in addition to serving as liaisons to and from all of OEC.
- Developed guidance specific to establishing and maintaining a regional coordinator field staff.

FY 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services Planned Accomplishments:

- Provide requested technical assistance to States, territories, and localities to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans, inclusive of planning for wireless broadband.
- Provide Tribes with technical assistance to promote interoperability and enhance emergency communications.
- Provide technical assistance support to the 700 MHz waiver jurisdictions to enhance planning and early development of their wireless broadband networks, which will be the first implementation of the National Public Safety Wireless Broadband Network.
- Support a Wavier Jurisdiction Working Group, comprised primarily of existing and future waiver jurisdiction agency representatives, to enhance information sharing and ensure interoperability and roaming will occur with the implementation of the National Public Safety Wireless Broadband Network.
- Provide targeted assistance, develop guidance documents, and conduct 50 planned workshops to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans
- Leverage stakeholder groups to support State and territory demonstrations of National Emergency Communications Plan Goal 2 (75 percent of non-Urban Areas Security Initiative jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level Emergency Communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies).
- Continue to build out previous efforts to enhance information sharing by convening meetings for the SAFECOM Executive Committee, SAFECOM Emergency Response Council, and the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Council to share challenges and solutions and to support OEC’s achievement of National Emergency Communications Plan Goals and Milestones.
- Provide targeted assistance on the completion of the “performance improvement plans,” outlined in the after action report (AAR), to high risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative that demonstrated low achievement during the demonstration of Goal 1.
- Convene meetings for the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Council to share challenges and solutions and to support OEC’s achievement of National Emergency Communications Plan performance goals. Build relationships with Federal, State, local and tribal emergency responders and policy makers in the Regions.
- With Regional Coordinators onboard, participate in ESF#2 responses to disasters by supporting NCS efforts to reconstitute commercial telecommunication services and assist FEMA in providing tactical support.

FY 2012 Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services Planned Accomplishments:

- Provide requested technical assistance to States, territories and localities to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans, inclusive of planning for wireless broadband.
- Provide Tribes with technical assistance supporting the development and implementation of Tribal Communications Interoperability Plans.
- Provide technical assistance support to the 700 MHz waiver jurisdictions to enhance

- planning and early development of their wireless broadband networks, which will be the first implementation of the National Public Safety Wireless Broadband Network.
- Support a Wavier Jurisdiction Working Group, comprised primarily of existing and future waiver jurisdiction agency representatives, to enhance information sharing and ensure interoperability and roaming will occur with the implementation of the National Public Safety Wireless Broadband Network.
 - Provide targeted assistance, develop guidance documents, and conduct workshops supporting implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans and leverage stakeholder groups to support the States’ and territories’ demonstration of National Emergency Communications Plan Goal 3 (75 percent of ALL jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level Emergency Communications within three hours, in the event of a significant incident as outlined in National Planning scenarios).
 - Continue expanding previous efforts to enhance information sharing by convening meetings for the SAFECOM Executive Committee, SAFECOM Emergency Response Council, and the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Council to share challenges and solutions, and to support OEC’s achievement of National Emergency Communications Plan Goals and Milestones.
 - Provide targeted assistance to UASI’s and States that demonstrate low achievement during the demonstration of Goals 1 and 2. Provide onsite support to the jurisdictions and assist in completing the “performance improvement plans” outlined in the after action report (AAR).
 - Conduct 50 planned Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan workshops.
 - Convened meetings for the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Council resulting in strengthened partnerships between and among the Statewide Interoperability Coordinators and OEC, a shared understanding of the OEC mission, key projects and offerings, and their impact on the SWICs’ communications interoperability efforts. The meetings advance State and territory efforts to implement the NECP and facilitate action planning for NECP Goals 1 and 2 measurements. Additionally, SWIC meetings support the generation of new ideas, sharing of best practices and lessons learned for the maintenance and support of States’ Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan.
 - Build relationships with Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency responders and policy makers in the DHS Regions.
 - OEC Regional Coordinators participate in ESF#2 responses to disasters by supporting National Communication System (NCS) efforts to reconstitute commercial telecommunication services and assist FEMA in providing tactical support.

Federal Communications Services

Federal Communications Services (FCS) leads OEC’s efforts to coordinate and align Federal emergency communications programs and initiatives with national goals. Through the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center (ECPC), OEC has established a forum for Federal Departments and Agencies to share information, coordinate communications programs, and connect those efforts with State, local, tribal, and private sector efforts. The ECPC serves as the single interagency focal point for communications coordination efforts and enables OEC to curtail duplication of emergency communications investments and activities among 14 participating Federal Departments and Agencies. At the Department level, OEC established the One DHS Emergency Communications Committee to coordinate emergency communications initiatives and

investments across DHS. Through the development of the Cross Border Security Communications Network and the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project (BIDP), FCS also leads OEC's efforts to demonstrate innovative solutions for improving border region and cross-border interoperability. These collaborative efforts help OEC improve interoperability and maximize the use of limited resources through the identification of sharing opportunities.

FY 2010 Federal Communications Services Accomplishments:

- Formally established the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center to coordinate emergency communications policy across the Federal interagency, including identifying and advocating of the removal of legal barriers to joint infrastructure investment and coordinating common guidance for emergency communications grants.
- Convened the first ECPC Executive Committee and Steering Committee meetings, and established strategic objectives for the ECPC.
- Established the ECPC Clearinghouse to provide users access to a centralized information source, shared calendar, and document library.
- Developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) template and identified infrastructure sharing best practices for use by ECPC participants.
- Established the One DHS Emergency Communications Committee and began development of a Department strategy to ensure access and exchange of mission-critical information across the Homeland Security enterprise.
- Developed recommendations for coordinated grant guidance for use across all Federal grant programs that provide funding for emergency communications.
- Implemented Phase I of the U.S.-Mexico High Level Consultative Commission, Security Communications Task Group (HLCC SCTG) Action Plan. This phase included completing surveys at four of the 10 identified U.S. sites within the Action Plan.

FY 2011 Federal Communications Services Planned Accomplishments:

- Award the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project (BIDP) grants in coordination with the DHS Grants and Financial Assistance Division (GFAD).
- Continue coordinating interdepartmental efforts driving implementation of the ECPC's strategic objectives, including development of capability mapping products.
- Complete development of One DHS Emergency Communications Strategy and initiate the strategy's action plans to improve emergency communications-related governance and acquisition.
- Implement coordinated grant guidance for use across all Federal grant programs that provide funding for emergency communications.
- Complete Phase II of the U.S.-Mexico HLCC SCTG Action Plan. Phase II includes completing system implementation of two additional sites and completion of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Operations/Dispatch Center upgrades. Collect best practices and lessons learned from the initial phase.
- Monitor BIDP project implementation and conduct technical assistance.
- Document Federal and Secondary User Requirements for broadband, including key minimum network characteristics for broadband (e.g., availability, reliability, security) and DHS mission needs for broadband, to ensure a national broadband network supports Federal mission needs.

FY 2012 Federal Communications Services Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete implementation of the U.S.-Mexico HLCC SCTG Action Plan, and turn over the ownership and maintenance of cross border communications systems to CBP.
- Expand Clearinghouse capabilities and user base to support Federal, State, local, and tribal stakeholders nationwide.
- Align One DHS Emergency Communications Strategy actions, including consolidation of emergency communications investments across the Department and integration of capabilities.
- Continue to monitor BIDP project implementation, conduct technical assistance, and facilitate sharing lessons learned based on the demonstration projects.
- Continue to document Federal and Secondary User Requirements for broadband to ensure a national broadband network supports Federal mission needs.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Change #1: Infrastructure Protection Salaries and Benefits
PPA: Identification and Analysis, Coordination and Information
 Sharing, Mitigation Programs
Program Increase: FTP (40) FTE (40) Dollars (\$5,695,000)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level (Infrastructure Protection)							734	688	\$319,140
Salaries and Benefits Decrease (Identification and Analysis)							(8)	(8)	(\$1,138)
Salaries and Benefits Decrease (Coordination and Information Sharing)							(6)	(6)	(\$855)
Salaries and Benefits Decrease (Mitigation Programs)							(26)	(26)	(\$3,702)
Total Program Decrease							(40)	(40)	(\$5,695)
Infrastructure Protection TOTAL	510	485	\$318,604	725	668	\$347,303	654	608	\$307,750*

*Note: Before remaining program changes

Description of Item

IP proposes a reduction to salaries and benefits, representing the approximate number of vacancies typical for the organization, in order to fund a required increase in facilities (program change #2)

Justification

In FY 2012, Infrastructure Protection is expecting a 90 percent fill rate; thus, it is requesting that the savings from the 10 percent reduction in positions and FTE be applied to facility costs including conference rooms, mailrooms, copier rooms, break rooms, multiple offices, reception areas, and security guards for six separate locations.

Impact on Performance

There should be minimal impact to performance, as this reduction simply adjusts the IP personnel level to reflect the historical actual fill rate of 90%.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #2: Infrastructure Protection Facilities
PPA: Coordination and Information Sharing
Program Increase: FTP 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$5,695,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level (Coordination and Information Sharing)									\$42,658*
Program Increase									\$5,695
Coordination and Information Sharing TOTAL	79	68	\$58,651	89	89	\$59,582	89	86	\$48,353

*Note: Adjusted for program change #1: IP Facilities

Description of Item

IP is currently housed in six buildings and will require additional facilities cost to move and build out new, consolidated space. This increase is fully offset by a reduction in salaries and benefits cost (program change #1).

Justification

IP requires this program change to meet facility costs that have grown with expansion from four buildings in FY 2010 to six buildings in early FY 2011 (e.g., rent increases to include conference rooms, mailrooms, copier rooms, break rooms, multiple offices, reception areas, and security guards for six separate locations). Additionally, IP has incurred greater costs for facilities than had been previously estimated due to the expansion to new facilities combined with costs associated with GSA rent increases, sub-meter electric costs, Federal Protective Service Guard Services, building escort services, and COOP emergency space.

Currently employing 774 personnel (315 federal employees/FTP and 459 contractors) in the National Capital Region (NCR), IP will grow to 1,316 personnel in the NCR by FY 2015. By the end of FY 2010 and early FY 2011, IP will be housed in parts of six buildings located in Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia:

- Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC), Northwest Washington, DC – Building 1, Building 17, Building 20;
- 2451 Crystal Drive, Crystal City area of Arlington County, VA – total 188 seats;
- 1421 Jefferson Davis Highway, Crystal City area of Arlington County, VA – total 204 seats; and
- 1310 North Courthouse Road, Courthouse area of Arlington County, VA – approximately 300 seats.

Impact on Performance

Properly allocating funding for IP facility costs will prevent the dilemma of choosing program decrements as offsets for growing costs that could potentially impact mission performance.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #3: Infrastructure Security Specialists (PSA Project)
PPA: Mitigation Programs
Program Increase: FTP 15 FTE 8 Dollars \$2,300,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level (Mitigation Programs)							511	473	\$187,678
Program Increase							15	8	\$2,300
Mitigation Programs TOTAL	358	344	\$172,056	506	469	\$197,111	526	481	\$189,978

*Note: Adjusted for program change #1: Facilities, and #5: ISC

Description of Item

This request adds Infrastructure Security Specialists, through the Protective Security Advisor Project, to work in State and Local Fusion Centers and bring critical infrastructure protection subject matter expertise to the Fusion Centers to fill this mission gap. Infrastructure Security Specialists will be assigned to Fusion Centers located in Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL (2); West Trenton, NJ; New York City, NY; Houston, TX; Seattle, WA; Baltimore, MD; Detroit, MI; Columbus, OH; Philadelphia, PA; Richmond, VA; and Washington, DC. This requirement will be offset by a corresponding decrease to the Infrastructure Sector Analysis Project.

Justification

In coordination with regionally deployed Protective Security Advisors and public and private sector security officers, the Infrastructure Security Specialists will develop State and regional critical infrastructure risk management and resiliency plans and work to ensure that national-level critical infrastructure strategic analysis and decision-making. Using analytical techniques and the IP suite of critical infrastructure management and analysis tools the Infrastructure Security Specialists will examine critical infrastructure risks with threat information to provide Federal, State, local, Territorial, and Tribal leadership with timely and actionable critical infrastructure protection information products.

At the present time, fusion centers receive intelligence and threat information from a number of sources, but they lack the linkage to private sector owner/operators and security directors as well as the expertise to map threat against infrastructure (vulnerabilities and consequence). By examining vulnerabilities, identified through various Buffer Zone Plans (BZPPs), Site Assistance Visits (SAVs) and Computer Based Assessment Tool (CBAT) video captures, and Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) surveys, the Infrastructure Security Specialists will be able to highlight specific CI vulnerabilities that could be targeted given the current threat analysis.

Impact on Performance

With the full requested resources, Protective Security Advisor Project will be able to implement the following activities and capabilities in FY 2012:

Additionally, positioning Infrastructure Security Specialists in the fusion centers will enable them to gather regional threat information and apply it to identified critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and relevant consequence information for the facility or local area. DHS has been working with the federal interagency to ensure that each of the recognized fusion centers have the capacity to carry out specific critical operational activities including the ability to “assess the local implications of threat information through the use of a formal risk assessment process,” and to be able to gather and disseminate threat-related and other information with the private sector and in particular with the owners, operators and security personnel within those locations representing the Nation’s critical infrastructure and/or key resources. Establishing a national integrated network of state and major urban area fusion centers that operate at the baseline level of capability described above is an Administration homeland security priority.

Specifically, in support of private sector owners and operators, State, local, tribal, and territorial partners, IP seeks to enable fusion centers with the following capabilities:

- Examination of vulnerabilities, identified through various IP assessments, to highlight specific CI vulnerabilities that could be targeted given the current threat analysis.
- Regional threat information collection and application to identified critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and relevant consequence information for the facility or local area.
- Comprehensive analysis of known critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, the real-time threat and the best practices for securing critical infrastructure assets.
- Coordination with regionally deployed DHS Intelligence personnel, Protective Security Advisors and public and private sector security officers.

Infrastructure Security Specialists will be available to integrate analyses, identified vulnerabilities, and interdependencies with intelligence to provide tactical level products. Further, in alignment with the Fusion Center Guidelines released in 2005 highlighting the private sector as an important component in the success of State and Local Fusion Centers, Infrastructure Security Specialists will be available to enhance the relationships that Protective Security Advisors have established by adding an intelligence based infrastructure analysis component to the existing Protective Security Advisor field deployed physical security expertise.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #4: Infrastructure Sector Analysis
PPA: Identification and Analysis
Program Increase: FTP 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$2,300,000)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level (Identification and Analysis)							134	129	\$86,248*
Program Decrease									(\$2,300)
Identification and Analysis TOTAL	73	73	\$87,897	130	130	\$90,610	134	129	\$83,948

*Note: Adjusted for program change #1: IP Facilities, plus \$138k from part of #13: Acquisition Workforce

Description of Item

This is a decrease to Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) to serve as an offset for the preceding program increase to the Protective Security Advisor project.

Justification

A decrease of \$2.300 million is proposed in FY 2012. This decrease will reduce the funding for HITRAC. HITRAC analyzes and monitors risk to the Nation’s infrastructure. HITRAC’s analytic capabilities provide DHS and its security partners with an understanding of threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences of natural and manmade hazards to CIKR as well as the capability to evaluate risk management strategies.

Impact on Performance

Reducing HITRAC funding will limit the volume of analysis and intelligence fusion capacity which may potentially affect critical information sharing with DHS security partners.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #5: Interagency Security Committee
PPA: Mitigation Programs
Program Increase: FTP 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$3,000,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level (Mitigation Programs)							500	455	\$186,978
Program Increase							5	3	\$3,000
Mitigation Programs TOTAL	358	344	\$172,056	506	469	\$197,111	505	458	\$189,978

*Note: Adjusted for program change #1: IP Facilities and #3: PSAs

Description of Item

NPPD requests an increase of \$3.000 million and 5 FTP/3 FTE is proposed in FY 2012 to support the requirement within Executive Order 12977 to establish a body dedicated to the protection of civilian Federal facilities in the United States. The Interagency Security Committee Program Management Office leads a group of senior executives from Federal agencies and departments in the development of standards, policies, and best practices that are utilized by Federal security managers with the responsibility to protect and secure non-military government infrastructure.

Justification

The Interagency Security Committee has reassessed and revised its priorities, and new subcommittees and working groups have been established to create updated standards and countermeasures suited to today’s fluid risk environment. In addition, this capability also allows the Interagency Security Committee to increase its engagement with private industry and other stakeholders to more broadly share best practices on contemporary threats, risk assessment, and technologies. While the Interagency Security Committee has seen a recent increase in member participation, it is essential that the renewed momentum for Federal facility security efforts be supported through appropriate funding to better ensure that there is no recurrence of the tragic events of Oklahoma City.

The creation, implementation, and maintenance of Interagency Security Committee standards are essential to mitigating the security risk associated with approximately 1.1 million Federally owned and leased assets nationwide. Replacement cost for these assets is estimated at more than \$1.5 trillion.⁴ Since its inception in 1995, the Interagency Security Committee has suffered from a flawed funding model based on member donations. Interagency Security Committee initiatives funded by member agencies were often based on the needs of the funding Department, not on the security needs of the overarching Federal community. Permanent, centralized, funding from the Interagency Security Committee’s lead agency (DHS) demonstrates a clear commitment to

⁴ FY2007 Federal Real Property Report, Federal Real Property Council, GSA Office of Government-wide Policy

improved security for Federal facilities, and ensures that created standards are true “interagency” products that fit the needs of the broad Federal facilities community.

These standards define how the Federal government is protected. The ISC is in final stages of the implementation of Physical Security Criteria that defines physical protection of over a million facilities within the United States. The ISC is close to release of two new major standards; Minimum Armed Contract Guard Standards and Standards for the Operation of Facility Security Committees. Minimum Armed Contract Guard Standards developed by the ISC will standardize armed guard qualifications across the entire Federal government. The Standards for the Operation of Facility Security Committees will create first ever guide lines on how Facility Security Committees will operate. There are an additional five products underway. Each of these standards and best practices require major implementation support and training.

This capability enables the Interagency Security Committee to effectively fulfill its mission by offering security standards that meet the complex and dynamic needs of the entire Federal community. In addition, this capability also allows the Interagency Security Committee to increase its engagement with private industry and other stakeholders to more broadly share best practices on contemporary threats, risk assessment, and technologies.

Impact on Performance

The requested resources will enable the Interagency Security Committee to develop a broad range of security standards and initiatives related to, for example, Federally owned buildings, leased buildings, security contractor training needs, common performance measures, facility security level determinations, workplace violence, security certification, centralization of Federal facility security data, information sharing, emerging threats, and new technologies. Taken separately each of these initiatives will meaningfully contribute to the overall security of Federal facilities and the Federal workforce, and taken as a whole they represent a comprehensive security program that can significantly impact the security and well-being of the Nation. As these standards and initiatives are developed and implemented, each will be continuously evaluated for its effectiveness in strengthening Federal facility security.

Without this capability, the long-term development and improvement of comprehensive security standards and best practices will be severely and negatively impacted for all non-military Federal facilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Department of Homeland Security
 National Protection & Programs Directorate
 Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

**Justification of Program Changes
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Change #6: US-CERT Operations
 PPA: US-CERT
 Program Increase: FTP _____ FTE _____ Dollars \$4,689,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							150	142	\$77,425*
Program Increase									\$4,689
US-CERT Operations TOTAL	98	71	\$83,892	98	71	\$83,892	150	142	\$82,114

* Includes program change #10: US-CERT Mission Integration, as that initiative falls within US-CERT Operations.

Description of Item and Justification

US-CERT will expand capabilities in the areas of cyber analytics, including malware analysis, cybersecurity indications and warnings, collaboration and coordination, and cyber incident response by beginning to increase its ability to process up to ten percent more security data and incident alerts than at present, and continue to perform all of its critical functions 24x7x365.

US-CERT will achieve full operational capability of a new malware analysis facility and tools capabilities during FY 2012. These enhancements, in addition to establishing a new research network, will increase US-CERT’s ability to process, analyze and produce mitigation information on malware threats.

Additionally, US-CERT will employ sensor, analytic and information sharing components of the National Cyber Protection System (NCPS) Blocks 2.0, 2.1, and 2.2 (Einstein 2 sensors and related tools) to substantially increase security awareness, and indications and warning capabilities across the Federal government. These capabilities include a threat indicators data base that can be shared with constituents; a data base that supports full-packet capture analysis; and an enhanced analytical data base that allows for improved correlation and fusion. NCPS will also support an enhanced production component which will promulgate increasingly timely and relevant threat, vulnerability, and mitigation information to the critical infrastructure, State and local governments, and other US-CERT constituents. As NCPS develops and provides Block 3.0 capabilities, US-CERT will leverage the new insights gained by a deployed intrusion prevention system with Einstein 2 (intrusion detection system) and Einstein 1 (netflow sensors) to substantially increase its ability to identify emerging threats and capture significant trends across the cyber environment. By the end of FY 2012, US-CERT will develop an initial operating capability to integrate Block 3.0 capabilities into its shared situational awareness and incident response frameworks.

FY 2012 funding will support US-CERT efforts increase its remote and on-site technical assistance capabilities by approximately 50%. These efforts include establishing responsive and equipped technical teams to constituent locations in order to provide assistance in identifying and classifying unknown network activity and developing mitigation. Additionally, US-CERT's abilities to partner with Federal and critical infrastructure will increase through liaisons and other information sharing mechanism. US-CERT will be able to expand its operational relationships with established Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC), particularly the Multi-State ISAC, which is growing to provide more security services to State governments. Expanded presence in constituent sectors, combined with the capabilities provided by NCPS will significantly increase indications and warnings capabilities and alert dissemination.

US-CERT will increase its work force by at least 30 percent which will support increases in US-CERT's ability to analyze raw data, and produce more timely and relevant reports to all of its constituents in order to reduce the impact of cyber threats and vulnerabilities across the Nation's information infrastructure. US-CERT will also support the professional development of its analytic workforce by expanding its technical mentoring program to provide training in network monitoring, using new analytic tools, and malware and digital media analysis. Additionally, expanding the US-CERT's workforce will support incident response activities by increasing the Federal presence on US-CERT's 24x7 operations floor.

Specifically, with increased funding in FY12, US-CERT seeks to do the following:

- Enhance the Malware lab infrastructure, which will increase US-CERT's ability to process, analyze, and produce malware related mitigation information in house, reducing US-CERT's dependency on subcontractors to provide third party malware support services on current threats (approximately \$1.000 million).
- Expand the unattributable research network, which will allow government analysts the ability to research advanced threats to government networks, without having DHS, or Federal government attribution to our research activities. In addition, this will also allow US-CERT to provide this as a service to departments and agencies, reducing the potential of inadvertent equities compromises by other departments and agencies (approximately \$0.600 million).
- Augment US-CERT's capability to provide tactical response support for onsite engagements. The enhancements include the capability to deploy stand alone analytical environments to provide self contained analysis environments capable of leveraging classified indicators in pursuit of Nation-state intrusions in to private sector companies. In addition, US-CERT will expand the capability of the NCPS infrastructure to accommodate, segmented, secure remote analysis capabilities for corporations requesting technical assistance in analyzing intrusion data. This will be done in a modularized and scalable architecture that can support multiple engagements at once, while maximizing analytical expertise of US-CERT's SME's without requiring on site deployments (approximately \$0.700 million).

- Increase US-CERT's analytical infrastructure (i.e. databases, analytical and presentation programs) to fuse disparate commercial data feeds with information gathered within Einstein and the NCPS, and provide more customized products and services to US-CERT's constituents in an automated fashion. This includes the cross correlation of data from NCPS infrastructure with information acquired from commercial security vendors to increase overall situational awareness of the networks being monitored by Einstein (approximately \$2.389 million).

Impact on Performance

As US-CERT's protection and response responsibilities continue to grow, it must address the increasingly complex requirements necessary to build and enable the capabilities to respond to, mitigate, and prevent malicious cyber activities. Additionally, US-CERT's situational awareness across the cyber landscape must increase in order to adapt to new threats and vulnerabilities. With its current capabilities, US-CERT monitors a small proportion of the network traffic within the Federal Executive Branch and has limited visibility on the cyber health of the critical infrastructure. The NCPS enhancements, and the integration of those enhancements into a coherent and integrated cybersecurity operation are vital to handling the increasingly large volume of network traffic US-CERT will be required to manage, which is expected to increase at least five-fold (the estimated traffic currently monitored is around six percent of the total amount of traffic, and the "total amount" is also expected to increase). Currently, US-CERT is not sufficiently staffed during FY 2012 to process all this critical network traffic or to expand its incident response and technical support requirements. Additionally, as information sharing technology and subsequent protocols are established, US-CERT's ability to process additional reports and share information with vital customers must also increase.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #7: US-CERT Cyber Mission Integration
PPA: US-CERT
Program Increase: FTP 15 FTE 8 Dollars \$1,253,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									\$0
Program Increase							15	8	\$1,253
US-CERT Cyber Mission Integration TOTAL	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	15	8	\$1,253

Description of Item

This request would allow NPPD to assign dedicated “Mission Integrators” to staff DHS’ Ft. Meade cybersecurity coordination element as established by the joint DHS/DOD MOA signed during October 2010.

Justification

While DHS and DOD have complementary responsibilities for security cyberspace, it is critical that DHS and DOD work together to ensure best practices and technology is used for the military and civilian domains. A DHS/DOD MOA has facilitated operational and technology development coordination and communications processes by which DHS and DOD will work together to protect the Nation’s cyber networks and critical infrastructure by leveraging their capabilities and distinct authorities. This request provides funds to acquire DHS Cyber Mission Integration (CMI) analysts to serve on the DHS component of the DHS/DOD Joint Coordination Element (JCE). DHS’s “Mission Integrators” will represent DHS in the planning of joint cyber operations and provide an information sharing conduit back to subject matter experts within US-CERT and the DHS National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC). Mission Integrators include cybersecurity analysts and planners, who will ensure that DHS equities are addressed during operational planning as well as during the planning and implementation of technology development programs in concert with DOD partners. This agreement also embeds DOD cyber analysts within DHS in a reciprocal effort to leverage threat and vulnerability knowledge and experience to directly support US-CERT’s technical analysis of persistent threats to Federal departments and agencies and critical infrastructure. DOD analysts will be fully embedded in US-CERT’s analytic staff (and be subject to the same rules and restrictions as DHS personnel). Additionally, DOD personnel will support the implementation of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) through the NCCIC. Under the MOA, DHS will be placing a senior executive staff member as well as 15 cyber mission integrators on-site at the DOD’s Joint Coordination Element at Fort Meade. The role of both DOD and DHS cyber mission integrators will be to synergize and enable the government’s full authorities,

capabilities and expertise to help protect the Nation's vital cyber networks while adhering to U.S. laws and regulations.

Impact on Performance

FY 2012 funding supports full implementation of the mutual support elements described in the October 2010 DHS/DOD MOA. These support elements are intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the mutually beneficial relationships between DHS and DOD, including developing requirements for enhanced security technology; coordinated requests for products and services; technical assistance; operational collaboration; and overall coordination related to understanding and responding to cyber threats across DHS' cybersecurity mission space.

While these actions are critical to improving the nation's cybersecurity posture, DHS and DOD are committed to respecting privacy and civil liberties. Special attention is given – and will be given – to ensure privacy impact statements are conducted on programs and privacy and civil liberties oversight personnel are involved with the program throughout its life cycle.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

**Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Change #8: Federal Network Security Compliance and Enterprise Performance
 PPA: US-CERT
 Program Increase: FTP 11 FTE 6 Dollars \$21,569,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							42	36	\$19,354*
Program Increase							11	6	\$21,569
Federal Network Security TOTAL	8	5	\$9,518	8	5	\$9,518	53	42	\$40,923

* Includes program change #9: Micro-Agency Support, as that initiative falls within Federal Network Security.

Description of Item

This request will allow Federal Network Security to expand efforts to objectively measure department and agency cybersecurity postures. It will expand Cybersecurity Compliance Validations (CCVs, blue teaming) and implement the Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (RVAs, red teaming) efforts.

Justification

These red/blue team efforts are critical to objectively, accurately, and consistently measuring the cybersecurity posture across the Federal Executive Branch and providing immediate feedback and guidance regarding agency-specific mitigation recommendations. Specifically, Federal Network Security will utilize the additional resources to enhance existing services and add new capabilities to:

- Conduct 14 additional CCV assessments for a total of 33 (approximately 2 FTP, \$3.706 million);
- Compose quarterly instead of annual network maps of the Federal Civilian Executive branch of governments cyber-perimeter (approximately \$2.200 million);
- Conduct 33 additional RVA assessments for a total of 33 (approximately 4 FTP, \$10.311 million);
- Provide surge capacity to assist NCSO with up to 12⁵ post-incident response strategic remediation activities utilizing CCV and RVA surge capacity (approximately 2 FTP, \$0.306 million);
- Conduct annual external vulnerability scans of the CFO Act agencies, building off of RVA capability (approximately \$0.100 million);

⁵ This assumes one engagement per month of up to 30 days.

- Produce annual, enterprise-level reports and whitepapers detailing the Federal government’s cybersecurity posture, information security trends and challenges, targeted at policymakers and agency stakeholders to facilitate the development of sound security and risk mitigation strategies based on all NCSD data-sets such as US-CERT incident data, NCPS data, FNS assessment data, FISMA submissions, and other available data sets (approximately 2 FTP, \$1.106 million);
- Track Federal civilian agency status implementing vulnerability mitigation directives issued by US-CERT/OMB and providing tactical awareness of the cyber health of the Federal Civilian Executive Branch of government (approximately 1FTP, \$0.184 million).

Federal Network Security will mature its ability to evolve and promote/influence additional policies, establishing requirements for the implementation and maintenance of required solutions and capabilities across Federal Executive Branch departments and agencies. Policies may take the form of DHS mandates and/or Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)-related policies and guidance. It will provide operational support for Federal Executive Civilian Branch departments and agencies to ensure/measure compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act and guidance outlined in OMB M-10-15 and M-10-28. In addition to providing operational support, the Program will continue to work with cybersecurity partners to improve the quality of security measures under FISMA and advance the overall security posture of the Federal civilian enterprise.

As part of this effort, Federal Network Security will oversee the government-wide and agency-specific implementation of and reporting on cybersecurity policies and guidance, oversee Federal department and agency compliance with FISMA and assist in the development of the FISMA annual report to Congress, oversee and assist government-wide and agency-specific efforts to make adequate, risk-based and cost-effective cybersecurity investments, and collaborate with other DHS and Federal government bodies to assess and review agencies’ cybersecurity programs.

- Baseline (government-wide) Federal cybersecurity posture and conduct annual Federal CIO interviews (approximately \$0.820 million)
 - Validate agency data feed
 - Collect quarterly data via CyberScope; development of Federal Cybersecurity
 - Develop Federal Baseline Capabilities Roadmap (FCBCR) quarterly measures analysis
 - Develop and collection of quarterly FCBCR and FISMA metrics
 - Assess annual CIO interviews
 - Conduct pre-interview stakeholder analysis
 - Develop annual interview materials
 - Conduct annual CIO interviews
 - Assess annual CIO interviews
- Provide customer support on FISMA and analyze Federal Enterprise FISMA adherence (approximately \$1.537 million);
 - Establish and socialize processes supporting annual reporting
 - Develop a customer support line/help desk function

- Instantiate a customer recognition program (i.e. FISMA Cup)
 - Design and document the analysis process and identify appropriate skill sets
 - Conduct quarterly summary and individual agency performance analysis
 - Draft the Annual FISMA Report for OMB to Congress
 - Utilize FISMA metrics and other applicable data points to annually review agency security programs
 - Update Government-wide cybersecurity posture baseline
- Baseline capabilities of the Federal Cybersecurity Roadmap and advance FISMA performance metrics (approximately \$1.300 million);
 - Analyze agency annual implementation maturity
 - Maintain the FCBCR and accompanying maturity model for use across the federal enterprise
 - Validate FY capability areas
 - Develop guidance packages for agency use and integration with CyberScope
 - Collaborate with stakeholders to develop future FISMA and IG metrics that are outcome-driven and performance-focused
 - Ensure alignment with applicable mandate, policy, and legislation

Impact on Performance

Federal Network Security will objectively and quantifiably measure the current state of cybersecurity preparedness and operational cybersecurity risks present across the Federal Executive Branch, which will result in a holistic, enterprise view of the Federal Government’s current security posture. Federal Network Security will also improve cybersecurity efficiencies by working with agencies to prioritize remediation activities based on their identified risks and providing enterprise services to the federal civilian executive branch agencies enabling through agency reallocation of resources to “mission critical” activities/operations, resulting in Federal enterprise-wide information security improvements.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #9: Federal Network Security Micro-Agency Support
PPA: US-CERT
Program Increase: FTP 5 FTE 3 Dollars \$700,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									\$0
Program Increase							5	3	\$700
FNS Micro-Agency Support TOTAL	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	5	3	\$700

Description of Item

With this request, Federal Network Security will expand support to small- and micro-departments and agencies, as the Federal Enterprise is only as secure as its weakest link.

Justification

Due to their small size, micro-agencies (i.e. agencies with less than 125 staff) often do not have full-time IT security staff or expertise to complete strategic cybersecurity initiatives. This will be a shared cadre of specialists (2 IT security specialists, 2 acquisition specialists, and 1 program manager), which will work with the smallest agencies on strategic cybersecurity initiatives.

Support will include assistance with development of appropriate policies, preparation of technical solutions to satisfy mandates or directives, validation that solutions meet specific agency mission requirements, and coordination with budget planners for each organization. Support will not include day-to-day IT operations.

- Improve micro-agency responses to technical portions of cybersecurity Plans of Actions and Milestones, annual FISMA reporting, and ad-hoc data calls (approximately 1.5 FTP, \$0.210 million);
- Develop shared statements of work for micro-agency procurement use including DNSSEC (M-08-23), Protection of Agency Sensitive Information (M-06-16), Implementation of HSPD-12 (M-05-24), Trusted Internet Connections (M08-05) and other cybersecurity initiatives (approximately 1.5 FTP, \$0.210 million);
- Develop micro-agency specific security and risk mitigation strategies (approximately 2 FTP, \$0.280 million);

By providing centralized subject matter experts, it will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of implementing cybersecurity strategies in micro-agencies.

Impact on Performance

Federal Network Security will substantially improve the information security posture across the Federal enterprise through the development of integrated reference architectures and the establishment and development of cybersecurity account managers for small- and micro-departments and agencies for Federal Cybersecurity Baseline Capabilities Roadmap Categories.

Performance improvements include an increased number of agencies completing cybersecurity strategy Plans of Actions & Milestones, implementing cybersecurity procurements, and participating in government-wide cybersecurity programs. This will improve overall Federal network security posture by raising the cybersecurity level of micro-agencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #10: Network Security Deployment
PPA: US-CERT
Program Increase: FTP _____ FTE _____ Dollars \$56,623,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							73	72	\$176,979*
Program Increase									\$56,623
Network Security Deployment TOTAL	32	22	\$193,668	32	22	\$193,668	73	72	\$233,602

*Note: Adjusted for program change #13: Acquisition Workforce

Description of Item

Network Security Deployment is responsible for the design, development, acquisition, deployment, and operations and maintenance required to implement the National Cybersecurity Protection System, operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection/prevention system that encompasses the hardware, software, and other components procured specifically to support the Department’s responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative mission.

Network Security Deployment will continue acquiring, developing, deploying, and sustaining the NCPS and its required end-to-end system upgrades consistent with scheduled milestones that will add new and enhanced capabilities to better protect and defend the Federal government’s cyber infrastructure. The NCPS Block 3.0, known as EINSTEIN 3, provides an intrusion prevention capability, addressing expectations outlined in the Department of Homeland Security Secretary’s Cybersecurity Memorandum for 2010.

Justification

This increase allows NPPD to:

- Maintain the previously procured sensors and Nests, reaching total of five sensors and five Nests (approximately \$35.684 million)
 - Monitor performance of two GOTS deployed in FY 2011 (24 x 7 x 365), troubleshoot performance or functional issues, upgrade the system to remain in-line with NSA 90-day spin releases (approximately \$15.350 million)
 - Fund yearly service fee for nest facility and traffic aggregation service, monitor performance of system, support integration activities, as required, for sensor modifications resulting in NSA 90-day spin releases (approximately \$20.334 million)
- Procure two additional sensors and one Nest (approximately \$20.940 million)

- Conduct the development, component testing, integration, and integration testing for one GOTS E3 sensor deployed in a Nest (approximately \$13.924 million)
- Procure the creation of one Nest, which is comprised of a traffic aggregation point, a co-location facility (SCIF), and backhaul communications between the Nest and DHS Data Centers (approximately \$7.016 million)

Impact on Performance

Network Security Deployment will fund EINSTEIN 3 in FY 2012 and will continue the “cloud”-based deployment for the EINSTEIN program, providing defense in depth capabilities and reducing the number of infrastructure points to defend. These deployments will represent the first active defense capability to prevent and/or limit malicious activities from penetrating the .gov environment.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #11: Global Cyber Security Management National Initiative for Cyber Education
 PPA: US-CERT
 Program Increase: FTP _____ FTE _____ Dollars \$9,000,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							8	7	\$5,876
Program Increase									\$9,000
GCSM National Initiative for Cyber Education TOTAL	7	6	\$6,354	7	6	\$6,354	8	7	\$14,876

PLEASE NOTE: The funding levels listed above are for the following activities only: National Cyber Education Strategy/National Initiative for Cyber Education.

Description of Item

The Global Cyber Security Management Branch leads cybersecurity education, training, and workforce development for the Nation under the auspices of the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) with the goal of providing a competent workforce to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards. The DHS CEO executes this mission by providing leadership to major components and key programs that support NICE. NCSD’s Cybersecurity Education Office (CEO) currently co-leads the Cybersecurity Workforce Training and Professional Development Track, one of the four NICE Tracks, and within that Track is responsible for 50 percent of the sub-organizational elements. It also leads major activities within the Formal Cybersecurity Education Track, and at a higher organizational level, the Department leads a third Track, National Cybersecurity Awareness.

Justification

Additional funding will enable the development of formal education programs, to include enhancements to the National Centers of Academic Excellence (CAE) programs, such as the transfer of funds for awards to educational institutions including community colleges and CAE schools that focus on cybersecurity in critical infrastructure protection, the development of core content courses, new learning solutions, and cybersecurity competitions. Funding will also enable the creation and enhancement of workforce development programs, to include training assessments, enhancements to the Federal Virtual Training Environment, Federal Cybersecurity Training Exercise, and Federal Consortium for Virtual Worlds programs, the development of Supply Chain Risk Management training, and the creation of a NICE Workforce Training and Professional Development Program Management Office.

Specifically, the funding will enable CEO to support the following activities:

- Expand Centers of Academic Excellence 2nd Year (CAE2Y) designations to 10 per year, providing accompanying \$0.050 million capacity-building grants (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Expand CAE educational cybersecurity support of the critical infrastructures for capacity-building, demonstration projects (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Develop core content areas, including Information Assurance education standards for higher education (\$0.500 million);
- Implement Interagency Cybersecurity Training Solutions Working Group model and deliver role-based training courses in various formats (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Develop national-level high school cybersecurity competitions (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Create a NICE Workforce Training and Professional Development Program Management Office (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Create NICE fake spear-phishing exercises and assessments to determine the health of workforce awareness programs (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Fund the continued hosting of on-demand information technology security training and laboratory system at the Department of State Foreign Service Institute and the engineering and instructor support services provided by the Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute (approximately \$3.000 million);
- Operate the Federal cybersecurity training exercise (FedCTE) program to deliver experiential and interactive training to cybersecurity professionals, increasing frequency of events and expanding to allow State/local government participation (approximately \$0.500 million);
- Continue support to Federal Virtual Worlds Consortium to utilize virtual world space for cybersecurity training cases/scenarios (\$0.500 million); and
- Develop DHS Supply Chain Risk Management training (approximately \$1.500 million).

Currently, the Cyber Education Office leads numerous efforts that support the Nation’s cybersecurity education and training needs, and it is programmatically aligning these activities in support of NICE and the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies (NICS). The National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies will serve as NICE’s centerpiece institution, and the Cyber Education Office will develop the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies in partnership with NICE Track Leads, the NICE Lead office, and key stakeholders.

The National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies will make available high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity training to the Federal, State, local and tribal government elements. Its advisory board comprised of academia, industry, and government representatives, will meet to review national cybersecurity education issues and make recommendations to improve overall cybersecurity education and development programs. The National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies will also host an Internet portal that will make the Department a “one-stop shop” for citizens, government, industry, and academia to be directed to cybersecurity education resources throughout the Nation.

The National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies will initially operate as a virtual environment, capable of delivering training to the Federal cybersecurity workforce. A physical presence will

evolve, in order to house permanent infrastructure for the virtual environment, provide meeting space, and allow for the overall management of the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies.

Impact on Performance

The Cyber Education Office will substantially improve the cybersecurity workforce posture across the Nation through the development of a web-based architecture that will make cybersecurity education and training more accessible to public and private citizens and enhance cybersecurity scholarship and higher education programs. Specifically, the effort will expand and accelerate the dissemination of nationwide standards that will serve to strengthen the nationwide workforce and the production and integration of gap filling cybersecurity education and training, to include role-based training, supply chain management and software assurance.

It will furthermore objectively and quantifiably measure the current state of cybersecurity preparedness through the measured competency of the national cybersecurity workforce and operational cybersecurity risks present across the Nation. Analysis of these measurements will be used to instill cybersecurity education and training efficiencies through agency reallocation of resources to “NICE-critical” activities/operations that will result in nationwide cybersecurity education improvements.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change #12: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness Control Systems Security and Cyber Security Evaluations
 PPA: Strategic Initiatives
 Program Increase: FTP _____ FTE _____ Dollars \$1,240,000

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							23	18	\$40,588
Program Increase									\$1,240
CICPA Control Systems Security and Cyber Security Evaluations TOTAL	20	14	\$40,613	20	14	\$40,613	23	18	\$41,828

PLEASE NOTE: The funding levels listed above are for the following activities only: Control Systems Security Program and Cyber Security Evaluation Program.

Description of Item

The Control Systems Security Program will enhance cyber control systems security through expanded on-site threat and vulnerability assessments as part of its mission to facilitate information sharing and reduce the risk to the Nation’s industrial control systems. This expansion will include extensive collaboration and coordination with the private sector via on-site assessments and in-house laboratory testing.

Justification

The Control Systems Security Program will identify vulnerabilities within industrial control systems products and provide mitigating measures, as well as add additional capabilities to the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) since expanded on-site threat and vulnerability assessments will significantly improve the quantity and quality of ICS-CERT products and provide for a greater number of on-site assessments and forensic investigations.

With additional funding the Control Systems Security Program will:

- Deploy two additional ICS-CERT fly-away teams to provide onsite incident response to CIKR organizations requiring immediate assistance and resolve in responding to a cyber attack (approximately \$0.080 million)
- Expand the ICS-CERT Malware Lab capabilities to include new analysis tools and software for both the fly-away toolkits and the lab analysis center; this capability improvement will provide advanced on-site support for forensic analysis and investigations and also allow the ICS-CERT to improve existing partnerships with public and private CIKR security stakeholders (approximately \$1.100 million)
- Conduct two additional on-site assessments of control system networks at national critical infrastructure and key resources facilities (approximately \$0.060 million)

As a result of the explanatory statement accompanying the FY 2010 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, NCSD is working towards developing the Nationwide Cyber Security Review (NCSR) to comprehensively assess the security level of cyberspace of all States and large urban areas. The Cyber Security Evaluation Program would not only continue implementation of this important effort, but enhance the analysis and examination of multi-year trends and results of the NCSR. The NCSR remains an unfunded activity and the additional funding will allow for support and ongoing analysis to continue beyond FY2011.

The Cyber Security Evaluation Program will implement various cybersecurity investigative and assessment techniques to aid in the completion of the consolidated review of cybersecurity measures and capabilities in States and large urban areas. It will ensure appropriate and scalable resources are utilized, to consist of multi-mode deployment of assessment activities, such as direct delivery and self-appraisal, and independent results verification.

Impact on Performance

In direct support of the cybersecurity mission outlined and prioritized by the Department of Homeland Security, the Control System Security Program coordinates and leads the Nation in efforts to improve control systems security with its critical infrastructures and key resources. Additional funding will allow the Control Systems Security Program to implement the necessary enhancements to the ICS-CERT and improve control systems cybersecurity awareness, incident response, coordination, and information sharing.

Enhancements to the Cyber Security Evaluation Program will allow NCSD to continue efforts of the Nationwide Cyber Security Review. Additional funding will allow the Cyber Security Evaluation Program to continue funding infrastructure assessment and assistance capabilities that directly support State and Large Urban Area cybersecurity improvement efforts.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

**Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Change #13: Acquisition Workforce
 PPAs: Identification and Analysis; US-CERT; and National
 Communication System
 Program Increase: FTP 4 FTE 3 Dollars \$529,307

	FY 2010 Actual			FY2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	FTP	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							4	3	\$529
Acquisition Workforce TOTAL	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	4	3	\$529

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

Justification

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, NPPD requests \$0.529 million to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested will be used to hire the following positions:

- One Logistician (GS-15) to support the National Cybersecurity and Protection System program;
- One Logistician (GS-15) and one Budget and Financial Analyst (GS-14) to support Next Generation Networks; and
- One Logistician (GS-15) to support Infrastructure Information Collection Program and Visualization.

The funds will achieve the following:

- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Justification of Proposed Changes in Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), \$936,485,169 of which \$773,464,169 shall remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$529,307 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Explanation of Changes:

None requested.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Infrastructure Protection and Information Security: FY2011 to FY2012 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	830	775	721,108
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution¹	1,135	1,024	899,416
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of Prior Year Funding.....	---	41	5,907
DHS Balanced Workforce.....	152	180	(10,588)
2012 Pay Increase.....	---	---	---
Non-Pay Inflation Excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	10,371
GSA Rent.....	---	---	296
Total Increases	152	221	5,985
Decreases			
Non-Recurring Adjustments.....	---	---	(7,350)
Data Center Consolidation.....	---	---	(15,300)
Data Center Savings.....	---	---	(2,525)
Admin Saving Initiative ²	---	---	(10,449)
Technical Adjustment.....	9	(25)	(21,527)
Operational Support Reduction.....	---	---	(10,371)
Total Decreases	9	(25)	(67,522)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	161	196	(61,536)
FY 2012 Current Services	1,296	1,220	837,880
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Infrastructure Protection Salaries and Benefits.....	(40)	(40)	(5,695)
Infrastructure Protection Facilities.....	-	-	5,695
Infrastructure Security Specialists (PSA Project).....	15	8	2,300
Infrastructure Sector Analysis.....	-	-	(2,300)
Interagency Security Committee.....	5	3	3,000
US-CERT Operations.....	-	-	4,689
US-CERT Mission Integration.....	15	8	1,253
Federal Network Security Compliance and Enterprise Performance.....	11	6	21,569
Federal Network Security - Micro Agency Support.....	5	3	700
Network Security Deployment.....	-	-	56,624
Global Cyber Security Management - NICE.....	-	-	9,000
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness.....	-	-	1,240
Acquisition.....	4	3	529
Total Program Changes	15	(9)	98,605
FY 2012 Request	1,311	1,211	936,485
2011 to 2012 Total Change	176	187	37,069

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$1.033M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	830	775	721,108
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	1,135	1,024	899,416
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	152	221	5,985
Decreases	9	(25)	(67,522)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	161	196	(61,536)
2012 Current Services	1,296	1,220	837,880
Program Changes	15	(9)	98,605
FY 2012 Request	1,311	1,211	936,485
2011 to 2012 Total Change	176	187	37,069

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			2011 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Identification and Analysis	130	130	90,610	4	(1)	(3,362)	(7)	(7)	(3,300)	127	122	83,948	(3)	(8)	(6,662)
Coordination and Information Sharing	89	89	59,582	---	(3)	(16,069)	(6)	(6)	4,840	83	80	48,353	(6)	(9)	(11,229)
Mitigation Programs	506	469	197,111	5	4	(8,732)	(6)	(15)	1,598	505	458	189,978	(1)	(11)	(7,133)
US-CERT	207	144	323,629	123	171	(26,196)	32	18	93,973	362	333	391,406	155	189	67,777
Strategic Initiatives	37	28	64,179	5	5	(80)	---	---	1,240	42	33	65,339	5	5	1,160
Outreach & Programs	16	14	9,346	---	---	(2,250)	---	---	---	16	14	7,096	---	---	(2,250)
Priority Telecommunications Service	41	41	56,773	3	3	51	---	---	---	44	44	56,824	3	3	51
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	28	28	16,774	---	---	(3,333)	---	---	---	28	28	13,441	---	---	(3,333)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	29	29	11,352	11	7	---	---	---	---	40	36	11,352	11	7	---
Next Generation Networks	---	---	25,000	---	---	---	2	1	253	2	1	25,253	2	1	253
Office of Emergency Communications	52	52	45,060	10	10	(1,565)	---	---	---	62	62	43,495	10	10	(1,565)
Total	1,135	1,024	899,417	161	196	(\$61,536)	15	(9)	\$98,605	1,311	1,211	\$936,485	176	187	\$37,069

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
11.1 Perm Positions	88,678	105,338	123,313	17,975
11.3 Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5 Other per comp	1,774	2,107	2,467	359
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	26,781	31,814	37,242	5,428
13.0 Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	117,232	139,259	163,021	23,763
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	8,294	12,346	11,915	(431)
22.0 Transportation of things	49	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	---	12,944	18,935	5,991
23.2 Other rent	995	---	---	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2	---	0	0
24.0 Printing	---	271	271	---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	192,452	317,645	314,945	(2,700)
25.2 Other Services	10,261	64,347	46,191	(18,156)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	370,471	233,021	237,020	3,999
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	5,749	5,749	---
25.5 Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	9,454	24,795	46,617	21,822
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	3,030	3,030
26.0 Supplies & materials	1,827	1,573	1,573	---
31.0 Equipment	1,822	78,574	82,247	3,673
32.0 Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	8,250	8,607	4,686	(3,921)
42.0 Indemnity	---	285	285	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	603,877	760,157	773,464	13,307
Total, Direct Obligations	721,108	\$899,416	\$936,485	37,070
Unobligated balance, start of year	141,678	174,906	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	(174,906)	---	---	---
Rescission of prior year funds	(8,000)	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$679,880	\$1,074,322	\$936,485	---

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	16	20	23	3
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
Total, SL	---	---	---	---
Total, ST	---	1	1	---
GS-15	161	177	198	21
GS-14	287	364	400	36
GS-13	189	318	364	46
GS-12	88	129	166	37
GS-11	52	54	91	37
GS-10	---	1	1	---
GS-9	23	32	47	15
GS-8	2	3	3	---
GS-7	10	2	2	---
GS-6	---	---	---	---
GS-5	1	---	---	---
GS-4	---	---	---	---
GS-3	1	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	14	14
Ungraded Positions	---	40	41	1
Total Permanent Positions	830	1,141	1,351	210
Unfilled Positions EOY	55	23	27	4
Total Perm. Employment EOY	830	1,118	1,324	206
FTE	775	1,024	1,211	187
Headquarters	640	903	1,074	171
U.S. Field	135	238	277	39
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	775	1,141	1,351	210
Average ES Salary	\$ 214,118	\$ 218,829	\$ 223,643	\$ 4,814
Average GS Salary	\$ 147,424	\$ 150,667	\$ 153,982	\$ 3,315
Average GS Grade	13.50	13.50	13.50	---

H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Identification & Analysis
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Identification and Analysis		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	7,609	12,483	11,993	(490)
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	152	250	240	(10)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	2,298	3,770	3,622	(148)
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	676	832	832	---
22.0	Transportation of things	27	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	8	8	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	14,666	16,712	18,421	1,709
25.2	Other Services	7,240	19,416	15,416	(4,000)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	54,984	36,784	33,060	(3,724)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	52	355	355	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	192	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Identification and Analysis		87,897	90,610	83,947	(\$6,663)
Full Time Equivalents		73	130	122	(8)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$10,059	\$16,503	\$15,855	(\$648)

The FY 2012 Request includes 15,855,000 for salaries and benefits for 122 FTE.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,666	\$16,712	\$18,421	\$1,709

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$7,240	\$19,416	\$15,416	(\$4,000)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$54,984	\$36,784	\$33,060	(\$3,724)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$52	\$355	\$355	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Supplies & materials	\$192	\$0	\$0	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Coordination & Information Sharing**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Coordination and Information Sharing		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	7,709	7,634	6,704	(930)
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	154	153	134	(19)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	2,328	2,306	2,025	(281)
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	781	825	825	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	5,706	11,539	5,833
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	95	95	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	28,956	5,313	3,636	(1,677)
25.2	Other Services	260	30,235	16,079	(14,156)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	16,876	6,867	6,867	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,193	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	221	238	238	---
31.0	Equipment	172	210	210	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Coordination and Information Sharing		58,651	59,582	48,353	(\$11,229)
Full Time Equivalents		68	89	80	(9)

PPA Mission Statement

The Coordination and Information Sharing mission area includes projects and activities that maximize the ability of government and private sector security partners at all levels to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk-mitigation programs and activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$10,191	\$10,093	\$8,864	(\$1,229)

The FY 2012 Request includes 9,174,000 for salaries and benefits for 80 FTE.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$781	\$825	\$825	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
GSA rent	\$0	\$5,706	\$11,539	\$5,833

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Printing	\$0	\$95	\$95	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$28,956	\$5,313	\$3,636	(\$1,677)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$260	\$30,235	\$16,079	(\$14,156)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1 The FY 2012 Request is \$3,636,000.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$16,876	\$6,867	\$6,867	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Mitigation Programs
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Mitigation Programs		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	40,060	48,796	47,857	(939)
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	801	976	957	(19)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	12,098	14,737	14,453	(284)
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	4,336	7,584	6,583	(1,001)
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	153	153	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	38,983	59,112	55,223	(3,889)
25.2	Other Services	1,560	1,191	1,191	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	66,994	59,492	59,492	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,015	1,200	1,200	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	642	984	984	---
31.0	Equipment	1,569	1,886	1,886	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,000	1,000	---	(1,000)
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Mitigation Programs		172,056	197,111	189,979	(\$7,132)
Full Time Equivalents		340	469	458	(11)

PPA Mission Statement

The Mitigation Programs mission area includes voluntary and regulatory projects and activities, which enable security partners to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities, implement protective measures, and increase preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$52,959	\$64,509	\$63,267	(\$1,242)

The FY 2012 Request includes \$62,716,000 for salaries and benefits for 458 FTE.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$4,336	\$7,584	\$6,583	(\$1,001)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request represents a \$1,001,000 decrease in administrative savings.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Printing	\$0	\$153	\$153	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$38,983	\$59,112	\$55,223	(\$3,889)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	(1,000)

SGrants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Supplies & materials	\$642	\$984	\$984	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Equipment	\$1,569	\$1,886	\$1,886	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:**

US-CERT

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: US-CERT		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	10,758	15,388	34,029	18,641
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	215	308	681	373
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	3,249	4,647	10,277	5,630
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	492	614	1,201	587
22.0	Transportation of things	22	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	2,770	2,859	89
23.2	Other rent	995	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2	---	0	0
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	37,239	106,096	113,129	7,033
25.2	Other Services	1,150	7,108	7,108	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	135,281	82,339	89,239	6,900
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	5,749	5,749	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,076	23,240	45,062	21,822
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	3,030	3,030
26.0	Supplies & materials	369	150	150	---
31.0	Equipment	80	75,220	78,893	3,673
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, US-CERT		193,928	323,629	391,406	\$67,777
Full Time Equivalents		100	144	333	189

PPA Mission Statement

The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team coordinates and facilitates information sharing with Federal civilian agencies, defense and intelligence agencies, State and local governments, private sector partners, infrastructure owners and operators, international partners, and the public to collect and disseminate cybersecurity threat and attack information. US-CERT is a component of the National Cyber Security Division.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,222	\$20,343	\$44,986	24,644

The FY 2012 Request includes \$51,386,000 for salaries and benefits for 333 FTE.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$492	\$614	\$1,201	587

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
GSA rent	\$0	\$2,770	\$2,859	\$89

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The change includes increases of \$89,000 to cover non-pay inflation.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$37,239	\$106,096	\$113,129	\$7,033

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$1,150	\$7,108	7,108	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request represents an increase of \$9,908,000 from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$135,281	\$82,339	89,239	\$6,900

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities	\$0	\$5,749	5,749	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,076	\$23,240	45,062	\$21,822

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Strategic Initiatives
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Strategic Initiatives		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	4,540	2,983	3,511	528
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	91	60	70	11
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	1,371	901	1,060	159
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	581	664	696	32
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	453	453	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	17,201	13,650	13,650	(0)
25.2	Other Services	---	5,984	5,984	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	33,391	35,710	36,140	430
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	275	275	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	4,000	3,500	3,500	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Strategic Initiatives		61,174	64,179	65,339	\$1,160
Full Time Equivalents		40	28	33	5

PPA Mission Statement

The Strategic Initiatives program establishes mechanisms for Federal partners to deploy standardized tools and services to secure information technology assets, promulgates sound practices for software developers, information technology security professionals, and other critical infrastructure and key resources stakeholders, and collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure and key resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	6,001	3,943	4,641	698

The FY 2012 Request includes \$4,641,000 for salaries and benefits for 33 FTE. This includes increases of \$138,000 for annualization of prior year positions, and \$560,000 for the conversion of contractor positions to federal positions.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	581	664	696	32

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
GSA rent	---	453	453	---

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	17,201	13,650	13,650	(0)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	---	5,984	5,984	---

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	33,391	35,710	36,140	430

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Equipment	---	275	275	---

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Outreach and Programs**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Outreach & Programs		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	1,325	1,464	1,464	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	26	29	29	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	400	442	442	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	220	349	300	(49)
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	50	50	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	1,651	2,077	1,797	(280)
25.2	Other Services	13	114	114	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,218	1,714	1,714	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	72	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	2,250	3,107	1,186	(1,921)
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Outreach & Programs		7,176	9,346	7,096	(2,250)
Full Time Equivalents		12	14	14	---

PPA Mission Statement

Outreach and Programs promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,751	1,935	1,935	---

The FY 2012 Request includes \$1,935,000 for salaries and benefits.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Travel	\$220	\$349	\$300	(\$49)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
GSA rent	\$0	\$50	\$50	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,651	\$2,077	\$1,797	(\$280)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$13	\$114	\$114	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,218	\$1,714	\$1,714	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Priority Telecommunications Services**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
PPA: Priority Telecommunications Service					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	6,715	3,996	4,314	318
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	134	80	86	6
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	2,028	1,207	1,303	96
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	144	32	32	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	2,905	2,956	51
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	14,627	43,978	43,558	(420)
25.2	Other Services	31	92	92	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	33,865	4,429	4,429	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	180	54	54	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Priority Telecommunications Service		57,723	56,773	56,824	\$51
Full Time Equivalents		49	41	44	3

PPA Mission Statement

Priority Telecommunications Service is specially designed telecommunications services to support the national security and emergency preparedness user community during natural or man-made disasters when conventional communications services are ineffective. In addition to enhancing critical infrastructure protection, these telecommunication services are used to coordinate response and recovery efforts and, in severe conditions, to assist with continuity activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$8,877	\$5,283	\$5,703	\$420

The FY 2012 Request includes \$5,703,000 for salaries and benefits for 44 FTE, which represents an increase of \$420,000 from FY 2011 to support the conversion of 3 contractor positions (3 FTE) to Federal positions.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$144	\$32	\$32	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
GSA rent	\$0	\$2,905	\$2,956	\$51

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2012 Request includes an increase of \$51,000 from FY 2011 to support non-pay inflation.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,627	\$43,978	\$43,558	(\$420)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request represents a decrease of \$420,000 from FY 2011 to support the conversion of 3 contractor positions (3 FTE) to Federal positions.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$31	\$92	\$92	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$33,865	\$4,429	\$4,429	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Supplies & Materials	\$180	\$54	\$54	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Next Generation Networks**

**Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Next Generation Networks		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	---	106	106
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	2	2
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	32	32
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	18	3	3	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	10,324	23,889	23,889	---
25.2	Other Services	---	8	8	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	8,013	1,080	1,193	113
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	20	20	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Next Generation Networks		18,355	25,000	25,253	\$253
Full Time Equivalents		---	12	1	(11)

PPA Mission Statement

Next Generation Networks Priority Service is a technology initiative to maintain and migrate legacy priority voice telecommunications services (Government Emergency Telecommunications Service and Wireless Priority Service) to the Next Generation Networks as the public switched network evolves from the circuit-based to Internet Protocol packet-based Next Generation Networks.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140	\$ 140

The FY 2012 Request includes \$140,000 for salaries and benefits for 2 POS/ 1 FTE which represents an \$140,000 increase from FY 2011 to hire additional Acquisition personnel.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$ 18	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from the FY 2011 budget.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$ 10,324	\$ 23,889	\$ 23,889	\$ -

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$0	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request of \$8,000 represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$ 8,013	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,193	\$ 113

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 Request represents an increase of \$113,000 from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Supplies & Materials	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 Request of \$20,000 represents no change from FY 2011.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	2,905	2,820	2,820	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	58	56	56	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	877	851	851	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	95	266	266	0
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	3,996	11,813	8,200	(3,613)
25.2	Other Services	---	21	21	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	5,467	897	1,177	280
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	---	---
31.0	Equipment	---	50	50	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications		13,398	16,774	13,441	(\$3,333)
Full Time Equivalents		14	28	28	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications develops models and conducts technical analyses of public communications infrastructures and equipment, and identifies vulnerabilities in new communications technologies due to the Telecommunication Electromagnetic Disruptive Effects. It also works with the international communications industry standards organizations to ensure that evolving commercial standards address the technical requirements of national security and emergency communications.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,841	\$3,727	\$3,727	\$0

The FY 2012 Request includes \$3,727,000 for salaries and benefits for 28 FTE, which represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$95	\$266	\$266	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,996	\$11,813	\$8,200	(\$3,613)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request represents a decrease of \$3,613,000 from FY 2011 due to administrative savings.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$0	\$21	\$21	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$5,467	\$897	\$1,177	\$280

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 Request represents an increase of \$280,000 from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Equipment	\$0	\$50	\$50	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	2,510	2,796	3,537	741
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	50	56	71	15
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	758	845	1,069	224
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	248	233	233	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	5,430	6,664	5,684	(980)
25.2	Other Services	---	22	22	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,247	684	684	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	52	52	---
31.0	Equipment	---	---	---	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs		10,242	11,352	11,352	---
Full Time Equivalents		22	26	35	9

PPA Mission Statement

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs ensure the continued availability of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 3,318	\$ 3,697	\$ 4,677	\$ 980

The FY 2012 request represents an increase of \$980,000 from FY 2011 to support the conversion of 11 contractor positions (7 FTE) to Federal positions.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Travel	\$ 248	\$ 233	\$ 233	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$ 5,430	\$ 6,664	\$ 5,684	\$ (980)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request represents a decrease of \$980,000 from FY 2011 due to the conversion of 11 contractor positions (7 FTE) to Federal positions

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Other Services	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ -

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$ 1,247	\$ 684	\$ 684	\$ -

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Supplies & Materials	\$ -	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ -

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:
Office of Emergency Communications**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Emergency Communications		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	4,548	6,978	6,978	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	91	140	140	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	1,373	2,108	2,108	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	703	944	944	---
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	1,060	1,078	18
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	---	---
24.0	Printing	---	15	15	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	19,381	28,341	27,758	(583)
25.2	Other Services	7	156	156	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	13,136	3,025	3,025	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	119	---	---	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	151	75	75	---
31.0	Equipment	---	933	933	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,000	1,000	---	(1,000)
42.0	Indemnity	---	285	285	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Office of Emergency Communications		40,508	45,060	43,495	(\$1,565)
Full Time Equivalents		42	58	62	4

PPA Mission Statement

OEC supports and promotes the ability of emergency response providers and Federal officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, and to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable emergency communications nation-wide.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 6,012	\$ 9,226	\$ 9,226	\$ -

The FY 2012 Request includes \$9,226,000 for salaries and benefits for 62 FTE and represents no change from FY 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Travel	\$ 703	\$ 944	\$ 944	\$ -

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
GSA rent	\$ -	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,078	\$ 18

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 Request represents an increase of \$18,000 from FY 2011 to cover non-pay inflation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Printing	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. There is no change in the FY 2012 request from FY 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$ 19,381	\$ 28,341	\$ 27,758	\$ (583)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request represents a decrease of \$583,000 from FY 2011 due to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Other Services	\$7	\$ 156	\$ 156	\$ -

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$ 13,136	\$ 3,025	\$ 3,025	\$ -

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2012 - 2011 Change
Supplies & Materials	\$ 151	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ -

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 933	\$ 933	\$ -

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	-\$1,000

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. There FY 2012 Request represents a decrease of \$1,000,000 from FY 2011 to eliminate funding for SEARCH, a one-time cost in FY 2010.

	<u>FY 2010 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</u>	<u>FY 2012 Request</u>	<u>2012 - 2011 Change</u>
Indemnity	---	\$285	\$285	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2012 Request represents no change from FY 2011.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Department of Homeland Security National Protection and Programs Directorate Infrastructure Protection and Information Security Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	539	775	1,024
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Filled Vacant Positions	152	249	
Increase #2: Annualization of prior-year positions	82		41
Increase #3: DHS Balanced Workforce*	275		180
Increase #4: Protective Security Advisors	23		8
Increase #5: Acquisition Workforce Initiative			3
Increase #6: Interagency Security Committee			3
Increase #7: US-CERT	16		17
*Federal Staffing Realignment from FY10			
DECREASES			
Decrease #1: Infrastructure Protection FTE Reduction			-40
Decrease #1: Infrastructure Protection FTE Reduction: Identification & Analysis			-3
Decrease #2: Infrastructure Protection FTE Reduction: Coordination & Information Sharing			-3
Decreases #3: Infrastructure Protection FTE Reduction: Mitigation Programs			-19
Decreases #4: National Command and Coordination Capability	-9		
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	775	1024	1211
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	236	249	187

J. FY 2011 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**
FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease FY 2011 v. FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Identification and Analysis	4,870	5,156	6,255	1,099
Coordination and Information Sharing	8,523	9,024	10,948	1,924
Mitigation Programs	9,399	9,951	12,073	2,122
US-CERT	21,332	23,245	24,844	1,599
Strategic Initiatives	1,681	1,832	1,958	126
Outreach and Programs	480	523	559	36
Office of Emergency Communications	2,566	3,163	3,930	767
Priority Telecommunications Service	3,702	3,704	5,395	1,691
Next Generation Networks	1,030	1,030	1,501	471
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	534	534	778	244
Critical Infrastructure Protection	305	305	445	140
Total Working Capital Fund	54,422	58,467	68,686	10,219

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

NPPD requests \$10.080 million in IPIS salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$15.253 million in program/contract dollars for 53 FTP/91 FTE as part of the FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. (47 FTP/85 FTE for NCSD and 6 FTP/FTE for OEC.)

NPPD requests \$11.900 million in IPIS salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$17.315 million in program/contract dollars for 99 FTP/89 FTE as part of the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. (81 FTP/75 FTE for NCSD, 14 FTP/10 FTE for NCS, and 4 FTP/FTE for OEC.)

Position Type	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY2011 – FY2012	
	Actual		Continuing Resolution		Ann.		Follow On		Increase		DHS Balanced Workforce	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
NCSD - IT Specialist	60	25			-	-	-	-	86	108	86	108
NCSD - Program Analyst	30	13			-	-	-	-	34	42	34	42
NCSD - Interdisciplinary	10	4			-	-	-	-	8	10	8	10
NCS - Telecommunications Specialist	10	10			-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
NCS - Program Analyst	12	12			-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
NCS - Senior Watch Officer	-	-			-	-	-	-	5	3	5	3
NCS - Communications Analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
NCS - GIS Communications Analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
NCS - Operations Analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
NCS - Communications Operations Analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
NCS - Geo-Spatial Communications Analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
OEC - External Affairs	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
OEC - Program analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
OEC - Supervisory Program Analyst	-	-			-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	122	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	180	152	180

* Please note that FTP/FTE that were originally requested under the FY 2011 PBR are now being requested as part of the FY 2012 PBR due to the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution.

FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy:

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees (based on an \$0.135 average cost per FTE):
 - \$10.080 million for 53 FTP/91 FTE, including the annualization of 16 FTE from prior year increases
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated

- \$15.253 million program/contract cost. This assumption is based on \$0.200M average cost per contractor. There is a projected \$5.173M cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline
 - FY 2012, due to the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution it is anticipated that this program will start in October 2011.
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal employees and do not require additional new federal positions.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities. Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy:

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees (based on an \$0.140 average cost per FTE):
 - \$10.500 million for 81 FTP/75 FTE for NCSD. ;
 - \$1.400 million for 14 FTP/10 FTE for NCS;
 - \$0.560 million for 4 FTP/FTE for OEC.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated
 - \$15.916 million program/contract cost for NCSD. This assumption is based on the \$0.200M average cost per contractor. There is a projected \$5.416M cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTEs.
 - \$1.400 million for NCS;
 - \$0.560 million for OEC.
- Implementation timeline
 - FY 2012 due to the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution it is anticipated that this program will start in October 2011.
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal employees and do not require additional new federal positions.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities. Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Annualization of FY 2010 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding that will be annualized
 - \$2.203 million for 0 FTP/16 FTE.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding that will be annualized
 - Due to the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution there is no annualized cost approved at this time.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Budget Justification
IPIS Budget Addendum

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Section 1: Overview

The Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) budget addendum is submitted due to the ongoing FY 2011 Continuing Resolution which constrains CS&C's opportunity to request PPA restructuring of our appropriated funds.

With a moratorium on PPA restructuring lifted, CS&C requests that our budget structure be revised in order to:

1. Recognize significant mission expansion or mission changes since previous budget Structures were established;
2. Align the budget with organizational structures;
3. Increase transparency and accountability for execution and mission performance; and
4. Streamline NPPD financial execution and reporting.

It is important to note that these requested budget structure changes do not in any way cause changes to the FY 2012 Congressional Justification plans and milestones or program changes. Rather, CS&C PPA restructuring request will more accurately represent how missions are executed, support is provided and operations are carried out.

The proposed changes to CS&C structure include:

1. Establish a PPA for the Assistant Secretary, CS&C. Funding and staff were previously budgeted and funded out of the multiple CS&C PPAs.
2. Realign National Communications System personnel across the NCS PPAs to align with the projects supported.
3. Updating the National Cyber Security Division PPA structure to more accurately reflect expanded responsibilities and enhanced mission outlined under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative and other recent mandates.
4. Break out Cyber Coordination as a separate PPA under the IPIS appropriation.

The tables below reflect the FY 2012 CS&C request in the Congressionally approved PPA structure, as well as the FY 2012 IPIS request with the changes outlined in the budget addendum. The specific drivers and details for the requested changes are outlined in greater detail in the text below.

	FY 2012 Request in Congressionally Approved PPA Structure		
Cybersecurity and Communications (\$000)	FTP	FTE	\$
US-CERT	362	333	391,406
Strategic Initiatives	42	33	65,339
Outreach & Programs	16	14	7,096
Priority Telecommunications Service	44	44	56,824
Program to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	28	28	13,441
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	40	36	11,352
Next Generation Networks	2	1	25,253
Office of Emergency Communications	62	62	43,495
Total CS&C	596	551	614,206

	FY 2012 Request in Proposed Alternative Structure		
Cybersecurity and Communications (\$000)	FTP	FTE	\$
Assistant Secretary for CS&C	26	26	5,494
Cybersecurity	398	358	459,097
Priority Telecommunications Service	45	45	57,314
Program to Study and Enhance Telecommunications	14	14	10,719
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	37	33	14,256
Next Generation Networks	14	13	23,831
Office of Emergency Communications	62	62	43,495
Total CS&C	596	551	614,206

The Infrastructure Protection budget addendum is submitted to:

1. Ensure proper alignment of IP projects and activities with IP, NPPD, and DHS strategic goals
2. Align the budget and programmatic structure more closely with organizational structures
3. Increase transparency and accountability for mission execution and performance through the alignment of projects and PPAs

Section 2: Cybersecurity and Communications

Section 2.1: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Budget Addendum is to describe Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) restatement of resources to establish a separate Program, Project, Activity for the Assistant Secretary, CS&C.

The request is a restatement of \$5.494 million and 26 FTP/FTE positions from respective CS&C Divisions as indicated below:

National Cyber Security Division (NCSD): Restatement from NCSD includes program funds totaling \$4.744 million and 22 FTP/22 FTE billets.

National Communications System (NCS): Restatement from NCS includes program funds totaling \$0.750 million and 4 FTP/FTE billets.

DESCRIPTION:

PPA: Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications

In FY 2012, NPPD requests \$5.494 million for the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications, including 26 FTP/FTE. These funds are needed to provide the resources necessary for efficient support and oversight of Strategic Planning and Policy; Mission Integration; External Affairs; Human Capital; Budget and Finance; Continuity of Government; and Facility Planning.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$ in Thousands	FY 2011			FY 2012			Change		
	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	0	0	\$0	26	26	\$4,930	26	26	\$4,930
<i>Assistant Secretary for CS&C</i>			\$0			\$564			\$564
Program Costs			\$0			\$564			\$564
Total	0	0	\$0	26	26	\$5,494	26	26	\$5,494

Pursuant to Title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended, the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) was established in 2007. CS&C works to prevent or minimize disruptions to our critical information infrastructure in order to protect the public, economy, government services, and the overall security of the United States. This is achieved by supporting a series of continuous efforts designed to further safeguard federal government systems by reducing potential vulnerabilities, protecting against cyber intrusions, and anticipating future threats.

CS&C oversees and synergizes the mission domains of:

- National Communications System (NCS);
- National Cyber Security Division (NCSD); and
- Office of Emergency Communications (OEC).

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for CS&C manages the myriad cyber and communications policy initiatives and mission activities collaborations occurring across the United States Government. This staffing serves as a critical link to external stakeholders, OMB and Congress. The requested salaries and support allow centralized resource allocation and outreach efforts with inter-governmental, international, private sector, and other stakeholders, in addition to providing staffing and oversight of the following functional areas: Strategic Planning and Policy, Mission Integration, External Affairs, Human Capital, Budget and Finance, Acquisitions and Procurement, Continuity of Government, and Facility Planning.

Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary – The Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary provides strategic leadership across the Cybersecurity and Communications enterprise. The Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary collaborate with internal and external stakeholders, providing policy guidance for carrying out operational missions. They provide mission oversight to prepare for and respond to incidents that could degrade or overwhelm the Nation’s information technology and communications infrastructure operations.

Office of External Affairs – The External Affairs Office is responsible for providing CS&C leadership, divisions and the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) with mission essential services and is a component of the overall successful management of any cyber incident. Specifically, it provides leadership and support for the National Response Framework’s Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15, Annex C and is responsible for executing the CS&C External Affairs Standard Operating Procedures - as outlined in the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) both during steady state operations and during a cyber incident. It is designed to provide external engagement to effectively integrate, disseminate, coordinate, and prioritize vital information.

External Affairs approaches this mission from a strategic and operational perspective. Strategically, it works with divisions to develop outreach and awareness approaches that result in activities that best represent the divisions and promote programmatic activity. This includes proactively developing and coordinating clear, consistent, and actionable messages for a wide variety of audiences. External Affairs interacts with Congress, key stakeholders (state, local, tribal, private sector, and international), the media, and mission-critical and enabling communities and companies. From an operational standpoint, External Affairs provides timely, accurate, and reliable incident communication and coordination with stakeholders and the public. In addition, External Affairs is responsible for working with the Office of Legislative Affairs and managing Congressional engagements; coordinating division engagement with the Government Accountability Office and DHS Inspector General; overseeing the Speaker’s Bureau

process - integrating component strategic communications and public affairs events; and supporting inter-governmental and international affairs as well as private sector engagements.

Office of Human Capital – Human Capital is responsible for identifying, recruiting, and on-boarding highly qualified personnel, and coordinating with program managers at all levels to train, develop, motivate, and retain skilled staff. Further responsibilities include working closely with DHS Human Capital to provide personnel with effective and efficient employee development and training programs that provides the entire workforce with the knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies to accomplish CS&C’s missions.

Office of Budget and Finance – The Office of Budget and Finance supports the CS&C mission by providing financial management information, oversight, and fiscal services and policies. The Office of Budget and Finance consists of the following activities and elements:

- **Budget Formulation.** Reviews programs and projects current state, and assesses activities against desired future direction, and builds and justifies funding requests to resource mission needs.
- **Budget Execution.** Responsible for workflow and funds control processes to ensure resources are available when needed, do not exceed authorized levels, are used in accordance with law and congressional intent, and are recorded and reported on in accordance with federal accounting principles and guidelines.
- **Strategic Planning and Performance Management.** Fulfills internal and external performance management requirements, including the collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting of performance data.

Office of Acquisitions and Procurement – Acquisitions and Procurement is responsible for implementing acquisition review board strategies and provides oversight to ensure compliance with applicable National Protection and Program Directorate, DHS Directive 102-01, and government procurement regulations and procedures. Additionally, the Acquisitions and Procurement Office provides oversight for procurement activities, process and program definition, and the timely processing and submission of contracts. Acquisitions and Procurement consists of the following activities and elements:

- **Acquisition Operations.** Reviews and monitors CS&C’s acquisition documents and ensures compliance with Federal and DHS acquisition regulations.
- **Procurement Operations.** Reviews and tracks CS&C contract execution, providing procedural guidance and support to CS&C staff. This office also serves as a liaison to the NPPD procurement office and directly manages all contract activity that directly supports the OAS including NCCIC related contracts

FY 2010 Assistant Secretary for CS&C Accomplishments

- Developed External Affairs Standard Operating Procedures for the NCIRP and started the coordination and development necessary to re-write Emergency Support Function 15, Annex C as well as lay the groundwork to build a Joint Information Center (JIC) for the NCCIC.
- Provided a wide range of strategic leadership and cross-cutting guidance to the National Cyber Security Division, the National Communications System, and the Office of Emergency Communications.
- Developed and led cross-cutting strategic communications initiatives across the organization – working with the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC).
- Enhanced coordination with the DHS Chief Privacy Officer and Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties through the development of white papers and other high profile communications.
- Developed, reviewed, and analyzed public affairs talking points, public affairs guidance, press releases, testimony, speeches, as well as proactive/ reactive engagement with the media.
- Assisted the NCSA to plan and execute a successful National Cyber Security Month campaign and worked with NPPD and the National Cyber Security Alliance to launch the National Cyber Awareness Campaign.
- Lead and coordinated all elements of External Affairs during the Cyber Storm III exercise, including coordinating message development with state government, the private sector and across the inter-agency.
- Developed EINSTEIN 3 roll-out plan and public messaging.
- Provided incident response support and public affairs guidance to DHS Office of Public Affairs, including support for the “Stuxnet” virus and “Here you have” worm.
- Provided support to the Office of Legislative Affairs, including writing testimony for both the Assistant Secretary and the Deputy Undersecretary.
- CS&C External Affairs created 91 talking points documents during FY 2010. This represents every external event attended by the assistant secretary and deputy assistant secretary for the Office of Cybersecurity and Communications.
- CS&C External Affairs worked with its three component divisions and the Office of Public Affairs to develop, coordinate, integrate, and update 18 Public Affairs Guidance documents used by CS&C and DHS to synchronize its public message across the department and inter-agency,
- Published 51 newsletters, titled, “CS&C Media Download;” a compilation and consolidated narrative of cybersecurity news published weekly and distributed to over 200 key cybersecurity and communications stakeholders.
- External affairs managed the Speakers bureau process for all of CS&C and serves as the single point of entry for speaking engagements for cybersecurity and communications senior leadership. During FY 2010, we processed 438 speaking engagements requests; reviewing each request for ethical and legal concerns, and working with OGC and ethics as required.
- External Affairs authored Congressional testimony, oral remarks and provided substantial review for NPPD leadership and senior personnel. In coordination with DHS Office of

Legislative Affairs, was responsible for the organization of testimony and oral statements within the department.

- Provided a wide range of strategic leadership and cross-cutting corporate guidance to the National Cyber Security Division, the National Communications System, and the Office of Emergency Communications.
- Led and developed cross-cutting strategic initiatives across the organization (such as the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) and the National Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan (NCIRP)).
- Enhanced coordination with the DHS Chief Privacy Officer and Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties through the development of white papers and other high profile communications.
- Developed a communications annex to the NCIRP and started the coordination and development necessary to stand-up a Joint Information Center (JIC) for the NCCIC.
- Established a functional, streamlined, and transparent human capital recruitment and retention activity fully integrated with DHS Management and NPPD.
- Developed and implemented integrated, comprehensive CS&C-wide processes, procedures, and methods to improve budget and finance activities.
- Developed and provided CS&C-wide budget formulation and execution training; including technical training sessions.
- Established and executed upon a CS&C Acquisition Governance that established internal CS&C authorities, processes and procedures to meet the mandates of DHS Acquisition Directive 102.
- Established a CS&C Procurement Execution and Management Directive and worked with the Office of Emergency Communications, National Communication Systems and National Cyber Security Division to establish standard reporting procedures and increased transparency of on-going procurement activities.
- Established a CS&C procurement planning process and formal review structure.

FY 2011 Assistant Secretary for CS&C Planned Accomplishments

- Develop, review, and analyze public affairs talking points, public affairs guidance, press releases, testimony, speeches, as well as proactive/ reactive engagement with the media.
- Build upon GAO/OIG compliance program and proactive engagement with Congress.
- Implement an integrated and comprehensive suite of processes, procedures, and methods related to all budgetary and financial activities.
- Implement the CS&C investment management process and incorporate performance metrics, including earned value management.
- Effectively manage the DHS Acquisition Directive 102-01 process and Cybersecurity and Communications Acquisition Advisory Council.
- Conduct internal audits and reviews of the CS&C Procurement Execution and Management Process.

FY 2012 Assistant Secretary for CS&C Planned Accomplishments

- Share corporate knowledge and expertise as well as increase efficiencies and cost savings by centralizing BizOps functions across CS&C.
- Achieve 90% hiring goal towards the onboarding of 608 FY 2012 FTEs.

- Establish and implement External Affairs Standard Operating Procedures that support Emergency Support Function 15, Annex C of the National Response Framework.
- Fully integrate embedded budget analysts into NCSD's business and finance operations.
- Work with CS&C and NPPD functional managers to frame out a strategy to improve and standardize public affairs, budget, acquisitions and HR processes and procedures.
- Explore and make recommendations to CS&C and NPPD leadership regarding budget, acquisition and HR activities realignment in support of efficiencies and process streamlining for congruency with new "8th Operational Cyber-IP Component" policies.
- Explore and make initial recommendations to CS&C and NPPD leadership pertaining to implementing, budget and acquisition business tools supporting budget formulation, execution, acquisition, and program management review activities

Section 2.2: National Communications System Realignment

PURPOSE:

The National Communications System (NCS) is requesting a restatement of personnel and support resources from across the National Communications System Programs to more closely reflect how the NCS mission is currently being executed. This requested restatement creates a consolidated Plans and Programs project within Priority Telecommunication Service PPA to coordinate the planning and provisioning of national security and emergency preparedness communications, resources are currently budgeted across all four PPAs. It provides additional support to priority areas such as National Coordinating Center 24x7 Watch and CIP Operations, Plans & Policy (Title Globe). It also restates the NCS positions across the four PPAs to tie the staffing more closely to the projects they support (for example, restating of the 12 NGN Program Office staff to the NGN PPA.)

	FY 2012 Request			NCS Staffing and Support Realignment			Transfer Out to Assistant Sec. CS&C			Addendum Request		
	FTP	FTE	(\$000)	FTP	FTE	(\$000)	FTP	FTE	(\$000)	FTP	FTE	(\$000)
PTS	44	44	56,824	5	5	1,240	(4)	(4)	(750)	45	45	57,314
PSET	28	28	13,441	(14)	(14)	(2,722)				14	14	10,719
CIP	40	36	11,352	(3)	(3)	2,904				37	33	14,256
NGN	2	1	25,253	12	12	(1,422)				14	13	23,831
Total	114	109	106,870	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	(750)	110	105	106,120

DESCRIPTION:

This restatement will create a new Plans and Programs project under the PTS PPA, but will not cause any other structural changes to the current projects under PTS or the projects in the other three PPAs.

Changes include:

- Net Increase of \$1.240 million and 5 FTP/FTE to Priority Telecommunications Service (PTS);
- Net Decrease of \$2.722 million and 14 FTP/FTE from Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications (PSET);
- Net Increase of \$2,904 million program dollars and a decrease of 3 FTP/FTE from Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs (CIP);
- Net Decrease of \$1,422 million program dollars and a increase of 12 FTP/FTE to Next Generation Networks (NGN)
- Transfer of \$0.750 million and 4 FTP/FTE to the CS&C front office support

The table at the end provides the restatements at the project level and for the personnel across the NCS PPAs.

The Plans and Programs office provides necessary business and administrative support for the National Communications System and centralizes cross-cutting activities such as budget formulation and execution, contracts management, planning, human capital, performance management oversight, as well as management of travel, training, and supplies across NCS.

Benefits derived from the consolidation of resources across the National Communications System into the Plans and Programs office under PTS enables economies of scale to be achieved in budget, HR and contract management activities in an effort to reduce costs and increase operational efficiencies.

National Coordinating Center Watch personnel stand watch for the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and the communications sector, serving as the first line of defense in enhancing the Federal government's ability to rapidly identify, monitor and respond to emerging telecommunications events. As the operational arm of NPPD's National Communications System, the NCC Watch provides 365x24x7 staffed operations to maintain situational awareness on the health of the Nation's telecommunications infrastructure. In this role, the NCC Watch provides time sensitive alerts, warnings, and in-depth analyses on national security/emergency preparedness issues impacting United States Government departments and agencies as well as their industry partners. Moreover, the NCC Watch is the integration point for other Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) and government coordination centers. As such, the NCC Watch requires both experienced and operationally trained staff to handle no-notice as well as notice events around the clock. The realignment of FY 2012 funds to National Coordinating Center 24x7 Watch programs will enable the NCC Watch to staff and support 365x24x7 mission operations. The NCC Watch mission fulfills the National Continuity Policy mandates under Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20.

Title Globe is a classified program that provides for monthly continuity testing of United States Government telecommunication networks as specified by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in support of Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 20. The transfer of program funds to Title Globe programs supports CS&C priorities by fulfilling the National Continuity Policy mandates under Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20.

The most significant realignment of personnel is to reflect those positions that are in the NGN Program Office. The NGN program office has the responsibility for monitoring changes to telecommunication policies and technology trends; formulate funding projections necessary to support future program activities; support internal and external reporting requirements; and ensure program adherence to effective NGN cost, schedule, and performance goals.

	FY 2012 Request			NCS Staffing and Support Realignment			Assistant Sec. CS&C			Addendum Request		
	FTP	FTE	(\$000)	FTP	FTE	(\$000)	FTP	FTE	(\$000)	FTP	FTE	(\$000)
PTS	44	44	56,824	5	5	1,240	(4)	(4)	(750)	45	45	57,314
PTS S&B	44	44	5,703	5	5	694	(4)	(4)	(450)	45	45	5,947
Wireless Priority Service			24,727			(2,186)						22,541
GETS			19,268			(1,485)						17,783
SRAS			2,267			(220)						2,047
Plans and Programs			0			2,908						2,908
Gov/Industry Programs and Mgmt			1,603			1,529						3,132
Facilities			2,956			0						2,956
ASCSC			300						(300)			0
PSET	28	28	13,441	(14)	(14)	(2,722)				14	14	10,719
Salaries and Benefits	28	28	3,727	(14)	(14)	(1,940)				14	14	1,787
Modeling, Analysis & Tech.			6,175			(522)						5,653
NS/EP Standards			2,107			(203)						1,904
CNS / Advanced Technology			0			0						0
Classified Program			1,432			(57)						1,375
CIP	40	36	11,352	(3)	(3)	2,904				37	33	14,256
Salaries and Benefits	40	36	4,677	(3)	(3)	(416)				37	33	4,261
NCC Operations			3,836			2,171						6,007
CIP Operations, Plans & Policy			1,206			1,327						2,533
Training & Exercises			691			(69)						622
NSIE			392			(40)						352
TSP			550			(69)						481
NGN	2	1	25,253	12	12	(1,422)				14	13	23,831
Salaries and Benefits	2	1	140	12	12	1,662				14	13	1,802
Program Costs			25,113			(3,084)						22,029
Total	114	109	106,870	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	(750)	110	105	106,120

Section 2.3 National Cyber Security Division

PURPOSE:

This addendum is being submitted as the National Cyber Security Division is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution and is required to submit the FY 2012 budget in the FY 2010 enacted structure pending the passing of the FY 2011 appropriation for the Department of Homeland Security.

This proposed PPA structure for FY 2012 is requested for the National Cyber Security Division to better align appropriated resources to its expanded responsibilities and enhanced mission outlined under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative and other recent mandates.

Under this requested realignment, the current National Cyber Security Division PPAs are proposed to be one cybersecurity PPA¹: In the new structure for FY 2012, NPPD requests \$459.097 million for Cybersecurity, including 398 FTP/358 FTE. These figures exclude the realignment of staff and resources for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications. These funds support NPPD's role in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative and other cybersecurity activities, and is structured to align to the branch-based NCSD organizational structure: Cybersecurity Coordination, US-CERT Operations, Federal Network Security, Network Security Deployment, Global Cyber Security Management, Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness, and Business Operations.

The requested PPA structure outlined below provides for future increased visibility and transparency into how the National Cyber Security Division is executing funding and meeting mission requirements.

A detailed crosswalk of this restructuring is provided on the following pages.

¹ Please note the funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications will be pulled out of all Office of Cybersecurity and Communications divisions to form its own PPA. This is addressed in a separate section of the addendum.

FY 2010 Congressional Structure to FY 2012 Proposed Structure

	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution					FY 2012 Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	TOTAL	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	TOTAL
US-CERT	207	144	\$20,343	\$303,286	\$323,629	362	333	\$46,734	\$344,672	\$391,406
Incident Handling	64	43	\$5,943	\$15,257	\$21,200	56	56	\$7,494	\$12,886	\$20,380
Business Operations	32	19	\$2,525	\$103	\$2,628	16	16	\$2,195	\$103	\$2,298
US-CERT Operations	32	24	\$3,418	\$15,154	\$18,572	40	40	\$5,299	\$12,783	\$18,082
Analysis	36	26	\$3,611	\$27,416	\$31,027	63	54	\$7,195	\$24,563	\$31,758
US-CERT Operations	36	26	\$3,611	\$27,416	\$31,027	63	54	\$7,195	\$24,563	\$31,758
Strategic Operations	18	16	\$2,283	\$14,701	\$16,984	21	19	\$2,646	\$20,963	\$23,609
Global Cyber Security Management	14	12	\$1,708	\$9,925	\$11,633	14	12	\$1,708	\$16,865	\$18,573
US-CERT Operations	4	4	\$575	\$4,776	\$5,351	7	7	\$938	\$4,098	\$5,036
Situational Awareness	86	56	\$8,062	\$232,688	\$240,750	178	161	\$22,074	\$276,128	\$298,202
Business Operations	14	9	\$1,377	\$8,762	\$10,139	11	11	\$1,540	\$6,131	\$7,671
Federal Network Security	17	11	\$1,512	\$15,157	\$16,669	50	39	\$5,453	\$32,450	\$37,902
Network Security Deployment	32	22	\$3,202	\$190,466	\$193,668	73	72	\$9,827	\$223,775	\$233,602
US-CERT Operations	23	14	\$1,971	\$18,303	\$20,274	44	39	\$5,254	\$13,774	\$19,028
Production	3	3	\$444	\$8,224	\$8,668	11	10	\$1,370	\$6,842	\$8,212
US-CERT Operations	3	3	\$444	\$8,224	\$8,668	11	10	\$1,370	\$6,842	\$8,212
Cybersecurity Coordination				\$5,000	\$5,000	14	14	\$1,960	\$3,040	\$5,000
Cybersecurity Coordination				\$5,000	\$5,000	14	14	\$1,960	\$3,040	\$5,000
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (US-CERT)					\$0	19	19	\$3,995	\$251	\$4,246
Assistant Secretary for CS&C					\$0	19	19	\$3,995	\$251	\$4,246
Strategic Initiatives	37	28	\$3,943	\$60,236	\$64,179	42	33	\$4,641	\$60,698	\$65,339
Control Systems	12	8	\$985	\$26,564	\$27,549	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	12	8	\$985	\$26,564	\$27,549	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927
Critical Infrastructure Protection	8	6	\$1,012	\$12,452	\$13,464	11	9	\$1,432	\$11,869	\$13,301
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	8	6	\$1,012	\$12,452	\$13,464	11	9	\$1,432	\$11,869	\$13,301
Training & Education	1	1	\$135	\$5,847	\$5,982	1	1	\$135	\$5,847	\$5,982
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				\$4,400	\$4,400				\$4,400	\$4,400
Global Cyber Security Management	1	1	\$135	\$1,447	\$1,582	1	1	\$135	\$1,447	\$1,582
Software Assurance	3	2	\$338	\$2,641	\$2,979	3	2	\$338	\$2,641	\$2,979
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				\$832	\$832				\$832	\$832
Global Cyber Security Management	3	2	\$338	\$1,809	\$2,147	3	2	\$338	\$1,809	\$2,147
Cyber Exercises	6	5	\$661	\$3,701	\$4,362	7	5	\$661	\$3,688	\$4,349
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	6	5	\$661	\$3,701	\$4,362	7	5	\$661	\$3,688	\$4,349
Standards & Best Practices	4	3	\$391	\$6,431	\$6,822	5	4	\$531	\$6,237	\$6,768
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness				\$4,543	\$4,543				\$4,543	\$4,543
Global Cyber Security Management	4	3	\$391	\$1,888	\$2,279	5	4	\$531	\$1,694	\$2,225
ISS LOB	3	3	\$421	\$2,600	\$3,021	3	3	\$421	\$2,600	\$3,021
Federal Network Security	3	3	\$421	\$2,600	\$3,021	3	3	\$421	\$2,600	\$3,021
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (Strategic Initiatives)					\$0				\$13	\$13
Assistant Secretary for CS&C					\$0				\$13	\$13
Outreach & Programs	16	14	\$1,935	\$7,411	\$9,346	16	14	\$1,935	\$5,161	\$7,096
Stakeholder Outreach, Communications, & Coordination	5	3	\$474	\$3,592	\$4,066	5	3	\$474	\$3,592	\$4,066
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	5	3	\$474	\$3,592	\$4,066	5	3	\$474	\$3,592	\$4,066
International Affairs & Public Policy	2	2	\$293	\$653	\$946	2	2	\$293	\$653	\$946
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	2	2	\$293	\$653	\$946	2	2	\$293	\$653	\$946
Planning and Programs	9	9	\$1,168	\$916	\$2,084	6	6	\$683	\$916	\$1,599
Business Operations	9	9	\$1,168	\$916	\$2,084	6	6	\$683	\$916	\$1,599
Information Sharing and Collaboration				\$2,250	\$2,250					\$0
Global Cyber Security Management				\$2,250	\$2,250					\$0
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (Outreach & Programs)					\$0	3	3	\$485		\$485
Assistant Secretary for CS&C					\$0	3	3	\$485		\$485
Subtotal	260	186	\$26,221	\$370,933	\$397,154	420	380	\$53,310	\$410,531	\$463,841
AS CS&C					\$0	22	22	\$4,480	\$264	\$4,744
Total, NCS	260	186	\$26,221	\$370,933	\$397,154	398	358	\$48,830	\$410,267	\$459,097

FY 2012 Funding in FY 2010 Congressional Structure and FY 2012 Proposed Structure

	Assistant Secretary for CS&C	Business Operations	Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	Cybersecurity Coordination	Federal Network Security	Global Cyber Security Management	Network Security Deployment	US-CERT Operations	TOTAL
US-CERT	\$4,246	\$9,969		\$5,000	\$37,902	\$18,573	\$233,602	\$82,114	\$391,406
Analysis								\$31,758	\$31,758
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (US-CERT)	\$4,246								\$4,246
Cybersecurity Coordination				\$5,000					\$5,000
Incident Handling		\$2,298						\$18,082	\$20,380
Production								\$8,212	\$8,212
Situational Awareness		\$7,671			\$37,902		\$233,602	\$19,028	\$298,202
Strategic Operations						\$18,573		\$5,036	\$23,609
Strategic Initiatives	\$13		\$56,352		\$3,021	\$5,954			\$65,339
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (SI)	\$13								\$13
Control Systems			\$28,927						\$28,927
Critical Infrastructure Protection			\$13,301						\$13,301
Cyber Exercises			\$4,349						\$4,349
ISS LOB					\$3,021				\$3,021
Software Assurance			\$832			\$2,147			\$2,979
Standards & Best Practices			\$4,543			\$2,225			\$6,768
Training & Education			\$4,400			\$1,582			\$5,982
Outreach & Programs	\$485	\$1,599	\$5,012			\$0			\$7,096
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (O&P)	\$485								\$485
Information Sharing and Collaboration						\$0			\$0
International Affairs & Public Policy			\$946						\$946
Planning and Programs		\$1,599							\$1,599
Stakeholder Outreach, Communications, & Coordination			\$4,066						\$4,066
TOTAL	\$4,744	\$11,568	\$61,364	\$5,000	\$40,923	\$24,527	\$233,602	\$82,114	\$463,841

FY 2012 Proposed Structure

	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution					FY 2012 Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	TOTAL	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	TOTAL
Cybersecurity Coordination				\$5,000	\$5,000	14	14	\$1,960	\$3,040	\$5,000
Cybersecurity Coordination				\$5,000	\$5,000	14	14	\$1,960	\$3,040	\$5,000
US-CERT Operations	98	71	\$10,019	\$73,873	\$83,892	165	150	\$20,056	\$62,059	\$82,114
Mission Management	26	20	\$2,830	\$22,487	\$25,317	41	41	\$5,486	\$19,126	\$24,612
Business, Performance & Planning	16	12	\$1,710	\$6,837	\$8,547	29	25	\$3,301	\$679	\$3,980
Analysis	34	25	\$3,560	\$21,641	\$25,201	44	42	\$5,581	\$22,594	\$28,175
Cyber Mission Integration					\$0	15	8	\$1,139	\$114	\$1,253
Detection	22	14	\$1,919	\$22,908	\$24,827	36	34	\$4,549	\$19,547	\$24,096
Federal Network Security	20	14	\$1,933	\$17,757	\$19,690	53	42	\$5,874	\$35,050	\$40,923
Requirements and Acquisition Support	3	3	\$421	\$2,600	\$3,021	3	3	\$421	\$2,600	\$3,021
Network & Infrastructure Security (TIC)	5	4	\$547	\$5,062	\$5,609	10	7	\$974	\$5,062	\$6,036
Compliance & Assurance	8	5	\$643	\$8,875	\$9,518	36	30	\$4,157	\$22,511	\$26,668
Security Management	4	2	\$322	\$1,220	\$1,542	4	2	\$322	\$1,220	\$1,542
FISMA Enterprise Performance					\$0				\$3,657	\$3,657
Network Security Deployment	32	22	\$3,202	\$190,466	\$193,668	73	72	\$9,827	\$223,775	\$233,602
Systems Engineering & Integration	7	5	\$751	\$18,884	\$19,635	13	13	\$1,804	\$24,628	\$26,432
Deployment, Logistics, & Sustainment	15	10	\$1,385	\$99,702	\$101,087	44	43	\$5,813	\$134,864	\$140,677
Program Management & Acquisition	5	3	\$497	\$37,436	\$37,933	9	9	\$1,275	\$37,517	\$38,792
Business, Investment & Budget	5	4	\$569	\$26,444	\$27,013	7	7	\$935	\$26,765	\$27,700
Data Center Migration				\$8,000	\$8,000					\$0
Global Cyber Security Management	22	18	\$2,572	\$17,319	\$19,891	23	19	\$2,712	\$21,815	\$24,527
Cyber Education	8	7	\$1,027	\$6,909	\$7,936	8	7	\$1,027	\$13,849	\$14,876
Software Assurance	3	2	\$338	\$1,809	\$2,147	3	2	\$338	\$1,809	\$2,147
Research & Standards Integration	4	3	\$391	\$4,138	\$4,529	5	4	\$531	\$1,694	\$2,225
Supply Chain Risk Management	7	6	\$816	\$4,463	\$5,279	7	6	\$816	\$4,463	\$5,279
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	33	24	\$3,425	\$56,737	\$60,162	37	28	\$3,983	\$57,381	\$61,364
Control Systems Security	12	8	\$985	\$26,564	\$27,549	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927
CIP-Cyber Security	8	6	\$1,012	\$12,052	\$13,064	11	9	\$1,432	\$11,469	\$12,901
Outreach & Awareness	7	5	\$767	\$7,245	\$8,012	7	5	\$767	\$7,245	\$8,012
Cyber Exercises	6	5	\$661	\$10,876	\$11,537	7	5	\$661	\$10,863	\$11,524
Business Operations	55	37	\$5,070	\$9,781	\$14,851	33	33	\$4,418	\$7,150	\$11,568
Business Operations	55	37	\$5,070	\$3,769	\$8,839	33	33	\$4,418	\$1,049	\$5,467
Facilities				\$6,012	\$6,012				\$6,101	\$6,101
Total	260	186	\$26,221	\$370,933	\$397,154	398	358	\$48,830	\$410,267	\$459,097

DESCRIPTION:

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Cybersecurity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	-
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	260	186	397,153
2011 Adjustments-to-Base	106	154	(-32,570)
2012 Current Services	366	340	364,583
2012 Program Changes	32	18	94,514
FY 2012 Request	398	358	459,097
Total Change 2011-2012	138	172	61,944

NPPD requests \$459.097 million for Cybersecurity, including 398 FTP/358 FTE. These figures exclude the realignment of staff and resources for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications. This represents a net increase of \$61.944 million over the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, which provided \$397.153 million. These funds support NPPD's role in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative and other cybersecurity activities.

The FY 2012 request for Cybersecurity includes adjustments-to-base for: annualization for \$2.203 million for 16 FTE requested in FY 2010; an additional 128 FTP/160 FTE offset by \$22.328 million in program and contract dollars and a savings of \$10.588 million in program and contract dollars for administrative efficiency associated with the DHS Balanced Workforce initiative; a proposed transfer of \$4.744 million to the Office of the Assistant Secretary, CS&C; GSA rent escalation of \$0.089 million; a decrease of \$8.000 million for one time Data Center Migration costs; a decrease of \$1.320 million to realize Data Center savings; a decrease of \$0.560 million to support Administrative Savings; a technical adjustment to reflect the removal of \$4.000 million for the National Computer Forensics Institute; and a reduction of \$6.350 million to eliminate one-time costs in FY 2010.

Program changes total an increase of \$95.213 million and 32 FTP/18 FTE. Program changes include: an increase of \$4.689 million to US-CERT Operations; an increase of \$1.253 million and 15 FTP/8 FTE to US-CERT Cyber Mission Integration; an increase of \$21.569 million and 11 FTP/6 FTE to Federal Network Security; an increase of \$0.700 million and 5 FTP/3 FTE to Federal Network Security to support Small- and Micro-Agencies; an increase of \$56.762 million and 1 FTP/1 FTE to Network Security Deployment; an increase of \$9.000 million Global Cyber

Security Management to support the National Initiative for Cyber Education; and an increase of \$1.240 million to Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.

This PPA encompasses activities under: Cybersecurity Coordination, US-CERT Operations, Federal Network Security, Network Security Deployment, Global Cyber Security Management, Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness, and Business Operations.

Additional details on each activity follows:

Cybersecurity Coordination

\$ thousands	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	Activity	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP
Salaries & Benefits	0	0	\$0	14	14	\$1,960	14	14	\$1,960
Program Costs			\$5,000			\$3,040			-\$1,960
Total	0	0	\$5,000	14	14	\$5,000	14	14	\$0

As stated in National Security Presidential Directive 54 (NSPD 54)/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 (HSPD 23), paragraph 29(d) - the former National Cyber Security Center (NCSC), whose mission is now implemented by the Cybersecurity Coordination project, is to ensure that Federal agencies have access to and receive information and intelligence needed to execute their respective cybersecurity missions.

To accomplish its mission, Cybersecurity Coordination is comprised of six functional areas:

- *Collaboration and Coordination* facilitates professional collaboration and manages the partnership agreement process with each center.
- *Mission Integration* facilitates the integration of the six participating centers through common or aligned processes, procedures and techniques.
- *Situational Awareness and Cyber Incident Response* sustains an integrated national situational awareness capability for operational and strategic means at all three classification levels.
- *Analysis and Reporting* reports daily, weekly and annually on the composite state of the U.S. Cyber Networks and Systems.
- *Knowledge Management* capability provides a portal of cybersecurity information and intelligence for cybersecurity professionals, analysts and center customers at all three classification levels.
- *Technology Development and Management* provides IT support for the center and provides enterprise tools and capabilities (data standards, common mark-up language, data definitions and tool deployment) for all participating cybersecurity centers.

US-CERT Operations

\$ in Thousands	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	Activity	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP
Salaries & Benefits	71	98	\$10,019	150	165	\$20,056	79	67	\$10,037
<i>Mission Management</i>			\$22,487			\$19,126			-\$3,362
<i>Business, Performance & Planning</i>			\$6,837			\$679			-\$6,158
<i>Analysis</i>			\$21,641			\$22,708			\$1,067
<i>Detection</i>			\$22,908			\$19,547			-\$3,362
Program Costs			\$73,873			\$62,058			-\$11,815
Total	71	98	\$83,892	150	165	\$82,114	79	67	-\$1,778

US-CERT Operations focuses on utilizing technical competencies in Federal network operations and threat analysis centers to develop knowledge and knowledge management practices supporting Federal stakeholders as they make key operational and execution decisions.

To accomplish its mission, US-CERT Operations is comprised of four functional areas:

- *US-CERT Operations Mission Management* encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24x7x365 support of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, which has connectivity to all major Federal cyber operations centers, industry and international partners.
- *US-CERT Operations Business, Performance, and Planning* supports the US-CERT mission through integrated planning and sustainable financial, acquisition, and human capital management.
- *US-CERT Operations Analysis* provides several levels of analytical insight into cyber activities. In near-real time, its analysts examine raw and summarized data from a wide variety of information sources to make determinations about potential attacks detected by the National Cybersecurity Protection System's alerting system.
- *US-CERT Operations Detection* supports the implementation of tools and technologies, including monitoring of deployed sensors and creation of threat signatures, countermeasures, and scenarios to provide the ability to rapidly detect and categorize cyber activities that could pose a potential risk to US-CERT stakeholders.

US-CERT Operations also supports the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), US-CERT will help improve national efforts to address threats and incidents affecting the nation's critical information technology assets and cyber infrastructure and serve as a key component of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP).

The Cyber Mission Integration activity falls under US-CERT Operations. Cyber Mission Integration will implement critical mission activities addressed under the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) which establishes the strategic framework for organizational roles, responsibilities, and actions to prepare for, respond to, and begin to coordinate recovery from a cyber incident.

Federal Network Security

Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	14	20	\$1,933	42	53	\$5,874	28	33	\$3,941
<i>Requirements & Acquisition Support</i>			\$2,600			\$2,600			\$0
<i>Network & Infrastructure Security (TIC)</i>			\$5,062			\$5,062			\$0
<i>Compliance & Assurance</i>			\$8,875			\$22,511			\$13,636
<i>Infrastructure Security Management</i>			\$1,220			\$1,220			\$0
<i>FISMA Enterprise Performance</i>			\$0			\$3,657			\$3,657
Program Costs			\$17,757			\$35,049			\$17,292
Total	14	20	\$19,690	42	53	\$40,923	28	33	\$21,233

Federal Network Security focuses on achieving cybersecurity throughout the Federal enterprise by utilizing a holistic approach to Federal government network security, enabling cybersecurity challenges to be addressed in a manner that maximizes value and minimizes risks associated with technology and security investments.

To accomplish its mission, Federal Network Security is comprised of four functional areas:

- *Requirements and Acquisitions Support* supports the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all departments and agencies.
- *Network and Infrastructure Security* leads the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative with the Office of Management and Budget. It optimizes network security capabilities into a common solution for the Federal information enterprise and facilitates the reduction, and consolidation of external connections, including Internet points of presence, through approved access points.
- *Compliance and Assurance Program* ensures that implementation efforts across the Federal enterprise are in compliance with information technology security policy directives and statutes.
- *Security Management* supports Federal partners' by promoting cybersecurity directives and statutes, including Office of Management and Budget and National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines and special publications.
- *FISMA Enterprise Performance Management* provides operational support for Federal Executive Civilian Branch departments and agencies in their compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act and guidance outlined in OMB M-10-15 and M-10-28. In addition to providing operational support, the Program works with cybersecurity partners to improve the quality of security measures under FISMA and advance the overall security posture of the Federal civilian enterprise.

Network Security Deployment

Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	22	32	\$3,202	72	73	\$9,827	50	41	\$6,625
System Engineering & Integration			\$18,884			\$24,628			\$5,744
Deployment, Logistics & Sustainment			\$99,702			\$134,864			\$35,162
Program Management & Acquisition			\$37,436			\$37,517			\$81
Business, Investment & Budget			\$26,444			\$26,765			\$321
Data Center Migration			\$8,000			\$0			-\$8,000
Program Costs			\$190,466			\$223,774			\$33,308
Total	22	32	\$193,668	72	73	\$233,601	50	41	\$39,933

Network Security Deployment is responsible for the design, development, acquisition, deployment, and operations and maintenance required to implement the National Cybersecurity Protection System, operationally known as EINSTEIN. The National Cybersecurity Protection System is an integrated intrusion detection/prevention system that encompasses the hardware, software, and other components being procured specifically to support the Department's responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative mission.

To accomplish its mission, Network Security Deployment is comprised of four functional areas: *System Engineering and Integration*; *Program Management and Acquisition*; *Deployment, Logistics and Sustainment*; and *Business, Investment and Budget*.

Global Cyber Security Management

Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	18	22	\$2,572	19	23	\$2,712	1	1	\$140
Software Assurance			\$1,809			\$1,809			\$0
Research & Standards Integration			\$4,138			\$1,694			-\$2,444
Cyber Education			\$6,909			\$13,849			\$6,940
Supply Chain Risk Management			\$4,463			\$4,463			\$0
Program Costs			\$17,319			\$21,815			\$4,496
Total	18	22	\$19,891	19	23	\$24,527	1	1	\$4,636

Global Cyber Security Management focuses on development and promulgation of sound software practices, building a skilled national cyber workforce for today and tomorrow, managing supply chain risk across the lifecycle of networks, systems, and components, and managing standards and the transition of research and development results to operational status.

To accomplish its mission, Global Cyber Security Management is comprised of five functional areas:

- *Cybersecurity Education and Workforce Development* promotes a skilled workforce and facilitates the availability of qualified cybersecurity professionals to support the Nation's cybersecurity needs through education and workforce development programs.
- *National Cybersecurity Education Strategy* assists in the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Strategy, leading and coordinating efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity education posture to ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity

workforce. It also focuses on relationship building amongst public and private cybersecurity institutions with regard to education and workforce development, and development, implementation, and promotion of Nation-wide standards to ensure consistent competency levels.

- *Software Assurance* seeks to improve software development and acquisition processes by way of forums, working groups, and best practices collaborations.
- *Research and Standards Integration* promotes the development of standards and frameworks that align with national interests to enhance cybersecurity postures of networks, software, and other cyber domains, and effectively shares information about development and use of cybersecurity standards throughout the Department of Homeland Security.
- *Supply Chain Risk Management* works collaboratively with the Department of Defense to develop a method to provide the Federal enterprise the ability to manage and mitigate global information and communications technology supply chain risks.

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness

Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	24	33	\$3,425	28	37	\$3,983	4	4	\$558
<i>Outreach & Awareness</i>			\$7,245			\$7,245			\$0
<i>Control Systems Security</i>			\$26,564			\$27,804			\$1,240
<i>CIP - Cyber Security</i>			\$12,052			\$11,469			-\$583
<i>Cyber Exercises</i>			\$10,876			\$10,863			-\$13
Program Costs			\$56,737			\$57,381			\$644
Total	24	33	\$60,162	28	37	\$61,364	4	4	\$1,202

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness focuses on collaboration with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure and key resources and promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities.

To accomplish its mission, Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness is comprised of six functional areas:

- *Control Systems Security Program* focuses on reducing the cyber risk to industrial control systems within the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources.
- *Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cyber Security* strengthens the Nation’s preparedness through public and private partnerships that work to improve the security of the Information Technology Sector, serving as the designated Sector-Specific Agency.
- *Cyber Security Evaluation Program* conducts voluntary cyber security assessments across all 18 critical infrastructure and key resources sectors. It affords critical infrastructure and key resources sector participants a portfolio of assessment tools, techniques, and analytics, ranging from those that can be self-applied to those that require expert facilitation or mentoring outreach and furthermore provides critical infrastructure and key resources participants and other policy stakeholders with regionally-placed liaison support, through its Cyber Security Advisor initiative.

- *Outreach and Awareness* coordinates domestic and international engagement and outreach by promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key stakeholder communities. It maintains relationships with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; private industry stakeholders, and international cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration and awareness on cybersecurity issues.
- *International Affairs Program* engages in building international partnerships and conducting outreach to advance information sharing and collaboration, cooperation, and planning to achieve cybersecurity goals.
- *Cyber Exercises Program* plans, coordinates, and conducts cyber-focused exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for the Department and its Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners.

Business Operations

Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request			Change		
	FTE	FTP	Enacted	FTE	FTP	Request	FTE	FTP	\$
Salaries & Benefits	37	55	\$5,070	33	33	\$4,418	-4	-22	-\$652
<i>Business Operations</i>			\$3,769			\$1,049			-\$2,720
<i>Facilities</i>			\$6,012			\$6,101			\$89
Program Costs			\$9,781			\$7,150			-\$2,631
Total	37	55	\$14,851	33	33	\$11,568	-4	-22	-\$3,283

Business Operations supports the National Cyber Security Division leadership of by establishing policies and providing collective direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, information management, Executive Secretariat, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning processes. These eclectic oversight responsibilities solidify the broad array of management and internal control requirements and responsibilities inherently addressed by the Division.

Section 3: Infrastructure Protection

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Budget Addendum is to describe the following changes:

1. Rename of our 3 PPAs and move Infrastructure Security Compliance into its own PPA for a total of 4 IP PPAs:
 - Identification and Analysis becomes Infrastructure Analysis and Planning (IAP)
 - Coordination and Information Sharing becomes Sector Management and Governance (SMG)
 - Mitigation Programs becomes Regional Field Operations (RFO)
 - Establish an Infrastructure Security Compliance PPA
2. Move Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture (CITA) project (formerly 3 projects: Infrastructure Data Management, Infrastructure Visualization and Infrastructure Information Collection Program) from the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA to the Sector Management and Governance PPA
3. Split Infrastructure Coordination & Incident Management into two projects: Infrastructure Protection Watch and Incident Planning & Exercises projects
4. Move Incident Planning and Exercises from Regional Field Operations PPA to Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA
5. Move Bombing Prevention from Regional Field Offices PPA to Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA
6. Rename CIKR Partnerships to Partnerships & Information Sharing project
7. Move Partnerships & Information Sharing project from Sector Management and Governance PPA to Regional Field Operations PPA
8. Move Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) Management from Regional Field Operations PPA to Sector Management and Governance PPA

The tables below reflect the FY 2012 IP request in the Congressionally approved PPA structure, as well as the FY 2012 IPIS request with the changes outlined in the budget addendum.

	FY 2012 Request in Congressionally Approved PPA Structure		
Infrastructure Protection (\$000)	FTP	FTE	\$
Identification & Analysis			
Vulnerability Assessments	16	14	\$ 22,268
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	42	41	\$ 28,213
Critical Infrastructure Technology & Architecture	78	69	\$ 33,467
Coordination & Information Sharing			
CIKR Partnerships	26	23	\$ 19,242
NIPP Management	24	21	\$ 10,549
Management, Planning & Administration	39	36	\$ 7,896
MPA Facilities	0	0	\$ 10,666
Mitigation Programs			
Incident Planning & Exercises	18	16	\$ 10,557
National Infrastructure Coordinating Center	24	22	\$ 14,290
Infrastructure Security Compliance	268	242	\$ 99,348
Protective Security Advisors	122	105	\$ 27,500
SSA Management	79	55	\$ 24,732
Bombing Prevention	20	18	\$ 13,551
Total IP	756	662	\$ 322,279

	FY 2012 Request in Proposed Alternative PPA Structure		
Infrastructure Protection (\$000)	FTP	FTE	\$
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning			
Vulnerability Assessments	16	14	\$ 22,268
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	42	41	\$ 28,213
Bombing Prevention	20	18	\$ 13,551
Incident Planning and Exercises	18	16	\$ 10,557
Sector Management & Governance			
NIPP Management	24	21	\$ 10,549
SSA Management	79	55	\$ 24,732
Management, Planning & Administration	39	36	\$ 7,896
MPA Facilities	0	0	\$ 10,666
Critical Infrastructure Technology & Architecture	78	69	\$ 33,467
Regional Field Operations			
Infrastructure Protection Watch Center	24	22	\$ 14,290
Protective Security Advisors	122	105	\$ 27,500
Partnership and Information Sharing	26	23	\$ 19,242
Infrastructure Security Compliance			
Infrastructure Security Compliance	268	242	\$ 99,348
Total IP	756	662	\$ 322,279

DESCRIPTION:

The changes made to the IP FY2012 budget structure have evolved based on the new vision and mission of the organization and pushes IP capabilities out to our stakeholders in a synchronized and centralized approach. The changes will allow IP to focus in a more coordinated manner on its customers in the field, collaborate proactively, and focus the organization on direct delivery of tools, capabilities, and products to our mission partners at the regional and local level.

This new budget structure supports IP's mission, enabling IP to focus its resources to strengthen the capabilities and capacity of our primary stakeholders who are the only entities, which can execute this mission "on their ground": officials and critical infrastructure owners and operators in their jurisdictions. This capacity building is a core tenet of the recently completed DHS bottom-up review (BUR) in aligning DHS' core priorities against the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR).

The three PPAs will be renamed to ensure that they accurately reflect IP's mission and priorities. A new PPA will be created for *Infrastructure Security Compliance*. This PPA will accommodate the regulatory component of IP and will allow Infrastructure Security Compliance to manage its resources more effectively and transparently.

The *Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture* project will move from the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA to the Sector Management and Governance PPA to better align its activities within IP's structure. The critical infrastructure risk-related information collected, catalogued, and maintained by the project will enable the execution of national critical infrastructure risk management efforts. This information is critical for sectors to identify protective measures and incorporate these measures into their sector management plans. Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture should be included under the Sector Management and Governance PPA to facilitate the incorporation of this information.

The Infrastructure Coordination & Incident Management project will be split into two projects. Splitting the current project will allow IP to move the projects into separate PPAs, which will facilitate better alignment of the projects' missions to IP's structure.

1. The *National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)* will provide the structures, mechanisms, facilities, and personnel needed to execute a coordinated, interoperable, critical infrastructure and key resources-focused response to emerging and no-notice incidents.
2. The *Incident Planning and Exercises* project will move from the Regional Field Operations PPA to the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA. The project will conduct planning for the full range of critical infrastructure incidents, making it appropriate for the project to be included under the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA.

The *Bombing Prevention* project will move from the Regional Field Offices PPA to Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA to better-align the program's planning and coordination activities with IP's structure. In addition to planning and coordination activities, Bombing Prevention performs analysis, including capability gap assessment and domestic

terrorism bombing prevention requirements, which aligns to the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA. With its focus on national coordination and the improvement of state and local capabilities, it is appropriate for the Bombing Prevention program to be included in the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA.

The CIKR Partnerships project will be renamed to the *Partnership & Information Sharing* project to reflect the mission of the projects. The Partnerships & Information Sharing project will move from the Sector Management and Governance PPA to the Regional Field Operations PPA to facilitate improved coordination with stakeholders.

The *Sector-Specific Agencies Management* project will move from the Regional Field Offices PPA to the Sector Management and Governance PPA to better align the project’s focus on sector management within IP’s structure. The project is responsible for executing the SSA functions for the six sectors that have been designated to IP and ensures that the critical infrastructure sector security efforts for these sectors are aligned and coordinated. These efforts are appropriately included under the Sector Management and Governance PPA.

The tables below represent the original FY 2011 PBR structure, as well as the FY 2012 proposed budget structure. The highlighted projects moved across PPAs.

Original FY11 Budget Structure	New Proposed FY12 Budget Structure
Infrastructure Protection	Infrastructure Protection
PPA: Identification and Analysis	PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Vulnerability Assessments	Vulnerability Assessments
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	Infrastructure Sector Analysis
Infrastructure Visualization	Bombing Prevention
Infrastructure Data Management	Incident Planning and Exercises
Infrastructure Information Collection Project	PPA: Sector Management & Governance
PPA: Coordination and Information Sharing	NIPP Management
NIPP Management	SSA Management
CIKR Partnerships	Management, Planning, and Administration
Management, Planning, and Administration	Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture
PPA: Mitigation Programs	PPA: Regional Field Operations
Infrastructure Coordination & Incident Management	National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)
Infrastructure Security Compliance	Protective Security Advisors
Protective Security Advisors	Partnerships and Information Sharing
SSA Management	PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance
Bombing Prevention	Infrastructure Security Compliance

The chart below represents IP’s proposed FY 2012 PPA Structure with the appropriate project aligned under each PPA:

Infrastructure Protection			
Identification and Analysis	Coordination and Information Sharing	Mitigation Programs	Infrastructure Security Compliance
Vulnerability Assessments	NIPP Management*	Protective Security Advisors	Infrastructure Security Compliance
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	Management, Planning, and Administration	National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)	
Incident Planning and Exercises	Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture	Partnerships and Information Sharing	
Bombing Prevention	SSA Management		

* NIPP Management includes Sector Specialists

The table below illustrates the revised structure and associated budget figures shown for FY11 through FY12.

Infrastructure Protection Proposed Budget Structure	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution					FY 2012 Request				
	POS	FTE	S&B	Program	Total \$	POS	FTE	S&B	Program	Total \$
<i>Infrastructure Protection</i>	725	688	\$91,105	\$256,198	\$347,303	772	698	\$87,986	\$234,293	\$322,279
PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	130	130	\$16,503	\$74,107	\$90,610	96	89	\$11,585	\$63,004	\$74,589
Vulnerability Assessments	16	16	\$2,275	\$24,246	\$26,521	16	14	\$2,048	\$20,220	\$22,268
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	42	42	\$4,525	\$30,299	\$34,824	42	41	\$4,357	\$23,856	\$28,213
Bombing Prevention	20	20	\$3,249	\$11,519	\$14,768	20	18	\$2,988	\$10,563	\$13,551
Incident Planning and Exercises	42	42	\$5,693	\$24,150	\$29,843	18	16	\$2,192	\$8,365	\$10,557
PPA: Sector Management and Governance	89	89	\$10,093	\$49,489	\$59,582	236	217	\$22,766	\$64,544	\$87,310
NIPP Management (Governance)	24	24	\$3,315	\$11,731	\$15,046	24	21	\$2,906	\$7,643	\$10,549
SSA Management	69	54	\$7,267	\$14,241	\$21,508	79	55	\$7,551	\$17,181	\$24,732
Management, Planning, and Administration	39	39	\$3,264	\$11,594	\$14,858	39	36	\$12,309	\$29,054	\$41,363
CIT&A	72	72	\$9,703	\$19,562	\$29,265	55	69	\$9,450	\$24,017	\$33,467
PPA: Regional Field Operations	506	469	\$64,509	\$132,602	\$197,111	172	150	\$20,670	\$40,362	\$61,032
Infrastructure Protection Watch Center	42	42	\$5,693	\$24,150	\$29,843	24	22	\$3,004	\$11,286	\$14,290
Protective Security Advisors	107	107	\$14,805	\$12,824	\$27,629	122	105	\$14,567	\$12,933	\$27,500
Partnership and Information Sharing	26	26	\$3,514	\$26,164	\$29,678	26	23	\$3,099	\$16,143	\$19,242
PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance	268	246	\$33,495	\$69,868	\$103,363	268	242	\$32,965	\$66,383	\$99,348
Infrastructure Security Compliance	268	246	\$33,495	\$69,868	\$103,363	268	242	\$32,965	\$66,383	\$99,348

Department of Homeland Security

National Protection and Programs Directorate

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE UNITED STATES VISITOR AND IMMIGRANT STATUS INDICATOR TECHNOLOGY (US-VISIT) PROGRAM

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for US-VISIT:

The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program satisfies legislative and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) mandates and contributes to DHS immigration and border management goals in order to provide United States citizens and foreign visitors with a safer and more facilitative border security and immigration process. US-VISIT is a key component of a multilayered, multiagency defense that is integral to domestic and, increasing, international security.

The mission of US-VISIT is to provide biometric identification through the collection, maintenance, and sharing of biometric and selected biographic data to authorized DHS, Federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, and internationally through data-sharing agreements with strategic foreign partners in support of the DHS mission.

Through its use of biometrics, US-VISIT collects stores, and shares digital fingerscans and digital photographs for subsequent verification. This biometric information is paired with biographic information and used to establish and verify an individual's identity, as well as to match that identity against criminal and immigration violator watchlists. US-VISIT also analyzes biographic data for the identification of potential overstays.

B. Budget Activities:

Business Support Services – US-VISIT's business support services provide Federal staffing to all mission activities, such as operations and maintenance (O&M) of the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) and the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) systems and projects to support US-VISIT customers and additional program support-based activities. The demand for US-VISIT services continues to grow along with the need for the workforce to deliver these services. Historically, US-VISIT has provided these services with the assistance of a large contingency of contracted resources. Given the long-term goals of the organization and the nature of the many services delivered, US-VISIT is transitioning the majority of contract positions to Federal positions. A realigned workforce will promote long-term continuity.

Systems Operations and Maintenance – US-VISIT operates and maintains two major automated identification systems in support of its mission: IDENT for biometric data, and ADIS for biographic data. US-VISIT provides the information technology (IT) support enabling identity verification and screening services through these systems, including the

support infrastructure providing the foundation for enhancing and developing new capabilities. O&M includes systems operations and maintenance, developing IT architecture and platforms for user and program interfaces, data center operations support and services, network and data communications integration and support, as well as IT support services.

IDENT processes more than 165,000 transactions per day for DHS and the Department of State (DOS), as well as for other customers. IDENT contains a biometric watchlist with enrolled fingerprints that are compared to identify persons who should be more closely scrutinized prior to entering the United States, prior to being granted visas, immigration benefits, or for law enforcement purposes. The biometric watchlist contains information on known and suspected terrorists (KSTs), criminals, sex offenders, domestic and international fugitives, threats to officer safety, military detainees, persons of interest, and immigration violators.

In FY 2010, US-VISIT's IDENT contained more than 120 million fingerprint records of legitimate travelers to the United States, immigration benefit seekers, and immigration violators. Each time DHS encounters an individual, that person's fingerprints are compared against the watchlist and the results returned to the requester. At the initial encounter, the individual is enrolled and the captured biometric data is stored in IDENT. The individual's fingerprints are compared against the enrollment to verify identity of each subsequent encounter. Each time fingerprints are taken, the reason for the encounter—such as entry to the United States at an air, sea, or land port of entry (POE), or an application for a visa or immigration benefits—is recorded in IDENT. For example, when a foreign traveler provides fingerprints to a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer at a POE, the identity verification and watchlist results are returned to the officer within 10 seconds. Identity verification and matches against the watchlist assist decisionmakers in determining admissibility or eligibility for immigration benefits. Using an automated biometric system enables the rapid identification of KSTs, criminal aliens, and repeat immigration violators, even if such individuals try to conceal their true identities by using aliases or fraudulent travel documents.

ADIS contains arrivals, departures, and current immigration status about noncitizens from multiple systems and matches events to a unique person to create a complete record of events during his or her visit. The main contributing systems are IDENT, the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), the Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS3), and TECS. ADIS matches traveler departures with arrivals to ascertain compliance, store travel and status adjustment records, and provide a range of ad hoc queries and reporting capabilities. ADIS receives 100 percent of all system-confirmed arrivals and all air/sea arrival and departure manifests, along with Form I-94/I-94W arrival/departure records.

Identity Management and Screening Services – US-VISIT is the DHS focal point for providing identity management and screening services by providing diverse assistance and timely responses to DHS in supporting immigration and border management as well as foreign government stakeholders. The IDENT and ADIS systems are supported by fingerprint examiners and analysts in US-VISIT's Identity Services Branch. The fingerprint analyses conducted by examiners in the Biometric Support Center (BSC)

provide real-time human biometric verification services, supplementing IDENT's automated matching. Data Integrity Group (DIG) analysts work with data from ADIS and other systems to identify and verify overstay violators. Watchlist records are created for overstay violators and persons of interest with known immigration violations or criminal records. US-VISIT's Law Enforcement and Intelligence (LE&I) personnel coordinate with the operational activities of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to improve the accuracy and usefulness of US-VISIT data systems, including management of the US-VISIT watchlist.

Through efforts of US-VISIT's Information Sharing and Technical Assistance (ISTA) branch, other countries are adopting biometrics as a tool to secure their borders and better manage immigration flows. US-VISIT is supporting these efforts through the deployment of short- and long-term technical experts to assist in the development and implementation of biometric capabilities for visa and POE identity screenings. Furthermore, ISTA supports DHS efforts to ensure advanced and coordinated research and standards on biometric applications for global interoperability. These services provide identity management, and screening support, and reliable information to US-VISIT operational customers and stakeholders.

Unique Identity – This initiative includes integrated workstreams for achieving interoperability between IDENT and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), and the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) of the DOD Biometric Task Force Division, as well as development of multimodal biometric capabilities. The objective of using 10-prints along with additional biometric modalities is to provide more data with which to match and verify an individual's identity, subsequently reducing false positive identifications. This enhances the identification of high-risk persons through the ability to receive, link, store, and share information associated with an individual identity among DHS, DOJ, and DOD systems, as well as with biometric data from foreign governments. Interoperability with both foreign and domestic partners enriches the biometric database used by border management, law enforcement agencies, and the intelligence community.

US-VISIT 1.0 – The objective of the investment is to reengineer and integrate the architecture and functionality while addressing gaps in availability, flexibility, scalability, and affordability of IDENT and ADIS. This investment will provide planning, analytical, and solution engineering services to determine the best approach for meeting mission objectives.

Legislative and Administrative Mandates – The budget requests resources necessary for DHS to meet essential legislative mandates and DHS strategic goals:

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), P.L. 104-208, requires the development of an automated entry and exit control system to collect records of departure and to match them with records of arrival.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000 (DMIA), P.L. 106-215, amends IIRIRA to require that the entry and exit data system integrate all "authorized or required" alien arrival and departure data; use available data to match an alien's arrival and departure; assist the Attorney General (now the Secretary

of Homeland Security) and the Secretary of State to identify lawfully admitted nonimmigrants who have overstayed their periods of admission; use available data to produce a report of arriving and departing aliens by nationality, classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant, and dates of arrival in and departure from the United States; and be implemented at all air and sea POEs by December 31, 2003, at all air and sea ports and the 50 land border ports serving the highest numbers of aliens by December 31, 2004, and at all POEs by December 31, 2005.

The Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000 (VWPPA), P.L. 106-396, requires that the entry and exit data system –

- Contain records of arrival and departure of every alien admitted under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) who arrives and departs by air or sea.
- Contain sufficient data to permit the Attorney General (now the Secretary of Homeland Security), for each fiscal year, to calculate the percentage of each VWP country's nationals who are admitted under the VWP and for whom no departure record exists.
- Use available data to produce a detailed annual report to Congress by December 31 of each year containing the numbers of departing aliens with their nationalities, successful arrival/departure matches, and classifications by immigrant or nonimmigrant, VWP, and other immigrants for whom no departure data is available at the end of the alien's authorized period of stay, among other specific information.
- Record arrivals and departures of every VWP alien transiting through air and sea ports by October 1, 2001.

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act, P.L. 107-56, requires that the entry and exit data system be implemented with all deliberate speed and as expeditiously as practicable, particularly focused on using biometrics and tamper-resistant documents, and be able to interface with law enforcement databases for use by Federal law enforcement to identify and detain individuals who are threats to national security.

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (EBSVERA), P.L. 107-173, as amended, requires that the entry and exit data system –

- Use technology and biometric standards to be developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in consultation with other agencies, for alien identification and other purposes.
- Be accessible at POEs and overseas consular posts.
- Consist of equipment and software to allow biometric comparison and authentication of all U.S. visas, other travel and entry documents issued to aliens, and the machine-readable, biometric passports required to be issued to nationals of VWP countries at all POEs by October 26, 2005.

- Have databases containing alien arrival and departure data from machine-readable visas, passports, and other travel and entry documents.
- Use technologies that facilitate the lawful and efficient cross-border movement of commerce and persons without compromising the safety and security of the United States.
- Be integrated into the new and broader Immigration and Naturalization Data System that fully integrates all the former Immigration and Naturalization Service databases and data systems that process or contain alien information.

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), P.L. 108-458, Section 7208, specifically calls for the Secretary of Homeland Security to accelerate the full implementation of a biometric entry and exit system.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act, P.L. 110-53, Section 711, calls for, among other things, the creation of a biometric exit system at airports to record the departure of VWP travelers and to match biometrics against manifests to confirm the individual alien's departure from the United States.

C. Budget Request Summary:

US-VISIT requests 413 full-time positions (FTPs), 400 full-time equivalents (FTEs), and \$302.271 million.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- *GSA Rent* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$0.059 million increase). An increase in the payments to the General Services Administration for rental of office space and rent-related services.
- *Non-Pay Inflation Excluding GSA Rent* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$4.430 million increase). Increase in operations by approved inflation factors to other appropriate items excluding salaries and benefits and GSA rent.
- *Termination of One-Time Data Center Mirroring and Migration Cost* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$45.244 million decrease). A \$45.244 million decrease in Data Center Mirroring and Migration. The project has been completed.
- *Operational Support Reduction* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$4.430 million decrease). This is the offset to the non-pay inflation that will be absorbed through administrative efficiencies.
- *Administrative Savings Initiative* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$7.139 million decrease). This decrease of \$7.139 million for an administrative savings initiative is a reduction to the following activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.
- *Data Center Consolidation Savings* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$2.475 million decrease). This decrease of \$2.475 million is achieved through DHS data center consolidation.

Program Changes:

- *Identity Management and Screening Services* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$1.600 million increase). The requested program increase will allow identity management and screening services the ability to review all incoming overstay records.
- *US-VISIT 1.0* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$4.869 million increase). The requested program increase is to provide funding to address system performance limitations and increasing O&M costs through the evaluation of technologies that will leverage a modernized architecture, resulting in an increasing transaction throughput and reducing the US-VISIT hardware footprint at DHS data centers.
- *Acquisition Workforce* – (1 FTP, 1 FTE, \$0.138 million increase). The requested program increase is to provide funding to ensure the future programmatic requirements for activities as defined in the Office of Federal Procurement Act.
- *Business Support Services* – (0 FTP, 0 FTE, \$1.299 million decrease). The requested net program decrease is due to increased working capital fund costs related to two new office locations and for the realignment of funds to Identity Management and Screening Services for the sustainment of unvetted overstay backlog processing.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	192	\$358,123	399	\$373,762	400	\$302,271	1	(\$71,491)	1	\$5,308	---	(\$76,799)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	192	\$358,123	399	\$373,762	400	\$302,271	1	(\$71,491)	1	\$5,308	---	(\$76,799)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	192	\$358,123	399	\$373,762	400	\$302,271	1	(\$71,491)	1	\$5,308	---	(\$76,799)

Note: FY 2012 request does not include a proposed \$25.642 million cancellation from prior year unobligated balances for Biometric Air Exit.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate

US-VISIT

Program Performance Justification

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: UNITED STATES VISITOR AND IMMIGRANT STATUS INDICATOR TECHNOLOGY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	212	192	\$358,123
2011 C.R.	412	399	373,762
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(76,799)
2012 Current Services	412	399	\$296,963
2012 Program Change	1	1	5,308
2012 Request	413	400	\$302,271

US-VISIT requests \$302.271 million in FY 2012 for ongoing operations, including the implementation of initiatives and the deployment of capabilities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Business Support Services

<i>In thousands</i>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request*
Business Support Services	\$118,692	\$118,692	\$107,976

*The FY 2012 request includes an additional \$0.138 million for an Acquisition Workforce FTP / FTE.

US-VISIT's business support services provides Federal staffing to all mission activities, such as Systems O&M, Unique Identity, US-VISIT 1.0, and business support activities. The demand for US-VISIT services continues to grow along with a workforce to deliver these services. Given the long-term goals of the organization and the nature of the services supported, US-VISIT has transitioned the majority of the contract positions to Federal positions, promoting long-term continuity. In addition, US-VISIT plans to competitively award some activities currently being performed by the prime systems integrator. By minimizing the role of a prime systems integrator, US-VISIT will gain efficiencies through the reduction of costs associated with these efforts.

In FY 2012, the working capital fund is increasing to pay for DHS provided data center services and network services. The rent within the working capital fund is increasing for the US-VISIT office space in Arlington, VA, and San Diego, CA. US-VISIT's business support services provide mission-support resources, ensuring that appropriate strategic and operational planning activities, human capital, budget and financial management resources, program office IT technical support, acquisition policies and procedures, and administration and logistics are in place.

FY 2010 Accomplishments – Business Support Services

The significant accomplishments in FY 2010 for Business Support Services were:

- Developed a program management Strategic Implementation Plan that aided the planning of improvement initiatives, documentation of milestones, and development of both customer service and performance targets. All initiatives and performance targets are aligned to US-VISIT's program management vision, mission, and goals. Major milestones for all new initiatives and ongoing services are captured in schedules that are managed and updated biweekly within functional areas. Performance measures are monitored and reported to leadership on a monthly basis.
- Completed the US-VISIT data governance planning and implementation documentation for the handling, quality, and use of US-VISIT data that increases the reliability and data value to stakeholders.
- Implemented a Business Initiation Policy and Business Initiation Process that provide a consistent and formal business initiation process that will ensure all new initiatives receive the same level of visibility and review, and which will improve interactions with new stakeholders.
- Published a Business Services Catalog that more clearly communicates US-VISIT's capabilities and services.
- Developed a requirements development and management policy in accordance with DHS Acquisition Management Directive 102-01 (DHS AMD 102-01). This policy will ensure US-VISIT project development is in alignment with Department standards.
- Developed a comprehensive reference and technical assistance document for domestic and foreign stakeholders on the "Biometric Standards Requirements for US-VISIT." This document provides a baseline for implementing new and improved biometric technologies, capabilities, and services with the aim of achieving global interoperability.
- Established a consolidated operational and functional requirements database accessible by the US-VISIT requirements tool. This requirements tool allows elements of US-VISIT to identify business needs and records when needs are addressed.
- Developed a long-range plan to implement various recommendations from the Contract Process Action Team. These high-level initiatives will result in additional competitive efforts for the work currently being performed by the prime integrator and most notably the work for critical mission areas such as O&M and systems engineering support.

- Prepared for a DHS acquisition review conducted by the DHS Acquisition Program Management Division.
- Established quality management (QM) functions within the Office of the Director. The function incorporates quality assurance, independent verification and validation (IV&V), and process improvement. The US-VISIT Quality Management Strategy was drafted and one quality process audit was completed.
- Implemented the Process Improvement Plan (PIP) to continue to address process improvements necessary to obtain Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Level 2, deficiencies identified by program quality assurance (QA) and IV&V assessments, and improvements necessary to implement the Department's acquisition policy.
- Completed the assessment of US-VISIT performance measurement practices against Software Engineering Institute (SEI) CMMI Level 2 measurement and analysis criteria. Drafted an improvement plan to assist the program in attaining SEI CMMI Level 2 certification.
- Redefined the US-VISIT life cycle cost model methodology following a review from the DHS Cost Analysis Division. The work breakdown structure and data were updated to incorporate recently completed Independent Government Cost Estimates. This model methodology is used in the budget build documents, resource allocation planning, and other budgetary documents.
- Completed the training for US-VISIT senior management, program, and project personnel using a cost-estimating firm to facilitate the understanding of the Government Accountability Office Cost Assessment Guide practices. The guide has been established as the guideline by which significant program cost estimates will be assessed to improve the quality of cost estimating and final estimates.
- Implemented a performance management repository for the storage of US-VISIT measurement data to enable effective and efficient access to performance measures.
- Achieved quarterly obligation targets that provided a carryover of not more than 10 percent of budget authority. US-VISIT achieved an eight percent carryover.
- Designed and developed a methodology for monitoring human capital and training data. US-VISIT is reviewing the DHS Science and Technology Directorate's Staff Management System (SMS), which is an intranet, web-based software application that collects, stores, and reports all workforce data.
- Developed and implemented enhancements for strategic human capital and training that included the development of a plan for the required skill sets with a focus on a diverse working environment and targeting underrepresented populations. Implemented an employee exit process phase of the employee life cycle.
- Completed the following strategic planning activities in agreement with the DHS Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer for the goals and milestones identified for US-VISIT within the US-VISIT plan; completed an assessment of the human capital

strategic plan and its alignment for FY 2010 – 2013; and implemented reporting metrics to demonstrate progress.

- Developed and implemented a plan to continue workforce realignment efforts to increase Federal staff within current funding levels including organizational design, recruitment, selection, and onboarding.
- Implemented a revised workforce planning process, using the DHS workforce planning guide, to forecast workforce needs by occupational series in support of the US-VISIT mission, service delivery, and capability planning.
- Established a record management capability in accordance with a DHS Chief Administrative Officer strategic objective. US-VISIT will complete an inventory of records, policies and procedures, and train US-VISIT staff to achieve full compliance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130.
- Participated in FY 2010 DHS National Level Exercise and Exercise Eagle Horizon 2010 to test US-VISIT biometric mission operations in response to a major incident. Mission-critical staff were deployed to an alternate operating facility to perform mission-essential functions and maintain critical operations.
- Initiated processes to procure a replacement facility for US-VISIT BSC San Diego (BSC West) by completing actions to achieve full operational capability. The solicitation for offers was completed. This new facility allows US-VISIT to grow its workforce to handle the increasing workload of digital and latent fingerprint matching and analysis.
- Continued rollout and implementation of an environmental management system to achieve full compliance with Executive Order 13423. Additionally, US-VISIT conducted a management review to assess extending environmental management beyond its existing Arlington, VA headquarters facility.
- Implemented a global public education program to monitor awareness, understanding, and acceptance of the enhanced border and immigration management system among travelers, the news media, and stakeholders, domestically and internationally.
- Generated awareness of policy discussions associated with alternatives for biometric exit capabilities and processes at air-sea exit locations.
- Completed certification and accreditation for IDENT, a security requirement for continued systems operations and integrity.
- Received a score of “green”, the highest security rating from the OMB based on the criteria from the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA).

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments – Business Support Services

In FY 2011, US-VISIT projects to accomplish the following in Business Support Services and to build on prior accomplishments.

- Transition the US-VISIT Delivery Methodology (UDM) to the systems engineering life cycle in support of US-VISIT’s transition to DHS AMD 102-01.

- Implement earned-value management on all US-VISIT development contracts to ensure product delivery is made within cost, schedule, and performance parameters.
- Develop pre-award contract documentation using the acquisition life cycle process, such as statements of work, Independent Government Cost Estimates, and procurement requests.
- Update the IDENT and ADIS Privacy Impact Assessments.
- Perform technical evaluations and document the source selection findings on received requests for proposals, requests for information, or requests for quotations.
- Prepare and execute contract award kick-off meetings and integrated baseline reviews.
- Update US-VISIT program management execution plans (configuration management, schedule management, risk management, and document management) to strengthen execution activities across the US-VISIT program.
- Prepare for, and participate in, an acquisition review board with DHS Acquisition and Program Management Division.
- Perform SEI-led incremental appraisals of organizational level-2 maturity against the acquisition model and addressing weaknesses in the assessment findings.
- Establish the US-VISIT QM Strategy and QA Plan and continue to conduct quality audits on critical US-VISIT products and processes.
- Update the “Biometric Standards Requirements for US-VISIT” document to include new and emerging biometric technologies, capabilities, and services affecting interoperability.
- Procure and oversee program IV&V activities and incorporate findings into quality and PIP.
- Implement an instance of the SMS, developed by DHS Science and Technology Directorate, and continue workforce alignment efforts to increase Federal staff.
- Optimize business support function staffing efforts to achieve 85 percent or better on-board-to-vacancy ratio.
- Achieve the goal of 75 percent of all new supervisors participating in required supervisory leadership training within 12 months of entry on duty (per the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 5, Section 412).
- Achieve the goal of 85 percent of identified positions to complete information sharing environment core awareness training as defined in the Secretary’s memorandum of May 12, 2010.
- Develop a career-laddering communication initiative and enhance the career development program and the success management process, which includes cascading goals and new competencies.

- Continue IV&V review of cost, schedule, and technical baselines for leadership priorities, important project initiatives, and progress with identified problem areas.
- Implement the enhanced Requirements Development and Management Process (RDMP) and evaluate the effectiveness of the improved process.
- Develop the business service architecture to include the service description, workflow, and associated functional requirements for the core set of business services.
- Identify performance measures and metrics for collecting and reporting on business initiation through requirements development phases.
- Achieve a score of “green”, the highest security rating from OMB based on criteria provided in FISMA.

FY 2012 Projected Accomplishments – Business Support Services

In FY 2012, US-VISIT projects to accomplish the following:

- Enhance processes for providing senior leadership with near real-time access to program status information.
- Align portfolio management of US-VISIT investments to ensure compliance with the program-level acquisition program baseline to maintain compliance with DHS acquisition policies.
- Develop and implement records management capabilities for the creation of file plans, training, records scheduling, and transition to an electronic records management program based on the policies of DHS and the National Archives and Records Administration.
- Participate in the annual National Capital Region Continuity Exercise and Eagle Horizon regarding mission and operational continuity during a national disaster.
- Maintain a program cost performance index and schedule performance index within 10 percent variance of target in alignment with OMB guidance.
- Adhere to a target of prompt payment of 98.5 percent of invoices within 30 days as mandated by the Prompt Payment Act.
- Achieve quarterly obligation targets and an annual carryover of not more than 10 percent of available program funding.
- Update the US-VISIT Five Year Strategic Plan for FY 2013 – 2017, continuing to expand as the DHS biometric identification service provider.
- Update the RDMP for a more agile and service delivery methodology consistent with service oriented architecture.
- Apply the business service architecture including the service description, workflow, and associated functional requirements for the core set of business services to further decompose the services consistent with a service-oriented architecture.

- Review performance measures and metrics for collecting and reporting on business initiation through requirements development phases and identifying the process areas for achieving CMMI.
- Implement a global public education program to maintain and expand awareness, understanding, and acceptance of US-VISIT and the value of biometric technology to enhance immigration and border management among travelers, the news media, and stakeholders, domestically and abroad.
- Achieve a goal of 75 percent of all new supervisors participating in required supervisory leadership training within 12 months of entry on duty, as defined in the OPM (Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 5, Section 412).
- Achieve a goal of 85 percent of identified positions to complete information sharing environment core awareness training as defined in the Secretary's memorandum of May 12, 2010.
- Perform program QA and IV&V audits of one major project for the acquisition review and systems engineering life cycle products and processes, and continue the performance of other quality audits on selected critical products and processes.
- Implement a PIP to remediate quality deficiencies and IV&V findings and recommendations.
- Continue the performance of CMMI for Acquisition, Maturity Level 2, incremental appraisals to prepare for the comprehensive SEI-led appraisal.
- Provide specialized engineering and process skills in the areas of capacity planning and management process, system availability management process, service-level management process, performance and service quality analysis, system and workload modeling and simulation, and statistical analysis. These activities support US-VISIT in achieving service quality and performance goals relative to business, service, and technical requirements.
- Provide technical assistance to foreign government stakeholders on the implementation of biometric screening capabilities focused on compatible standards and technology to ensure interoperability with US-VISIT.
- Integrate engineering services by implementing high-quality IT solutions that provide business continuity in support of the US-VISIT mission, and support and guide all program areas in implementing and aligning to the engineering and system lifecycles and technical architecture references.
- Define US-VISIT architectural and development standards and best practices, along with monitoring and enforcing compliance throughout the release lifecycle.
- Achieve a score of "green", the highest security rating from OMB based on criteria provided in FISMA.

Systems Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

<i>In thousands</i>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request
Systems Operations and Maintenance	\$128,126	\$128,126	\$128,126

US-VISIT operates and maintains the IDENT and ADIS systems, providing essential biometric and biographic identity management services to US-VISIT customers in a reliable and timely manner. US-VISIT maintains these systems to ensure that they meet significant annual increases in transaction and gallery sizes (fingerprints stored in IDENT), and maintain established response times through service-level agreements.

Systems O&M is critical to the immigration and border management enterprise. US-VISIT technologies support the missions of CBP, ICE, USCIS, USCG, DOD, DOS, DOJ, TSA, and the law enforcement and intelligence communities. A failure to maintain the deployed systems and capabilities will adversely impact data searching and response times critical to the mission success of US-VISIT customers.

O&M includes application support for adaptive, preventive, and perfective maintenance; release management; architecture support; interface support; configuration management; security certifications and accreditations; software licenses; and appropriate technology refreshes. The primary components are IDENT, ADIS, and US-VISIT equipment and internal use systems (corporate systems). Technology services are delivered in compliance with DHS enterprise architecture standards and include platforms for users, program interfaces, data center operations, network communications integration and support, and related technical support services. Data center operations include the physical layout of equipment, hardware maintenance, searchable online (memory) capability, storage capacity, data and recovery management, and operating system services. Network support provides data center network and circuit maintenance, controlled access to other DHS components, specific interfaces to DOS, and the US-VISIT program office. A centralized help desk provides support to US-VISIT and users, as well as database administration, and local area networks within the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

US-VISIT operations are large and complex for IDENT and ADIS, requiring uninterrupted operations, maintenance, and application support. In FY 2011, US-VISIT systems will be hosted in two DHS data centers. DHS enterprise hosting includes physical areas, rack supports, service support, hardware maintenance, memory and storage capacity, data and backup management, operating systems-level support, disaster/failover recovery, and network fiber optics and cabling infrastructures.

IDENT operations are composed of approximately 600 servers and more than 140 highly specialized matchers. ADIS operations consist of 16 high end-servers across the two data centers and processes more than one million transactions a day.

Both of these systems are growing. There are two primary factors driving growth in IDENT gallery size and ADIS transaction volumes: (1) internal growth, which is attributable to servicing existing customers; and (2) external growth, which arises from new capabilities and new customers.

IDENT is growing because of increasing service demands by existing customers and increasing performance requirements. New requirements, such as 10-print capture and IDENT interoperability initiatives continue to require expansion and improvement of IDENT to meet customer service-level agreements.

ADIS is growing at more than 25 million unique person records annually. Additional data sources for arrival/departure information are being scheduled to be implemented; two key systems are the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) and the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), resulting in an additional 300 million observations per year and more than doubling the existing transactions, volume input, and throughput. This results in impacts to both database storage and network requirements. The customer base is expected to increase with the addition of DOS users in foreign consulates as this data is used to determine visa eligibility, provide a profile of violators, and identify fraudulent activities for obtaining visas. These factors will add to the existing field-user base in the US-VISIT DIG, ICE Compliance Enforcement Unit (ICE/CEU), and CBP Office of Field Operations. As the ADIS database and the identity-matching candidate pool grow for travelers with duplicative names, ADIS requires faster processing capabilities to adhere to established customer service levels. In fact, due to an increase in CBP processing demand, the database has been allotted an additional three terabytes of storage. Based on projected growth of the database, this will accommodate ADIS for an estimated 30 to 36 months.

US-VISIT Projected O&M Growth

There is a 75-year record retention policy for both IDENT and ADIS. The IDENT system is comprised of two components—annual transactions and gallery size (records). Transaction volumes consist of enrollments, queries, and responses. The gallery contains biometric information that is queried for verification and possible subsequent enrollment.

US-VISIT IDENT Projected Growth

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Annual Transaction Volumes	60	63	65	67	70	73	76
Gallery Size (records)	120	139	157	175	192	210	228

The table illustrates IDENT’s projected growth, which is based on the anticipated increases in customer requirements combined with the potential addition of new customers. In FY 2010, there were approximately 60 million transactions and 120 million enrollments in the IDENT fingerprint gallery. This growth in transactions and enrollments consist of law enforcement transactions, entry transactions originating from enrollments, POE inspections, and visa issuances.

The ADIS system is comprised of three components: person identity, events, and observations (transactions). Person identity is the unique identifier that groups ADIS event-based biographic immigration data with a biometric identifier from the IDENT fingerprint identification number to form a person-centric identity for an overstay indicator status. Events are arrivals, departures and alterations in immigration status based on data feeds from the USCIS CLAIMS3 and ICE

SEVIS databases. Observations are a series of messages that comprise an ADIS event based on the specific event type, which is determined and documented by interface control agreements. The following table illustrates growth projections for ADIS.

US-VISIT ADIS Projected Growth

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Person Identity	170	192	221	254	292	336	386
Events	1,115	1,428	1,827	2,339	2,994	3,832	4,905
Observations	2,030	2,598	3,326	4,257	5,449	6,975	8,928

As the table illustrates, US-VISIT anticipates that ADIS could increase by approximately 29 million person identities in FY 2012 and is forecasted to increase by 165 million over the next five years. Correspondingly, the projected increases for both events and observations are forecasted to increase approximately 28 percent per year from FY 2012 through FY 2016. This is predominately due to ADIS being the only information system in the Federal Government that can provide visa overstay data and also due to demands created by ESTA and WHTI. In addition, ICE, CBP, USCIS, and the FBI use ADIS' biographic data. In fact, customer demands for increased inbound and outbound data interfaces create the need for routinely upgrading ADIS to maintain performance and reliability.

FY 2010 Accomplishments – O&M

In FY 2010, US-VISIT adhered to service-level agreements with its customers while accommodating IDENT's 17 percent growth in transaction volumes and a 14 million record increase in gallery size over the FY 2009 level. The growth in gallery size, in particular, challenges the accuracy and timeliness of IDENT responses. In addition, the volume increases experienced by ADIS were more than 17 percent for person identities and 28 percent for events and observations.

A summary of FY 2010 performance, against established target levels:

- *Port of Entry (POE) Average IDENT Biometric Watchlist Search Time* – average number of seconds it takes the IDENT system to return a response about a traveler at any POE. The target time is 10 seconds or less. The actual time was 6.01 seconds.
- *BioVisa (DOS) IDENT Biometric Watchlist Average Search Time* – average time for IDENT, when initially queried, to return a response about a visa applicant at any consular office is 5 minutes or less. The actual time was 3.14 minutes.
- *Law Enforcement Average IDENT Biometric Watchlist Search Time* – average time for IDENT to complete a search of all of IDENT when CBP and ICE agents make an enforcement request is 2 minutes or less. The actual time was 1.08 minutes.
- *IDENT Operational Availability* – ratio of the time that the IDENT system is available to process end-user transactions during the period divided by the total scheduled up-time for that period. The target is 99.7 percent or greater. The actual time was 99.69 percent.

- *Maintain ADIS Operational Availability* – ratio of the time that ADIS is available to process end-user transactions during the period divided by the total scheduled up-time for that period. The target is 97 percent or better. The actual time was 99.89 percent.
- *Deviation From Predicted Error Rate in Biometric Screening (e.g., Accuracy)* – measures the success of US-VISIT's biometric matching system in minimizing false matches with an index between +1 and -1. The actual variance was 0.14030.

IDENT

In FY 2010, O&M funds enabled IDENT to overcome challenges posed by increasing gallery size and transaction volumes and to continue adherence to previously established performance targets. IDENT workload increased as a result of the rollout of additional 10-print and IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, including support for the Secure Communities initiative, expansion of mobile capabilities supporting law enforcement interaction with IDENT, expansion of state and local support requests, and compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12.

Significant IDENT O&M accomplishments for FY 2010 were:

- Completed IDENT hardware refresh in DHS Clarksville Data Center including upgrading and modernizing matchers, the database, and storage hardware.
- Implemented a modernized data storage and tape backup/recovery solution for production database systems. The modernized database platform project migrated US-VISIT from old, unsupported end-of-life hardware and software to a modernized platform with room for expansion to handle expected future needs for the next four to five years.
- Implemented configuration management pilot processes that provide the ability to monitor, generate alerts, and correct problems prior to users being impacted by unscheduled downtime.
- Deployed the tools and processes required to provide consolidated help desk support covering O&M operations and systems. The help desk now provides for the consolidated and systematic management of related incident tickets and decreased related incident tickets by more than 33 percent.
- Deployed a commercial monitoring solution providing US-VISIT with an integrated view of system performance and data to enable it to shift the operational paradigm from responding to production incidents to proactively taking action that prevents stakeholder impact.
- Initiated deployment and integration of the enterprise monitoring and software management toolset. All primary phases of the monitoring strategy are complete. New hardware was deployed over a 6-month period during FY 2010.

ADIS

The most notable ADIS workload driver will be incorporating data from WHTI, ESTA, and DOS to provide a complete nonimmigrant travel record. ADIS is required to maintain and achieve established performance parameters that include planned release management, hardware and software maintenance renewals, IV&V support, database support, data center and network operations support, and break-and-fix support. As a part of its capability, ADIS performs five types of services:

- User services that implement the ADIS web interface
- Business services that encapsulate business logic and rules
- Data service that creates, reads, updates, and deletes data in the database
- Interface services that interact with external partners
- Security service that controls the authentication and authorization of users and other services, along with services for user and system activity logging

Significant ADIS accomplishments for FY 2010 were:

- Implemented US-VISIT tools for configuration management and IT asset management removing the dependency on ICE, which is discontinuing support for US-VISIT.
- Deployed ADIS Release 3.4 responding to user requests for access to entry photographs in the Secondary Inspection Tool to assist with identification. Release 3.4 marked the initial release of functionality designed to link traveler departure records for the CBP stakeholder, in support of the DHS ESTA Program.
- Deployed ADIS Release 3.5 aligning ADIS architecture components with US-VISIT and DHS Enterprise Architecture guidelines. This important component upgrade enabled ADIS to transition off of Oracle 9i which is no longer supported, and also increased reliability and reduced downtime.
- Deployed ADIS Release 3.6 establishing connectivity and data exchange between the US-VISIT ADIS and DOS Consolidated Consular Database permitting a critical exchange of information.
- ADIS Technical Assessment and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) Assessment provided a review, analysis, prioritization, and an estimated schedule of recommendations to be implemented based on the assessment findings.

Corporate Systems

US-VISIT corporate systems funding for FY 2010 maintained e-mail and web-enabled telephones (hardware and service), laptop computers, aircards, and assorted peripherals required to support the growing US-VISIT Federal workforce. Corporate systems includes all annual software licenses and advisory services, including those for Microsoft, Oracle, Gartner, Corporate Executive Board, ICE network connectivity, IT support services, and help desk support.

The significant corporate systems accomplishment for FY 2010 was the implementation of the storage area network at the alternate operating facility. This provides the ability to access and utilize replicated data available at US-VISIT main operations. The storage network provided a secure, redundant environment to store data necessary to operate and perform core functions, such as maintaining the US-VISIT watchlist.

Other accomplishments included the planning, analysis, and implementation of general support system upgrades, enabling the fulfillment of newly developed requirements by business users.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments – O&M

US-VISIT plans to accomplish the following in FY 2011.

IDENT

- Scale down of servers and improve efficiencies by creating multiple operating environments through virtual server consolidation, which will reduce hardware and support maintenance costs. Virtualization is a method of running multiple independent virtual operating systems on a single physical computer to maximize physical resources while reducing hardware costs.
- Obtain skilled resources to identify servers to be consolidated, purchase virtualization software licenses, and identify machines to virtualize.
- Research and implement an instant recovery strategy to support the US-VISIT mission by maintaining a 24/7/365 environment that provides constant up-time to all domestic and international partners.
- Develop a synthetic transaction strategy that monitors end-to-end system process flows for US-VISIT applications, allowing US-VISIT to mimic user transactions and identify service impacts from the user community, such as POEs.

ADIS

- Maintain ADIS as required to meet the established performance parameters that include planned release management, hardware and software maintenance and renewal agreements, IV&V support, database support, data center and network operations support and preventative and adaptive maintenance.
- Migrate ADIS to Enterprise Service Bus Phase 3.
- Review and analyze applicable recommendations from the ADIS technical assessment and LLNL technology assessments as well as planning potential implementation strategies.

Corporate Systems

- Conduct a planned infrastructure refresh to include e-mail and web-enabled telephones, workstations, laptop computers, printers, scanners, and software tools. The refresh applies only to those hardware items purchased in FY 2008 or earlier.
- Develop a server consolidation plan consisting of a schedule and milestones to reduce the number of servers by 50 percent in the DHS data center.

FY 2012 Projected Accomplishments – O&M

US-VISIT is projecting to accomplish the following in FY 2012:

- Maintain FY 2011 IDENT and ADIS current service levels and identify and implement efficiencies to accommodate increases in transaction volumes and gallery sizes.
- Continue steady-state O&M required to maintain performance standards, including general break and fix, planned release management, software license renewal, hardware

maintenance agreement renewal, IV&V support, database support, and data center and network operations support.

- Complete a minor hardware refresh for the underlying infrastructure supporting IDENT and ADIS.
- Initiate server consolidation as planned in FY 2011.
- Implement applicable recommendations from the ADIS technical assessment and the LLNL technology assessments.

Identity Management and Screening Services

<i>In thousands</i>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request
Identity Management and Screening Services	\$29,017	\$31,000	\$32,600

US-VISIT is the DHS central point for providing identity management and screening services support. US-VISIT biometric and biographic matching functions improve the capabilities to manage and screen against watchlist records that include KSTs, persons of interest, and immigration violators. These capabilities strengthen national security; international, Federal, state, local, and tribal government collaboration; and meet other user needs.

Identity Management and Screening Services provide IDENT and ADIS systems business management and oversight, real-time human biometric verification services, overstay analysis, and updates and management of the US-VISIT biometric watchlist. US-VISIT meets its mission requirements through efforts in four areas: (1) positively confirming biometric identity by operating IDENT, supplemented with fingerprint analyses conducted by examiners in the BSC; (2) operating ADIS and analysis by the DIG, enhancing biometric identification through biographic, overstay, and data integrity analysis; (3) coordinating law enforcement and intelligence operational activities to improve the accuracy and usefulness of US-VISIT-maintained identities; and (4) providing technical assistance to foreign government authorities engaged in developing biometric capabilities to secure and manage their border and immigration management programs. Collectively, these services uniquely identify individuals by providing person-centric, actionable information to US-VISIT customers. In FY 2011, contractor positions which support Identity Management and Screening Services are being converted to Federal positions.

FY 2010 Accomplishments – Identity Management and Screening Services

In FY 2010, US-VISIT was able to maintain existing service levels for the following:

Biometric Support Center

US-VISIT employs approximately 73 full-time contractors providing expert fingerprint verification, latent processing, and lookout enrollment services in the two biometric centers on the East and West Coasts. These centers provide around-the-clock expert fingerprint matching services to the immigration and border management enterprise and enforcement communities.

Although IDENT fingerprint matching technology is among the fastest and most accurate in the world, manual fingerprint verifications are necessary to analyze poor-quality prints and to ensure that derogatory data is not erroneously associated with an individual.

The BSC continued to support existing end users at the same service levels as reported for FY 2009. To ensure that legitimate travel is not impeded and officer safety is not negatively impacted, it is critical to continue providing fingerprint verification decisions on urgent requests in 10 minutes or less, nonurgent verifications within 24 hours, and enrollment and verification of terrorism-related prints in 2 hours or less. Anticipated organic volume increases and anticipated incremental volumes coming from investments will continue to increase workloads. These increases include future enhanced interoperability with additional DHS components, other agencies, such as DOJ and foreign governments; and significant increases in latent print workloads.

BSC performance targets for FY 2010:

- *Provide fingerprint verification decisions on urgent requests in 10 minutes or less.* The average response time of 4.01 minutes for urgent fingerprint verifications was consistent with that of recent months and remains well below the targeted limit. These efforts are critical to ensuring that DHS officers are quickly notified of watchlist hits, that legitimate travel is not adversely impacted, and that the integrity of biometric identity is maintained.
- *Provide fingerprint verification decisions on non-urgent requests within 24 hours.* Non-urgent fingerprint verification requests had an average response time of 2.87 hours. These efforts are important to maintaining the integrity of biometric data by linking previous DHS biometric encounters so that IDENT stakeholders have a complete biometric history of an individual.
- *Provide enrollment and verification of terrorism-related prints in 2 hours or less.* Enrollment and verifications requests had an average response time of 1 hour 36 minutes. These efforts are critical to ensuring that known/suspected terrorism data is available in IDENT to DHS officers as quickly as possible so that appropriate action may be taken if these individuals attempt to enter the United States; apply for visas, immigration benefits, or registered traveler credentials; or are arrested or otherwise encountered by DHS.

BSC Fingerprint Verification Breakout for FY 2007–2010

Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Latent Fingerprint Comparisons	626,943	2,502,934	4,616,604	5,169,509
Manual Fingerprint Verifications	1,692,187	631,574	643,091	637,366
Field Submitted IDENT Enrollments	28,121	28,694	22,281	6,327
Urgent Fingerprint Verifications (response required in 10 minutes or less)	185,589	230,354	180,123	185,866
National Security Entry-Exit Registration Enrollments	3,194	2,957	4,498	2,642
Identified Unknown Individuals	141	339	397	242
Total	2,536,175	3,396,852	5,466,994	6,001,952

Of particular note was the continued increase in latent fingerprint work being accomplished by the BSC due to enhanced data-sharing efforts between US-VISIT and both DOD and DOJ. In FY 2010, the BSC processed and enrolled 25,476 latent prints into its unsolved latent database for screening against fingerprints captured in the IDENT database, which represented an increase of approximately 22 percent over FY 2009. US-VISIT was able to eliminate a backlog of 1.5 million latent-print comparisons that existed prior to FY 2010. This elimination enabled a more timely screening of latent fingerprints with fingerprints submitted by POEs and DOS consular offices worldwide. US-VISIT was able to expand to additional populations serving USCIS, ICE, and the CBP Border Patrol. US-VISIT latent examinations have resulted in more than 500 identifications since US-VISIT began its latent-print program, and some of those aided significantly in terrorism and criminal investigations.

For example, in December 2009 the BSC matched a latent print received from a Thornton, Colorado, homicide case against a print in IDENT. The agency that submitted the print then issued an arrest warrant that was then automatically added to IDENT via interoperability efforts between the IDENT and IAFIS. Other latent matches over the course of the year include cases involving national security incidents and other serious criminal cases that have resulted in individuals being promoted to the watchlist.

In FY 2010, manual fingerprint verifications for both urgent and nonurgent requests remain consistent with FY 2009 levels. However, field-submitted IDENT lookout enrollments have decreased from FY 2009 due in part to decreases in CBP apprehensions. These efforts are critical to ensuring that DHS officers are quickly notified of watchlist hits, that legitimate travel

is not adversely impacted, that officers are notified of other previous DHS encounters, and that the integrity of biometric identity is maintained.

Identifications of unknown individuals (typically deceased) in FY 2010 has decreased when compared with FY 2009 figures. These requests are typically submitted to the BSC from state and local medical examiners, coroners, and law enforcement agencies. Some key cases in FY 2010 include the identification of victims of the earthquake in Haiti and a January 2010 identification that reopened a 22-year-old homicide case from Texas.

Data Integrity Group

The DIG analyzes records of interest that have been generated by ADIS and provides validated overstay information to DHS operational units (e.g., CBP and ICE) that use US-VISIT entry, exit, and status data to enforce immigration law. The DIG also identifies system- or human-generated data integrity issues to improve the quality of US-VISIT information in both IDENT and ADIS to provide customers with actionable and accurate information.

Additionally, the DIG prioritizes its workload according to criteria provided by ICE. The workload increased because the DIG's coverage expanded from solely reviewing traveler records from ICE priority countries of interest to include all nonimmigrant visitors to the United States. In FY 2010, the DIG focused on vetting the backlog of all unvetted (non-priority) overstay records in order to reduce the backlog by 50 percent by the end of FY 2010, after having eliminated the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) overstay backlog in FY 2009. Non-priority records at that time numbered 1 million and have increased as current non-priority overstay records have accumulated. In FY 2010, the DIG increased its contractor staff by 30 FTEs to focus on vetting the backlog of all unvetted (nonpriority) overstay records. At the time of commitment, the backlog numbered 1 million. The DIG was able to reduce that backlog by just over 50 percent by the end FY 2010. However, the backlog continued to increase as current nonpriority overstay records accumulated. As of FY 2010, the DIG had vetted more than 580,000 records and hired or selected 50 analysts for Government positions as part of the process of reducing the unvetted backlog even further.

In addition to reducing the backlog, the DIG focused attention on improving the integrity of ADIS records to achieve a better match rate of exit-to-entry and accurate overstay identification of VWP participants. The DIG also focused on maintaining its in-country overstay lead credibility rate of 98 percent or greater. This measures the probability that leads submitted by the DIG to ICE/CEU represent travelers who are currently in the United States and have overstayed their authorized periods of admission.

The DIG reviews biometric watchlist encounters and adjudicates (authorizes) the promotion or demotion of persons to/from the watchlist on the basis of the most current information associated with the individual. The adjudications are conducted to ensure that the watchlist continues to be accurate and actionable for all US-VISIT stakeholders.

Additionally, the DIG focused on keeping the cost per overstay records processed at \$52 or less. This measured the average cost to vet in-country and out-of-country records. These three measures are reported in the following section.

DIG performance targets for FY 2010:

- *In-Country Overstay Lead Credibility Rate* – Probability that leads submitted by the DIG to ICE/CEU represent travelers who are currently in the United States and have overstayed their authorized periods of admission. This measure of quality was revised for FY 2010 to remove external factors, such as investigative priority changes beyond US-VISIT’s control that have adversely affected its managerial usefulness. The updated metric measures the internal quality control of DIG production and has a credibility performance target of 98 percent. The cumulative result was 98.54 percent.
- *Out-of-Country Overstay Lead Credibility Rate* – Probability that vetted overstay leads are correctly promoted to the lookout list and actually represent travelers who are overstaying their authorized periods of admission by more than 180 days. This measure has a performance target of 98 percent. The cumulative result was 99.81 percent.
- *Maintain ADIS Records Integrity* – Improve ADIS records integrity to achieve an exit-to-entry match rate of 95 percent or greater. High record integrity has a direct impact on record-processing costs and lead credibility. The cumulative performance rate was 84.06 percent. The under-target performance results from the receipt of multiple departure records from CBP with duplicated biographic information, causing a large number of onboard messages to appear without corresponding previous arrivals. Efforts are under way to address the problem.
- *Cost per Overstay Lead* – This consolidated efficiency measure reflects the average cost for analysts to work both in-country and out-of-country leads. The average cost per lead target for FY 2010 is \$52. The cumulative result was \$74.97 per lead. The higher average costs are attributed to staff turnover associated with a new contract award and new staff coming up to speed.

In addition to performance targets, the DIG tracks workload statistics. In FY 2010, the DIG made continued advances in efforts to identify potential overstays. This ability led to a significant increase in adverse actions at POEs and overseas consular offices. The following table illustrates the number of cases in which out-of-country lookouts and in-country referrals to ICE have resulted in arrests, denials of visas, or refusal of admission.

DIG Historical Production Trends

Fiscal Year	Referred to ICE	Admitted Watchlist Lead Recommendations sent to ICE / CEU	Arrests Based on Referrals	Out of Country Lookouts	Port of Entry / Visa Refusals Based on Lookouts
2010	30,406*	66	564	14,269	2,811
2009	16,117	262	568	16,640	2,502
2008	13,343	869	715	13,276	1,441
2007	12,681	281	338	7,357	451

*Includes 11,082 minor records (records of individuals under the age of 18 that are sent directly to CEU once identified).

Law Enforcement and Intelligence

Through its LE&I section, US-VISIT provides value-added identity management services with a focus on biometrics in support of analytical, investigative, and operational needs. LE&I reviews biometric watchlist encounters and adjudicates (authorizes) the promotion or demotion of persons to and from the watchlist on the basis of the most current information associated

with individuals. These adjudications are conducted to ensure that the watchlist continues to be accurate and actionable for all US-VISIT stakeholders.

To enable a greater information exchange, US-VISIT has actively pursued the development and deployment of 10-print interoperability. This capability provides data sharing (interoperability) between IDENT, IAFIS, and DOD's Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) biometric databases; the sharing of data with state, local, and tribal law enforcement organizations; the sharing of data with international stakeholders; and additional capabilities to expand the use of biometrics. The US-VISIT objective is to facilitate travel by reducing the number of travelers sent to secondary processing by providing more data and reducing the likelihood of misidentifying a traveler on a US-VISIT watchlist. LE&I is involved in several global projects with foreign partners to detect and deter malafide aliens from entering the United States and applying for immigration benefits. Further deployment of interoperability with IAFIS, support of DOD initiatives regarding high-threat subjects, and the formalization of processes and procedures with DHS components for assorted projects increased the workload of reviewed watchlist hits.

Significant LE&I accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- Formalized a biometric data exchange with Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom through the High Value Data Sharing Protocol (HVDSP), formerly the Five Country Conference. The HVDSP is the sharing of asylum/refugee biometric information among the United States, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Data sharing with New Zealand will begin in the future. In FY 2010, LE&I exchanged more than 170 records for this data-sharing initiative. Given that the project is in its initial stages, this number represents only individuals for whom US-VISIT has records in IDENT. As the project matures, the number of individual records could increase due to the data sharing among these five countries.
- Remained current on research and coordination of the UKvisa project. The UKvisa project is a sharing initiative between the United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) and DHS. In FY 2010 LE&I provided information to UKBA on 203 identities. DHS information is being exchanged to aid the UKvisa screening of applicants attempting to obtain visas to enter the United Kingdom. Original estimates were projected that only 100 matches to existing IDENT watchlist identities would occur — a match rate of only 1 percent of the UKvisa applications filed. The actual match rate is double the estimate. On average, LE&I provides information on 18 identities a month to UKBA. These matches and the resulting reports to UKBA take approximately four days to process. In FY 2010, UKBA indicated that 33 of these visa applications had been withdrawn and the applicants refused entry based on the information shared by LE&I.
- Reduced the watchlist encounter backlog by more than 74 percent for watchlist encounters.

LE&I Watchlist Statistics

Activity	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Watchlist Encounters Received	10,419	42,035	120,600	266,848
Watchlist Matches Adjudicated	9,422	27,555	23,586	143,737
Watchlist Demotions	4,928	24,274	50,954	60,296

As the above table illustrates, workload activity and efficiency increased during FY 2010. The increase in LE&I’s productivity was due to the addition of more adjudicators. In the first quarter of FY 2010, LE&I had three new adjudicators onboard and fully trained compared to FY 2009, when the bulk of adjudication responsibilities were being covered by one adjudicator. This action allowed for more records to be resolved and provided for a more efficient adjudication of watchlist encounters and multiple encounters.

Information Sharing and Technical Assistance

In FY 2010, US-VISIT’s ISTA branch continued to build partnerships with like-minded countries to support their implementation of biometrics in the border and immigration control areas. This included the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, and the Dominican Republic. ISTA provided in-depth technical assistance to Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) including review of requirements for the establishment of its biometric visas program. ISTA tested and evaluated iris and facial recognition capabilities to build a platform to test in an operational environment in FY 2011. This work was coordinated with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Security Agency, DOD, and CBP. The Biometrics Standards Coordinator produced a report that explains the integration of iris capture devices with existing applications for the US-VISIT stakeholder-CBP.

ISTA accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- ISTA engaged international partners under agreements for preventing and combating serious crime (PCSCs). ISTA coordinated the implementation of the PCSC with Germany within US-VISIT and with its partner at the FBI. These activities are serving as the standard for future engagements with international partners. Germany implementation continues and LE&I is coordinating the process of exchanging biometric information with DOJ and the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA), the German federal police. The German Minister of Interior continues to work to secure German ratification of the original criminal information-sharing agreement. Officials from the United States and the Republic of Korea met for preliminary discussions relating to implementation of the PCSC agreement.
- Provided technical assistance to the CIC’s Temporary Resident Biometric Project in support of their acquisition of biometrics capabilities. US-VISIT and CIC have exchanged subject matter experts to review the technical architecture of the United States and Canadian biometrics systems and ensure interoperability of such systems to create new biometric data sharing opportunities.

- Developed a strategy with Canada Border Services Agency to exchange biographic entry information in order to establish exit from the United States to Canada over the land border environment.
- Provided technical assistance to the Government of Mexico's National Migration Institute to facilitate the incorporation of biometrics into the Integrated System for Migration Operations as envisioned under the Mérida Initiative, a collaborative effort under the Security Prosperity Partnership among the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The partnership focuses on combating transnational crime and confronting organizations whose illicit actions undermine public safety, erode the rule of law, and threaten the national security of the United States. Mexico is in the process of developing a biometric collection and storage system for use at its ports of entry. Through sustained collaboration with US-VISIT, Mexico will be in a position to exchange actionable biometric information in the future. This will require a memorandum of understanding between the United States and Mexico.

In addition, ISTA continued to support the expanded use of temporary onsite technical experts (secondments) overseas. The technical experts posted to the United Kingdom and Australia performed the following:

- Supported the UKBA's new patch to client capture code which dramatically improved fingerprint capture time at the border, from a previous 7 seconds capture time per fingerprint to a 2-3 second per fingerprint capture time.
- Developed framework to create a new UKBA Identity Management Directorate that would bring responsibility for identity management within a single unified UKBA office, similar in scope and operation to US-VISIT.
- Analyzed current and future biometric capabilities throughout both countries' border and immigration infrastructure.
- Assisted with planning biometric processes and systems within the national government in relation to the ports of entry.
- Recommended improvements based on expert biometric business process and technical experience.
- Provided expert knowledge and guidance on biometric standards, methods, and products.
- Developed and deployed quality assurance measures for biometric implementations.
- Identified and mitigated deployment risks, including cultural and business process change implications.
- Ensured the interoperability of systems adherence to international standards.

US-VISIT is advancing the adoption of compatible biometric systems by border and immigration authorities internationally through information sharing and technical assistance. Currently, US-VISIT experts are working with United Kingdom and Australian authorities. US-VISIT technical assistance to CIC will continue to support the Government of Canada's integration of biometric collection and matching capabilities in its visa issuance operations. US-VISIT's technical assistance to Canada will result in the provision of best practices and lessons learned related to US-VISIT's expertise as the world's largest biometric identity screening repository as well as the creation of new data sharing opportunities.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments – Identity Management and Screening Services

US-VISIT will continue to provide the same level of service to stakeholders as in FY 2010, while operating more efficiently to handle anticipated increases in workload.

Biometric Support Center

In FY 2011, the BSC will continue supporting existing end users at the same service levels achieved in FY 2010. To ensure that legitimate travel is not impeded and officer safety is not negatively impacted, it is critical to provide fingerprint verification decisions on urgent requests in 10 minutes or less, non-urgent verifications within 24 hours, and enrollment and verification of terrorism-related prints in 2 hours or less.

Data Integrity Group

In FY 2011, the DIG will continue to focus attention on improving the integrity of ADIS records to achieve a 95 percent match rate of exits to entries and the accurate overstay identification of non-immigrants. The projected number of records to be manually verified in FY 2011 is estimated at 100,000, with approximately one-fifth to one-third being forwarded to ICE/CEU for law enforcement action. The estimate was based on historical data and anticipated growth. For example, the DIG processed 80,528 records in FY 2009 and 91,923 records in FY 2010, which was more than a 12 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. The FY 2011 estimate is an approximate eight percent increase over the number of records processed in FY 2010.

The hiring and training of additional contractors in FY 2010 will allow analysts to manually verify the increased number of records. With the increased staff, the DIG expects to promote more than 50,000 records to the out-of-country watchlist in FY 2011 and to perform Federal reviews on over 100,000 validated in-country overstay records, resulting in quality investigative referrals to ICE. The DIG will maintain FY 2010 performance targets in FY 2011.

Law Enforcement and Intelligence

In FY 2011, LE&I will continue to provide research and coordination for all international and domestic programs that affect the IDENT watchlist. By the end of FY 2011, LE&I will provide up-to-date and comprehensive watchlist adjudication on all entry matches, and—as resources permit—to provide biometric intelligence reporting to DHS and the intelligence and law enforcement communities. LE&I will initiate a robust training program to train and develop Border and Transportation Security officers' to increase awareness of the DHS border security enterprise.

LE&I will continue to support the full-time operational support environment at FY 2010 levels. This unit will consist of LE&I analysts capable of researching biometrically verified hits against IDENT data submitted by the FBI, contributing agencies, DHS entities, access control to critical infrastructure facilities, and others to leverage biometric and biographic capabilities. Capabilities developed in FY 2010 will continue as growing demand for analytical support of Criminal Master File driven inquiries increases. This centralized decision center, providing one source of information for operational and tactical support, all linked to a biometric, will consolidate and expand resources to compile overstay and watchlist encounter research. This

will allow US-VISIT to provide more effective analysis, including trending, fraud detection, and risk-based decision support.

Information Sharing and Technical Assistance

In FY 2011, the United States and the Republic of Korea will continue discussions on the implementation of the PCSC agreement. ISTA is working to expand the number of agreements with PCSC partners, specifically Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia, Estonia, Malta, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal through cooperation with FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) and ICE. These agreements will enrich the US-VISIT watchlist and provide its stakeholders useful information to make risk and eligibility decisions.

Information exchanges with foreign governments enrich the US-VISIT watchlist, as experience with the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada has demonstrated under the HVDSP. Since Stage 2 of HVDSP went live in February 2010, there have been 24 matches on US-VISIT's outgoing requests. For FY 2010, there were 1,835 biometric submissions by the United States, which provided 11 matches with a rate of 0.6 percent. In FY 2011, there have been 2,100 biometric submissions by the United States, which has provided 13 matches with a rate of 0.6 percent. Conversely, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada combined have had 615 total matches against US-VISIT's database.

ISTA will expand efforts to develop information sharing opportunities with countries actively developing biometric capabilities, specifically Mexico, the Dominican Republic, South Africa, Thailand, Israel, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, India, and the United Arab Emirates. US-VISIT is working with other Federal agencies to pursue potential information-sharing agreements using biometrics.

ISTA will test and evaluate iris and facial recognition technologies for combating determined, fraudulent efforts to defeat biometric identity verification systems as part of its ongoing participation in the Multi-Modal Integrated Project. This will involve testing with CBP in an operational environment along the southern border of the United States. It will support US-VISIT's acquisition of multimodal capabilities and next-generation technologies. Increasing biometric capabilities through technology innovation and standards development (fingerprint, iris, face, vascular, and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)) will expand potential data-sharing opportunities with countries that employ iris and facial recognition as their primary biometrics for identity management. A final report will be submitted at the conclusion of the test with CBP.

ISTA will contribute to the development of the American National Standards Institute/National Institute of Standards and Technology standards including the 2011 data format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial, and Other Biometric Information Standards. ISTA will lead the development of standards relating to the use of biometrics in electronic passports through its participation in the New Technologies Working Group of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

FY 2012 Projected Accomplishments – Identity Management and Screening Services

Projected accomplishments in identity-screening services include:

- The BSC will continue to maintain service levels by providing urgent fingerprint verifications within 10 minutes or less, non-urgent fingerprint verifications within 24 hours or less, and terrorism-related fingerprint enrollments and verifications within 2 hours or less.
- The DIG will maintain service levels as measured in the following:
 - *In-Country Overstay Lead Credibility Rate* – The probability that leads submitted by the DIG to ICE/CEU represent travelers who are currently in the United States and have overstayed their authorized periods of admission – 98 percent or greater.
 - *Out-of-Country Overstay Lead Credibility Rate* – The probability that vetted overstay leads are correctly promoted to the lookout list and actually represent travelers who are overstaying their authorized periods of admission by more than 180 days – 98 percent or greater.
 - *Maintain cost-per-overstay records processed of \$52 or less – average cost to vet in-country and out-of-country records* – US-VISIT is revising its method for analyzing DIG efficiency to address weaknesses detected in its efficiency measures (cost per in-country overstay lead and out-of-country overstay lead), which failed to capture operational realities, masked important performance trends, and introduced data distortions from outside factors. The new consolidated efficiency measure reflects the fact that analysts work both in-country and out-of-country overstay records.
 - *Maintain ADIS records integrity* – Improve ADIS records integrity to improve the exit-to-entry match rate to 95 percent or greater.
- LE&I will produce three Homeland Intelligence Reports collected from the HVDS and additional international and domestic US-VISIT projects. Homeland Intelligence Reports (HIR) facilitate and expand the sharing of DHS-compiled data regarding terrorist information (e.g., biographical, travel, and activities) with internal and external partners of the Department. HIRs also provide other data, such as information on criminal investigations, border encounters, illegal alien activity, identity document fraud, and suspicious activities with homeland security implications.
- ISTA will maintain FY 2011 service levels for three secondments, one working with the UKBA in London, United Kingdom, working with the Department of Immigration and Citizenship in Canberra, Australia, and one working with CIC in Ottawa, Canada.

Data Center Mirroring and Migration

<i>In thousands</i>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request
Data Center Mirroring and Migration	\$48,903	\$45,244	\$0

US-VISIT data center operations represent an integral element of the US-VISIT service delivery framework. In FY 2011, US-VISIT systems, which were previously hosted in two DOJ data centers, will be hosted in two DHS data centers. This includes physical area and rack

space, service support, hardware maintenance, memory and storage capacity, data and backup management, operating system-level support, disaster recovery, and fiber/cabling. US-VISIT data center environments are not 100 percent redundant and currently operate at 50 percent redundancy. As IDENT and ADIS systems are critical to the Nation's safety and security, redundancy is required to replicate current data center operations and to maintain continuous reliable service in both of the two DHS enterprise data centers.

DHS will deploy into these two enterprise data centers to achieve the goal of IT infrastructure consolidation. For US-VISIT to assist in the Department's goal, it must relocate systems and hosting services from the DOJ data centers in Dallas, TX and Rockville, MD. US-VISIT systems hosted in these data centers are not 100 percent redundant and so a "mirroring" approach is required before existing operations can be decommissioned. This approach required the establishment (i.e., "go-live") of equivalent DOJ data center capabilities within one of the two DHS enterprise data centers prior to the decommissioning of hosting services at a DOJ data center. DCMM efforts enable US-VISIT to comply with the DHS policy to establish consolidated data centers.

FY 2010 Accomplishments – Data Center Mirroring and Migration

US-VISIT executed a high-priority effort to overcome limited physical data storage growth within the existing data centers and to establish critical IDENT redundancies for workload leveling and disaster recovery during the first phase of mirroring and migration to the DHS enterprise data centers. DCMM also supported the data capture growth of both IDENT and ADIS and implemented system and processing reliabilities. DCMM also met critical deficiencies within the current IT infrastructure regarding transition from 2-print to 10-print capture as implemented in FY 2009.

Specific 2010 accomplishments were:

- Added remaining two-print matchers to the DHS Clarksville Data Center which contributed to significantly reduction of time to perform watchlist matching.
- Completed deployment of the US-VISIT matcher cluster to the DHS Clarksville Data Center, including the establishment of connectivity between the data center and the legacy DOJ Rockville Data Center. This also contributed to reduced watchlist-matching time.
- Completed the final configuration and installation of the database at the DHS Clarksville Data Center in tandem with the DOJ Rockville Data Center technical refresh and the Oracle 11g migration, providing improved data availability and reliability.
- Established data replication to legacy databases in the DOJ Rockville Data Center, including the establishment of monitoring capabilities for the expanded US-VISIT processing infrastructure regarding connectivity, transactions, and applications, contributing to improved data reliability and availability.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments – Data Center Mirroring and Migration

DCMM will sustain the same level of effort as in FY 2010. The activities are similar in that the process for migration of the first data center, which occurred in the FY 2009 and FY 2010 timeframe, is repeated for the second data center. Specific activities planned for FY 2011 include the following.

- Complete the DHS Clarksville Data Center migration and production processing cutover from the DOJ Dallas Data Center.
- Build and test the DHS Stennis Data Center core infrastructure.
- Test and deploy at the DHS data centers in Clarksville, VA and Stennis, MS the local area and wide area network connectivity; a modernized data infrastructure; 2-print matcher systems; IDENT and ADIS production database replication services; and database monitoring and management tools. Latent processing will be migrated to both data centers.
- Redirect US-VISIT customers from the two DOJ data centers to the DHS data centers and begin to plan for disaster recovery at the DHS data centers. This planning will include the development of a failover plan and detailed disaster recovery procedures. Storage capacity requirements at the two DHS data centers will be modeled and forecasted for future years.
- Decommission DOJ data centers in Dallas, TX and Rockville, MD. The remaining equipment after decommissioning, including matchers and reusable hardware, will be redeployed, repurposed, or retired.

Unique Identity

<i>In thousands</i>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request
Unique Identity	\$32,429	\$28,700	\$28,700

The Unique Identity (UI) initiative includes integrated workstreams for achieving interoperability between IDENT and the FBI’s IAFIS and DOD’s ABIS, as well as development of enhancements of a multimodal biometric capability. The objective of additional biometric modalities is to provide more data with which to verify an individual’s identity, subsequently reducing false positive identifications. In addition, with IDENT’s capability to utilize up to 10 fingerprints and multiple biometrics—a unique identity—for matching, there are greater opportunities to identify persons of interest since 10-prints are more likely to match latent fingerprints in criminal and intelligence biometric data stores of fingerprints collected at crime scenes or terrorist locations. This will enhance the ability to identify high-risk persons through its development of the ability to receive, link, store, and share information associated with an individual identity among DHS, DOJ, and DOD systems, as well as with biometric data from foreign governments.

Interoperability with both foreign and domestic partners enriches the biometric database used by border management and intelligence, as well as Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, US-VISIT’s funding supports the continued delivery of 10-print

interoperability between the DHS IDENT biometric database, the IAFIS biometric database, and with ABIS.

DHS/DOJ interoperability has been a three-phased approach. Both the interim Data Sharing Model and initial operational capability were deployed on time and as planned. Full operational capability (FOC) is more complex and coincides with DOJ's deployment timeline for its Next Generation Identification (NGI) project. FOC has many capabilities and interdependencies that create a need for effective timing to establish many of the new capabilities with DOJ's NGI system. US-VISIT will continue to incrementally deploy in concert with the NGI deployment schedule. As previously mentioned, interoperability is being achieved in three phases:

- 2006: interim Data Sharing Model completed
- 2009: Initial operational capability with IAFIS completed
- 2016: FOC with IAFIS targeted for completion

Once completed, FOC will provide real-time services and data sharing between IDENT and IAFIS and will include the following functionality:

- *Shared data component.* Under FOC, the authorized user will be able to search the entire IDENT database and receive a response appropriate to the user and intended use. Additionally authorized users will be able to initiate a search of the IAFIS database through IDENT and receive a response appropriate to the user and intended use.
- *Wrap-back functionality.* This functionality notifies authorized agencies of subsequent criminal and/or civil data to an existing biometric record. This allows for:
 - Authorized agencies to receive notifications of subsequent criminal activities of an individual after the initial encounter with the individual and to notify the responsible agency regarding criminal activity of an individual in sensitive positions.
 - The automatic transmission of files between civil and criminal repositories.

This work requires designing, implementing, and maintaining new system processes through software enhancements and adding IDENT system resources, including system processing, storage, and network services.

- *IDENT data response.* IDENT data response (IDR) has been deployed and stands as a functional capability. US-VISIT continues to monitor the performance of the capability and to evaluate future system requirements. Going forward, US-VISIT will maintain the capability by applying system adjustments.
- *Maintaining/improving accuracy and timeliness in the face of rising transaction volumes.* The increasing volume of transactions and the amount of stored biometric data adversely affects the accuracy and timeliness of biometric searches. The accuracy and timeliness of biometric searches are critically important and need to be maintained or improved. New biometric search algorithms, system transaction management techniques, and data access methods must be implemented to support maximum IDENT accuracy and responsiveness. This work will include enhancements to current software, the transaction management systems within IDENT, and the design and implementation of additional hardware and network systems to support increased data volumes. Unique Identity capabilities include adding improved system service requests, messaging, and

compliance with the DHS/DOJ National Information Exchange Model enterprise-wide messaging standard.

FY 2010 Accomplishments – Unique Identity

FY 2010 accomplishments for Unique Identity include:

- Deployed Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) Phase 1, providing service to USCIS, and began planning for Phase 2 of the full ESB. Implementation of the ESB provides a more secure interface to IDENT, standard integration of stakeholders, improved reliability, increased scalability, and compatibility with future technologies. The planning and requirements review for Phase 2 deployment will focus on integrating and collapsing three external point-to-point interfaces, re-factor the IDENT exchange messaging component, implement monitoring capabilities at the messaging layer, provide high-availability messaging in one data center, and deliver the associated security layer.
- Provided funding and collaborated with CJIS to upgrade IAFIS in preparation for the deployment of enhanced response to CBP at primary inspection. Began planning and design for the IDENT and CBP Traveler Primary Air Client upgrades required to support this capability.
- Completed the deployment of an enhanced IDR, which provides State and local law enforcement biometrically verified identities and notification to the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center for further analysis and potential action.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments – Unique Identity

Planned accomplishments for Unique Identity in FY 2011 include.

- Deploy 10-print matching capability, which enhances the matching capability from the current 2-print standard to the ability to match based on 10-prints enhancing the verification of an individual's biometrics.
- Develop implementation protocols of the PCSC agreement with Germany for enriching IDENT/ADIS with new biometric and biographic actionable information and deployed mechanisms enabling Germany's use of US-VISIT services. This data sharing will aid in the resolution of open immigration cases, detection of identity fraud, and improvement in database accuracy.
- Plan, analyze, and perform the initial design for the interface between IDENT and ABIS that will permit the communication of transactions between the two systems. This will allow searching each system for matches against stored biometric data and returning a message with the search results. These efforts will include the development of requirements for capabilities to conduct latent searches.
- Initiate the development of the capability to compare partial sets of prints captured at crime scenes or other locations and comparing them to the biometrics retained in IDENT. This capability will provide a more automated approach for processing latent prints as well as increase capacity to permit large volumes of latent print transactions.
- Initiate the plan and analyze stage for US-VISIT Integrated Enterprise Web Reporting (US-VIEWR) Phase 2 to enhance ad hoc reporting capabilities as well as administrative tools, in addition to the development of additional standardized reports to the US-VISIT enterprise reporting capability.

- Deploy the multi-modal pilot and launch new capabilities that can support identity services using multiple biometrics.
- Deploy the enhanced response from a full search of the Criminal Master File (CMF) to CBP primary inspection.
- Deploy ESB Phase 2 to integrate and collapse three external point-to-point interfaces, refactor the IDENT exchange messaging component, implement monitoring capabilities at the messaging layer, provide high availability messaging in one data center and deliver the associated layer of security.
- Deploy ESB Phase 3 to provide a more secure IDENT interface, new customers with greater accessibility, as well as modernize and integrate the two systems-IDENT and ADIS.
- Initiate record-linking requirements development. This functionality allows for the retrieval of information from both IDENT and IAFIS with a single submission, minimizing the number of identification searches. This will allow for more efficient system searches which will improve operational efficiencies and response times.
- Plan and analyze Phase 2 of the Technical Reconciliation Analysis Classification System (TRACS) to establish the necessary base level of automated support required for executing LE&I critical business functions (i.e., review and update of the IDENT watchlist and the analysis of watchlist matches and associated identity information).
- Deploy Phase 1 (inbound) of the data-sharing agreement with Germany, which is the receipt of requests from Germany to be matched against the records in IDENT.
- Deploy Phase 2 (outbound) of the data-sharing agreement with Germany, which permits DHS stakeholders to send requests through US-VISIT for matching against Germany's law enforcement database.
- Implement PCSC agreements with two additional VWP member countries, the Republic of Korea and Spain. These agreements will enrich IDENT/ADIS with new biometric and biographic actionable information and will deploy mechanisms enabling the use of US-VISIT services by these countries. These deployments will aid in the resolution of open immigration cases, detection of identity fraud, and improvement in database accuracy.

FY 2012 Projected Accomplishments – Unique Identity

Projected accomplishments for Unique Identity in FY 2012 include:

- Initiate system life cycle for a multiple biometric search, store, and match capability services, which enhances DHS operational screening processes based on the results of the multi-modal pilot.
- Continue development of a record-linking capability that will allow retrieval of information from both IDENT and IAFIS from a single query, minimizing the number of identification searches.
- Deploy US-VIEWR Phase 2 to enhance ad hoc reporting capabilities as well as administrative tools, in addition to the development of additional standardized reports to the US-VISIT enterprise reporting capability.
- Deploy Phase 2 of TRACS.
- Establish interoperability with one additional strategic partner and continuing to share biometric and/or biographic information with current foreign government partners

under the HVDSP, PCSC, the Terms of Reference (Memorandum of Understanding) with Canada, DHS Science and Technology Directorate, and other United States Government agreements as appropriate. This will continue to expand US-VISIT’s access to relevant information sources.

- Develop data-sharing agreements with three additional VWP member countries, enriching IDENT/ADIS with new biometric and biographic actionable information and deploying mechanisms that will enable the use of US-VISIT services by other countries. This will aid in the resolution of open immigration cases, detection of identity fraud, and improvement in database accuracy.

US-VISIT 1.0

<i>In thousands</i>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request
US-VISIT 1.0	\$0	\$0	\$4,869

The US-VISIT 1.0 initiative is taking steps to address system performance limitations and rising O&M costs by analyzing multiple approaches to re-architecting the current system to optimize performance and gain efficiencies. The current biometric identity-matching system has grown and continues to increase in scale because each new traveler to the United States must provide fingerprints as a condition of entry. US-VISIT projects the IDENT fingerprint gallery (the fingerprint images available to the matchers) will continue to grow beyond the projected number of identities and will reach a critical point of diminishing capability. Likewise, ADIS will be facing scalability challenges as system requirements continue to grow into the future. The challenges will be significant as they will create constraints on functional growth, the ability to meet customer needs, and cost.

Current approaches to scaling the IDENT system require costly modification to the entire system each time an enhancement is needed, involve costly proprietary components, and incur large and increasing costs for support hardware and O&M that are not sustainable. Cost growth is attributable to the current approach to adding system scale, requiring the continuous acquisition and maintenance of servers and fingerprint matchers to keep pace with transactional and storage size growth. Each time system scale is added, there is a need for development support to accommodate new requirements and additional data center space to accommodate more IT infrastructure. This scenario will increasingly prevent further investment in innovation and efficiency, as investment dollars will be consumed by O&M at an increasing rate each year, especially as the size and speed of these systems are scaled up.

To mitigate this impact, US-VISIT plans to leverage a modernized, “building block” architecture to evaluate and integrate the newest technologies while planning for the implementation of future technologies. US-VISIT will also determine the capability gap between today’s architecture and the architecture required to support future operational requirements as well as customer service agreements. The vision for US-VISIT 1.0 potential solutions and enhancements will be based on US-VISIT’s mission, effectiveness, and suitability requirements. US-VISIT 1.0 will enable the program to fulfill its mission and requirements for effectiveness and suitability going forward. US-VISIT 1.0 represents a major effort to ensure

that US-VISIT can continue to meet growing and evolving biometric and biographic identity services for its customers.

FY 2012 Projected Accomplishments – US-VISIT 1.0

US-VISIT plans to initiate solution engineering and planning phase activities, including completion of operational requirements, a life cycle cost estimate, an analysis of alternatives, and target architecture validation. US-VISIT will develop a project initiation paper, project mission needs statement, acquisition and capability development plans, and initially identify implementation requirements.

Biometric Air Exit

This request includes the cancellation of \$25.642 million in prior-year funds for biometric air exit. US-VISIT proposes to realign the remaining \$24.358 million from carryover funds to hire the temporary staff to eliminate the existing overstay backlog. US-VISIT has also realigned \$1.6 million of its base budget to the Identity Management and Screening Services function, which will provide the permanent staffing required to review all overstay records as they are identified, once the backlog is eliminated.

Funding the US-VISIT effort will enable the program to screen all overstay records. This will provide immediate operational benefits in detecting and identifying all immigrants who have potentially overstayed their periods of admission.

The proposed funding changes represent a highly effective use of resources, supporting the elimination of the backlog of 1.5 million in-country overstays. This proposal allows for an immediate improvement in that it allows US-VISIT to identify all potential overstays and is a prerequisite for any future biometric exit program.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
US-VISIT
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Identity Management and Screening Services

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2.1 Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders
Goal 2.2 Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel
Goal 3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

PPA: US-VISIT

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$1,600

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							83	83	\$31,000
Program Increase							0	0	1,600
Total Request	0	0	\$29,017	83	83	\$31,000	83	83	\$32,600

Description of Item

US-VISIT’s identity management and screening services provide biometric identity-management services to DHS, Federal, State, local, tribal, and foreign government stakeholders to improve the identification of known and unknown individuals. By matching biometric records against watchlists that include KSTs, criminals, and immigration violators, US-VISIT enhances DHS’ ability to perform screening, which strengthens national security and facilitates legitimate travel and trade.

Justification

Additional funding will allow the DIG to process all incoming unvetted overstay records.

Impact on Performance

This program increase will enable US-VISIT to screen all new incoming overstay records. This coupled with the request to repurpose \$24.358 million to clear the existing backlog will allow US-VISIT to screen 100 percent of overstay records.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
US-VISIT**

Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: US-VISIT 1.0

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2.1 Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders
Goal 2.2 Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel
Goal 3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

PPA: US-VISIT

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$4,869

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	4,869
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$4,869

Description of Item

With this initiative, US-VISIT is taking steps toward addressing system performance limitations and rising O&M costs by analyzing multiple approaches to re-architecting the current system to optimize performance and gain efficiencies. US-VISIT projects that the IDENT fingerprint gallery (i.e., the fingerprint images available to the matchers) will continue to grow beyond the projected number of identities and will reach a critical point of diminishing capability. Likewise, ADIS will be facing scalability challenges as the system requirements continue to grow into the future. The challenges will be significant as they will create constraints on functional growth, ability to meet customer needs, and cost.

To mitigate this impact, US-VISIT plans to leverage a modernized, “building block” architecture to evaluate and integrate the newest technologies while planning for the implementation of future technologies. US-VISIT will also determine the capability gap between today’s architecture and the architecture required to support future operational requirements as well as customer service agreements. US-VISIT will proactively address its next-generation architecture and capabilities. The vision for US-VISIT 1.0 potential solutions and enhancements will be based on US-VISIT’s mission, effectiveness, and suitability requirements. These solutions and enhancements will enable the program to fulfill its mission and requirements for effectiveness and suitability going forward. US-VISIT 1.0 represents a major effort to ensure that US-VISIT can continue to meet growing and evolving biometric and biographic identity services for its customers.

Justification

US-VISIT 1.0 responds to the immediate and urgent need for a focused research, development, prototyping, and testing effort to find a way to meet the need for increased capacity and speed in mission systems with much lower acquisition and O&M costs. The requested resources will enable US-VISIT to develop a complete requirements base for fingerprints and other

multibiometric high-speed matching and a model target architecture, and to validate the targeted architecture with specific prototypes. When completed, the requirements will be used to develop a business case and economic analysis.

Impact on Performance

US-VISIT 1.0 will increase the capacity to provide identity-matching services to facilitate travel and trade by handling more transactions with additional biometric modalities more quickly (a goal of uniform service-level agreements of 10 seconds for all transaction types) than US-VISIT is able to accommodate today. US-VISIT anticipates a reduction in server acquisition and maintenance costs, substantially reducing the total cost of ownership of US-VISIT identity services support systems while supporting more transactions to meet existing and new policy requirements. The combination of increased capacity and reduced costs will yield a much lower cost per match than is seen with current systems. US-VISIT 1.0 will allow for more comprehensive searches of the biometric gallery in shorter timeframes than is possible today. In addition, the architecture plan for US-VISIT 1.0 includes hosting both capabilities: - biometric and biographic. The entire gallery will also be subject to every search, in contrast to current segmented searches.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
US-VISIT**

Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Acquisition Workforce

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2.1 Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders
Goal 2.2 Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel
Goal 3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

PPA: US-VISIT

Program Increase: Positions 1 FTE 1 Dollars \$138

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							1	1	138
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$138

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

Justification

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 Improving Government Acquisition issued July 29, 2009, and Office of Federal Procurement Policy's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies – FY2010-2014, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5 percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment,

and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, US-VISIT requests \$0.138 million to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for US-VISIT will be used to:

- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
US-VISIT**

Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Business Support Services

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2.1 Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders
Goal 2.2 Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel
Goal 3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

PPA: US-VISIT

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$1,299

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							329	316	\$109,137
Program Decrease							0	0	(1,299)
Total Request	212	199	\$118,692	329	316	\$118,692	329	316	\$107,838

Description of Item

Business Support Services are comprised of an array of budget expenditures that are fundamental to US-VISIT’s success. These budget expenditures provide funding for Federal staff for all mission activities, such as systems O&M, identity management and screening services, project support to US-VISIT customers, and program support-based activities. In addition, these services provide resources to achieve mission goals and objectives, enable program planning and servicing, and ensure appropriate strategic and operational activities.

Business Support Services fund recurring costs such as facilities, rent, and the working capital fund. These resources also provide funding for the US-VISIT enterprise architecture and IT security efforts in support of DHS policy direction.

Justification

The FY 2012 President’s Budget provides \$107.8 million for Business Support Services. This includes funds for increased working capital fund costs related to two new office locations, one in the National Capital Region and the other in San Diego, CA. The additional space in the National Capital Region will provide approximately 43,961 square feet of space for US-VISIT’s identity management and screening services along with supporting logistical and IT infrastructures. The San Diego location will provide approximately 11,000 square feet of space to support the BSC West Coast staff. This funding level also realigns funds to Identity Management and Screening Services to provide for the sustainment of unvetted overstay backlog processing.

Impact on Performance

The net program decrease will enable US-VISIT to comply with DHS a policy, existing mandates, and meets customer service-level agreements for providing biometric and biographic identity management services. Other beneficial impacts from this program change are the

upgrading of data center operations, improved systems reliability, and Continuity of Operations Plan capabilities.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Justification of Proposed Changes in
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for the development of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology project, as authorized by section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsible Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1365a), \$302,271,000 to remain available until expended[.]: Provided, that of the funds made available under this heading, \$138,100 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management; Provided further, That of the unobligated balances available under this heading appropriated for biometric air exit programs in prior year appropriations, \$25,642,000 are hereby permanently cancelled; Provided further, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	212	192	\$358,123
FY 2011 C.R. ¹	412	399	\$373,762
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base	---	---	(22,000)
Increases			
Annualization of 2011 Pay Raise.....	---	---	---
2012 Pay Increase.....	---	---	---
GSA Rent.....	---	---	59
Non-Pay Inflation Excluding GSA Rent	---	---	4,430
Total Increases	---	---	\$4,489
Decreases			
Termination of one time Data Center Mirroring and Migration Cost.....	---	---	(45,244)
Operational Support Reduction.....	---	---	(4,430)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(7,139)
Data Center Consolidation Savings.....	---	---	(2,475)
Total Decreases	---	---	(59,287)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(\$76,799)
2012 Current Services	412	399	\$296,963
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Identity Management and Screening Services.....	---	---	1,600
US-VISIT 1.0.....	---	---	4,869
Acquisition Workforce.....	1	1	138
Business Support Services.....	---	---	(1,299)
Total Program Changes	1	1	\$5,308
2012 Request	413	400	\$302,271

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² The FY 2012 request includes a reduction of \$7.139 million from the Administrative Savings Initiative in the object classes of advisory and assistance services, travel of people, and supplies.

Note: FY 2012 request does not include a proposed \$25.642 million cancellation from prior year unobligated balances for Biometric Air Exit.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	212	192	\$358,123
2011 C.R.	412	399	\$373,762
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base	---	---	(22,000)
Increases	---	---	4,489
Decreases	---	---	(59,287)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(76,799)
2012 Current Services	412	399	296,963
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	1	1	5,308
2012 Request	413	400	\$302,271
2011 to 2012 Total Change	1	1	(\$71,491)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	
1 US-VISIT	412	399	\$373,762	---	---	(\$76,799)	1	1	\$5,308	413	400	\$302,271	1	1	(\$71,491)
Total	412	399	\$373,762	---	---	(\$76,799)	1	1	\$5,308	413	400	\$302,271	1	1	(\$71,491)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
National Protection and Programs Directorate	---	---	\$1,269	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	\$1,269	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
US-VISIT	---	---	\$1,269	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	\$1,269	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Note: Collected resources from DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate for rent.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE and personnel compensation	\$19,052	\$40,530	\$40,649	119
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	532	415	415	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,216	1,057	1,057	---
12.1 Benefits	5,919	11,754	11,773	19
Total, Personnel Comp. and Benefits	\$26,719	\$53,756	\$53,894	\$138
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	465	400	255	(145)
22.0 Transportation of things	164	155	592	437
23.1 GSA rent	4,255	4,857	4,916	59
23.2 Other rent	1,925	2,800	3,823	1,023
23.3 Communication, utilities, and other miscellaneous charges	288	600	9,877	9,277
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	---	304	304
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	149,824	24,000	25,112	1,112
25.2 Other services	43,492	77,341	70,426	(6,915)
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Gov't accts	3,958	230	14,361	14,131
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,167	2,200	412	(1,788)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	90,254	95,000	90,545	(4,455)
26.0 Supplies and materials	290	425	353	(72)
31.0 Equipment	35,322	140,212	51,759	(88,453)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$331,404	\$348,220	272,735	(\$75,486)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$358,123	\$401,976	\$326,629	(\$75,348)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(43,957)	(78,214)	(24,358)	53,856
Unobligated balance, end of year	78,214	50,000	---	(50,000)
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(17,903)	---	---	---
Total Requirements	\$374,477	\$373,762	\$302,271	(\$71,492)

Note: FY 2012 unobligated balance start of year does include \$25.642 million cancellation from prior year balances for Biometric Air Exit.

Note: Object class distribution has been updated since publication of the Budget Appendix.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	3	---
GS-15	47	52	53	1
GS-14	65	91	91	---
GS-13	23	60	60	---
GS-12	34	74	74	---
GS-11	8	46	46	---
GS-9	12	58	58	---
GS-8	5	5	5	---
GS-7	13	16	16	---
GS-5	2	7	7	---
Total Permanent Positions	212	412	413	1
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	212	412	413	1
FTE	192	399	400	1
Headquarters	212	412	413	1
Total Permanent Positions	212	412	413	1
Average ES Salary	\$ 165,300	\$ 165,300	\$ 165,300	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 104,215	\$ 93,957	\$ 93,387	\$ (570)
Average GS Grade	13	13	13	0

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change	
PPA: US-VISIT					
Object Classes:					
11.1	Total FTE and personnel compensation	\$19,052	\$40,530	\$40,649	119
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	532	415	415	---
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,216	1,057	1,057	---
12.1	Benefits	5,919	11,754	11,773	19
21.0	Travel	465	400	255	(145)
22.0	Transportation of things	164	155	592	437
23.1	GSA rent	4,255	4,857	4,916	59
23.2	Other rent	1,925	2,800	3,823	1,023
23.3	Communication, utilities, and other miscellaneous charges	288	600	9,877	9,277
24.0	Printing and reproduction	---	---	304	304
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	149,824	24,000	25,112	1,112
25.2	Other services	43,492	77,341	70,426	(6,915)
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Gov't accts	3,958	230	14,361	14,131
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,167	2,200	412	(1,788)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	90,254	95,000	90,545	(4,455)
26.0	Supplies and materials	290	425	353	(72)
31.0	Equipment	35,322	140,212	51,759	(88,453)
	Total, US-VISIT	\$358,123	\$401,976	\$326,629	(\$75,348)
Full Time Equivalents					
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(43,957)	(78,214)	(24,358)	53,856
	Unobligated balance, end of year	78,214	50,000	---	(50,000)
	Recoveries of prior year obligations	(17,903)	---	---	---
	Total Requirements	\$374,477	\$373,762	\$302,271	(\$71,492)

Note: FY 2012 unobligated balance start of year does include \$25.642 million cancellation from prior year balances for Biometric Air Exit.

Note: Object class distribution has been updated since publication of the Budget Appendix.

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of US-VISIT program is to provide biometric identification through the collection, maintenance, and sharing of biometric information and selected biographic data to authorized DHS, Federal, State, local government and law enforcement agencies, and with other countries through international data sharing agreements in support of the DHS mission. Through its use of biometrics, US-VISIT collects, stores, and shares digital fingerscans and digital photographs for subsequent verification. This biometric information is paired with biographic information used to establish and verify an individual's identity, as well as match that identity against criminal and immigration violator watchlist. US-VISIT analyzes biographic data for identification of potential overstays.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$26,719	\$53,756	\$53,894	\$138

The salaries and benefits request includes funding of \$53,894,000 for 413 FTPs and 400 FTEs, which includes employment and medical benefits and other mandatory personnel entitlements.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$465	\$400	\$255	(\$145)

The travel and transportation of persons request includes funding of \$255,000 for travel and transportation costs of Government employees and other persons, while in an authorized travel status, which are subject to regulations governing travel, and includes incidental travel expenses such as baggage transfer, telephone expenses, and other expenses as authorized.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of things	\$164	\$155	\$592	\$437

The transportation of things request includes funding of \$592,000 for the care of things while being transported, and includes other related expenses such as freight and express charges, transportation handling, and mail charges for express package services and postage.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$4,255	\$4,857	\$4,916	\$59

The rental payments to General Services Agency request includes funding of \$4,916,000 for all payments for rental of office space and rent related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other rent	\$1,925	\$2,800	\$3,823	\$1,023

The rental payments to others include funding of \$3,823,000 for payments to a non-Federal sources for rental space in support of the US-VISIT mission.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, utilities, and other miscellaneous charges	\$288	\$600	\$9,877	\$9,277

The communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges request includes funding of \$9,877,000 for payments for information technology, utilities, and miscellaneous changes in support of the US-VISIT mission such as hardware, software, data storage, transmission, and related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing and reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$304	\$304

The initial request for printing and reproduction funding of \$304,000 for payments to either the Government Printing Office, other agencies, or to commercial printers or photographers.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and assistance services				
	\$149,824	\$24,000	\$25,112	\$1,112

The advisory and assistance services request includes funding of \$25,112,000 for services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources and other Federal government services for studies, analysis, and evaluations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other services				
	\$43,492	\$77,341	\$70,426	(\$6,915)

The other services request includes funding of \$70,426,000 for contractual services with non-Federal sources for program office support, interagency agreements for services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchases of goods and services from Gov't accts				
	\$3,958	\$230	\$14,361	\$14,131

The other purchases of good and services from Government accounts request includes funding of \$14,361,000 for interagency agreements for contractual services for the purchase of goods and services and the expenditure transfers between Federal government accounts for jointly-funded projects.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation and maintenance of facilities				
	\$1,167	\$2,200	\$412	(\$1,788)

The operations and maintenance of facilities request includes funding of \$412,000 for the operation and maintenance of facilities done by contract with the private sector or interagency agreement for routine repairs and upkeep.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation and maintenance of equipment				
	\$90,254	\$95,000	\$90,545	(\$4,455)

The operation and maintenance of equipment request includes funding of \$90,545,000 for operation, maintenance, repair and storage of equipment done under contract with the private sector or through interagency agreement for information technology systems, license agreements, and other contract based equipment maintenance and operation.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies and materials				
	\$290	\$425	\$353	(\$72)

The supplies and materials request includes funding of \$353,000 for commodities such as office supplies, publications, information technology supplies, and materials such as manuals and data storage media, and toner cartridges for laser printers.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment				
	\$35,322	\$140,212	\$51,759	(\$88,453)

The equipment request includes funding of \$51,759,000 for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature that is expected to have service life of one year or more and includes the initial installation of equipment performed under contract. This request also includes funds for data center mirroring and migration equipment purchases.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	131	192	399
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	28	54	---
Description: Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition			
Increase #2:	55	7	---
Description: Federal Staff Realignment (FY 2010 Enacted 62 FTP/FTE)			
Increase #3:	7	193	---
Description: DHS Balanced Workforce (FY 2010-11 Requested 200 FTP/FTE)			
Increase #4:	---	---	1
Description: Acquisition Workforce			
Sub-Total Increases	90	254	1
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:	(29)	(47)	---
Description: Attrition			
Sub-Total Decreases	(29)	(47)	---
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	192	399	400
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	61	207	1

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate
United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
 FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Fee for Service Activity	\$7,301	\$21,742	\$30,663	\$8,921
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	8,059	9,524	9,523	(1)
Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	80	384	342	(42)
DHS Crosscutting Activity	96	87	88	1
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	25	33	33	1
Total Working Capital Fund	\$15,562	\$31,770	\$40,649	\$8,880

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS and US-VISIT is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of the total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

US-VISIT requests \$0.0 and 0 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY 2010 - FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Fingerprint Specialist	3	---	3	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	6
Administrative Specialist	2	0	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
Secretary	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Management and Program Analyst	67	3	67	131	---	---	---	---	---	---	134	134
Budget Analyst	3	1	3	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	6
Writer Editor	2	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
Operations Research Analyst	2	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
BTS Officer	4	1	4	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7
IT Specialist	19	2	19	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	37
Total	100	7	100	193	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not applicable

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

US-VISIT's workforce strategy began in FY 2010 and will conclude in FY 2011.

Starting in FY 2011, US-VISIT requested salaries and benefits for all 200 conversions under this workforce initiative. In FY 2012, US-VISIT continues to account and budget for these contractor to Federal employee conversions.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Protective Service

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) is the Federal law enforcement and security agency with the responsibility for the protection of buildings, owned by the General Services Administration (GSA), and the people in them, pursuant to the Secretary's authority in accordance with 40 U.S.C. 1315. FPS executes this mission by providing law enforcement services, management of contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs), and security countermeasure services for approximately 9,000 GSA owned, leased or operated facilities housing 1.1 million occupants.

FPS operations focus on security and law enforcement activities that reduce vulnerability to criminal and terrorist threats, while ensuring facilities are secure and occupants are safe. FPS protects Federal facilities and the employees and visitors within them by providing services such as all hazards-based risk assessments, countermeasures placement, law enforcement response, stakeholder facility security assistance, and emergency and safety education. FPS also partners with Federal agencies to provide additional required security services. FPS employs approximately 1,225 Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) and non-LEO employees, as well as the services of 13,000 contract Protective Security Officers strategically located throughout the Nation to protect facilities in its purview.

FPS transferred to the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) in FY 2010 from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As the Sector-specific agency for the Government Facilities sector, FPS actively partners with NPPD's Office of Infrastructure Protection to further enhance NPPD's role as the Department's lead for critical infrastructure protection. FPS and NPPD work together on many initiatives, including the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)—under which FPS leads the protection activities of the Government Facilities Sector—and the Interagency Security Committee-led establishment of government-wide Federal building security policy.

B. Budget Activities:

Basic Security - The Basic Security services include law enforcement services on federally controlled property, preliminary investigations of incidents, and capture and arrest suspects. This security also includes the 24-hour security alarm monitoring, nationwide dispatch services, facility security assessments, assistance to Facility Security Committees.

Building Specific Security - Building Specific Security is based on security countermeasure requirements specific to a particular building based on a FPS vulnerability assessment. The two components are the contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and Security Systems programs. The PSO Services include access control, control center operations, patrol and response,

screening, and visitor processing. The Security Systems program includes the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security equipment, such as cameras, alarms, magnetometers, and x-ray machines. FPS acquires security equipment assets based on their need, as identified through security assessments, and manages standard replacement schedules.

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security, or Security Work Authorizations (SWAs) - FPS enters into SWAs with customer agencies to procure security measures beyond those included within Basic Security and Building Specific Security. The additional security services and contract guards are determined by the operational security needs of the customer agencies (e.g., an additional contract guard and closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras within a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services waiting room in a multi-tenant Federal building).

C. Budget Request Summary:

FPS requests 1,371 positions/FTE and \$1,261,537,000 for the FY 2012 President's Budget.¹

¹ The decision was made to reflect increased offsetting collections authority in the Congressional Budget Justification after the Budget Appendix was published. The increase will be updated during Mid-Session Review.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual ¹		FY 2011 C.R. ²		FY 2012 Request ³		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Basic Security	1,199	\$304,810	1,225	\$220,000	1,371	\$247,478	146	\$27,478	146	\$27,478	---	---
Building Specific Security	---	425,132	---	420,000	---	501,039	---	81,039	---	---	---	81,039
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	---	401,865	---	475,000	---	513,020	---	38,020	---	---	---	38,020
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,199	\$1,131,807	1,225	\$1,115,000	1,371	\$1,261,537	146	\$146,537	146	\$27,478	---	\$119,059
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,199	\$1,131,807	1,225	\$1,115,000	1,371	\$1,261,537	146	\$146,537	146	\$27,478	---	\$119,059

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Federal Protective Service	---	13,180	---	11,834								
Total	---	\$13,180	---	\$11,834								

¹ FY 2010 actual includes carry forward, revenue, and prior year recoveries allocated during the year.

² FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

³ The decision was made to reflect increased offsetting collections authority in the Congressional Budget Justification after the Budget Appendix was published. The increase will be updated during Mid-Session Review.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Basic Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual*	1,225	1,199	304,810
2011 C.R.	1,225	1,225	220,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	1,225	1,225	220,000
2012 Program Change	146	146	27,478
2012 Total Request	1,371	1,371	247,478

*FY 2010 actual includes carry forward, revenue, and prior year recoveries allocated during the year.

FPS requests \$247,478,000 in FY 2012 Basic Security offsetting collections for ongoing operations.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Basic Security

Basic Security enables FPS to provide law enforcement services and security countermeasure services for approximately 9,000 General Services Administration (GSA) owned, leased or operated facilities housing 1.1 million occupants.

Law Enforcement Services

Law Enforcement services enforce laws on Federal property through engagement and appropriate response.

- Investigation. Investigates crimes to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and mitigate vulnerabilities.

FPS criminal investigators conduct criminal, internal misconduct, integrity, and threat investigations related to alleged or suspected criminal violations of Federal laws at GSA facilities as well as administrative investigations. Duties include Criminal Investigations (threat & criminal), Joint Terrorism Task Force Assignments or Compliance Cases.

- Response. Responds to, investigates, and documents reports of crime, threats, alarms and suspicious or unusual activities and effect arrests when necessary. Responses may involve the use of K-9, HAZMAT, or other specialized law enforcement capabilities depending on the nature of the call.

Security Services

- Facility Assessments. Assesses facility threats, vulnerabilities and consequences of a successful threat event and recommend countermeasures, such as Protective Security Officers (PSO) and/or Technical Security Equipment, to mitigate risk and potential reoccurrence.

FPS provides a comprehensive Facility Security Assessment (FSA) of GSA facilities. The risk assessment determines the protective posture of the facility based on applicable standards, building or FSC input and funding, and recommends specific countermeasures to mitigate risk. In addition to the normal recurring assessment, there are specialized risk assessments including New Construction / Modernization Assessments, Pre-Lease Assessments, and Special Risk Assessments.

- Security Testing includes measures of the effectiveness (MOE) of the PSO force and other security countermeasures.
- FPS Law Enforcement Security Officers (LESOs) provide technical assistance to protected facilities in developing and testing their Occupant Emergency Plans (OEP). OEP assistance includes: needs analysis, planning and coordination, monitoring the OEP exercise, and after action report.

Taken together, these services form a portion of the foundation for FPS' efforts to meet the Secretary's statutory obligations to protect the people, buildings, grounds, and property that are owned, occupied, or secured by the Federal Government.

In order to provide the above services, FPS collects a Basic Security Fee from customer agencies based on the number of square feet an agency occupies. For FY 2012, FPS requests a Basic Security Fee increase of \$0.08 per square foot, from \$0.66 per square foot to \$0.74 per square foot, in order to recover the costs associated with maintaining an additional 146 positions/FTE.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Building Specific Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	425,132
2011 C.R.	-	-	420,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	81,039
2012 Current Services	-	-	501,039
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	501,039

FPS requests \$501,039,000 in FY 2012 offsetting collections authority for ongoing Building Specific operations. This request includes \$81,039,000 as a technical adjustment to increase offsetting collections authority.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Building Specific Security

Building Specific Security, consisting of Protective Security Officer (PSO) services and Technical Countermeasures, is based on security countermeasure requirements specific to a particular building based on the FPS vulnerability assessment.

Protective Security Officer Services

The contract PSO management services provided by FPS are a key component of the security foundation provided by the agency. The security posts staffed by PSOs are placed at facilities based on individual risk assessments and are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. This is accomplished through one or more of the following functions provided by PSOs:

- Access Control. Ensures access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures.
- Facility Control Center Operations. Integrates multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary.

- PSO Patrol and Response. Patrols and monitors the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes.
- Screening. Identifies and interdicts unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure they do not enter a secured area.
- Visitor Processing. Identifying and documenting visits of individuals with no recurring visits.

To provide these Building Specific services in an effective and efficient manner, FPS monitors and directs PSO operations. The administration and oversight of these activities are funded through the Basic Security Fees. The activities include:

- Develop. Collaborates with facility tenants to compose post orders specific to the facility and post to specify the actions taken by PSOs.
 - **PSO Certifications:** Certifications ensure that the PSO is medically cleared and properly trained to staff the post. This includes the background investigation(s), completion of all required forms, medical evaluation and weapons qualifications, first aid/CPR, and agency specific training.
- Verification and Validation. Incorporates a robust program for FPS to monitor PSO performance and qualifications ensuring compliance with contract requirements.
 - **Post Inspections** of the PSO force ensures that each individual PSO is performing within their company's contractual obligations in support of the overarching FPS mission. Inspections can be announced or unannounced and can occur at any time, ensuring 24/7 contract compliance. Inspections may include: post inspection; verification of certificates; corrective action; preparation of deficiency report; post order development; meetings with vendor, Contracting Officer Technical Representative (COTR), Contracting Officer (CO); and follow-up.
 - **Administrative audits:** A compliance review of the respective PSO contractor's administrative records, including training certifications, licenses, permits, personnel files, and other business-related deliverables required by the contract. FPS conducts administrative audits monthly, or more frequently as stipulated in the contract, of each PSO to ensure required licenses, certifications, and documentation are available, complete, and up to date.
 - **Site Inspection.** An on-site assessment of a PSO contractor's space (government or corporate), and the equipment and procedures, including safety and security equipment and procedures, administrative reports, inventories, and other onsite elements required by the contract. FPS

conducts site inspections at a minimum once every quarter or more frequently as needed.

- **Annual Performance Evaluation.** The use of the findings from the post, site, and administrative audits to complete the Contractor Performance Report Standard Evaluation form in accordance with current DHS and component policy.

Countermeasure Services

Technical Security Equipment countermeasures allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost effective level of protection. FPS achieves this through its national countermeasures program which includes design, implementation and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS Science and Technology and Transportation Security Administration. To provide these services in an effective and efficient manner, FPS implementation strategy includes:

- Technical Security Program Manager (TSPM). The TSPM is responsible for administering the regional program for countermeasure implementation and maintenance and for providing technical expertise in initiation and leading projects involving the evaluation of related security programs and operations.
- Planning. FPS will interact with all parties to ensure that required security measures are fully integrated into the configuration of the site and/or building design
- Design. FPS will identify the highest scored risk(s) associated with the site and/or facility and recommend design strategies to be integrated into and implemented during construction or build out of space and collaborates with facility tenants to address building specific needs and requirements.
- Implementation. FPS is responsible for ensuring that each individual countermeasure is implemented and installed to effectively and efficiently mitigate the FSA identified threat.
- Verification and Validation. FPS is responsible for the testing and oversight of recommended countermeasures. Before any countermeasure is accepted it must be tested to ensure that it meets the operational specifications as determined by FPS. FPS will provide project oversight and tests the specific countermeasure to ensure operational compliance within the required standards to include MOE testing after installation.
- Contract Officer's Technical Representative (COTR). Monitors contractor activities and levels of service provided.

Offsetting Collections Authority

In FY 2012 FPS requests \$81,039,000 as a technical adjustment to increase offsetting collections authority. This increase is requested to address contract security cost escalation related to increased requests for service, labor rate adjustments that were either

projected or exceeded, and collective bargaining-related cost increases. FPS requires additional offsetting collections authority to provide the countermeasures identified during the Facility Security Assessment (FSA) cycle.

Without an increase in offsetting collections authority, FPS will be unable to provide all security services FPS is requested to provide. While requests for security services and the cost of those services have increased over the last three years, FPS has not requested a change in offsetting collections authority. Because the requested offsetting collections authority can only be used to provide security services and support, if estimated contract requirements are less than the authority requested, any unused authority will automatically expire at the end of the fiscal year.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reimbursable Agency Specific Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	401,865
2011 C.R.	-	-	475,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	38,020
2012 Current Services	-	-	513,020
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	-	-	513,020

FPS requests \$513,020,000 in FY 2012 offsetting collections authority for ongoing Reimbursable Agency Specific Security operations. This request includes \$38,020,000 as a technical adjustment to increase offsetting collections authority.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security

FPS enters into Security Work Authorizations (SWA) with customer agencies to procure security measures beyond those included within Basic Security and Building Specific Security. Similar to Building Specific Security, Reimbursable Agency Specific consists of PSO services and Technical Countermeasures, based on security countermeasure requirements specific to a particular tenant in a building as compared to all tenants in a building as is the case with Building Specific.

Offsetting Collections Authority

In FY 2012 FPS requests \$38,020,000 as a technical adjustment to increase offsetting collections authority. Offsetting collections authority requested for Reimbursable Agency Specific Security is used primarily to contract for PSO and Technical Countermeasures, based on security countermeasure requirements specifically requested by a particular tenant. This adjustment will address increased tenant-specific requirements and contract security cost escalation related to increased requests for service, wage rate increases, and collective bargaining-related cost increases.

Without an increase in offsetting collection authority, FPS will be unable to provide all security services approved, requested and funded by the Federal agencies that FPS is responsible to protect. Because the requested offsetting collections authority can only be

used to provide security services and support, if estimated contract requirements are less than the authority requested, any unused authority will automatically expire at the end of the fiscal year.

ACHIEVED AND PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

FPS is the Federal law enforcement organization responsible for the protection and security of GSA buildings, and the personnel in those buildings across the Nation. FPS security operations include regular facility security assessments of Federal facilities, nationwide communications, alarm monitoring, and dispatching services, and administration of contract guards within Federal facilities.

FPS is focused on the protection of Federal property as required by section 1315 of Title 40 United States Code and as the sector-specific agency for the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP). Relying on the work of FPS Law Enforcement Security Officers (Inspectors), the protection focus is driven by the guiding principles of stakeholder service, technical expertise, and organizational excellence. FPS highlights these principles through efficient stakeholder-oriented law enforcement and security services; sound standards, consistent compliance, and innovative techniques; strengthening overall organizational performance and business processes; and continuously enhancing the protection of Federal facilities under a risk-based approach.

The FPS strategic goal, “*Secure Facilities, Safe Occupants,*” continues to focus on the protection of Federal facilities and employees through a comprehensive law enforcement and security program. FPS security operations include regular Federal facility security assessments, nationwide communications, alarm monitoring and dispatching services, and administration of contract guards within Federal facilities.

Below are the achieved and planned accomplishments for FPS. They are achieved collaboratively through the Basic Security, Building Specific, and Reimbursable Agency Specific Security.

Key Accomplishments

FY 2010 FPS accomplishments include:

- FY 2010 FPS Workload included:
 - Executing 1,644 arrests on Federal property;
 - Mitigating 272 weapons violations;
 - Interdicting 707,935 prohibited items/weapons;
 - Responding to 2,296,814 calls for service;
 - Monitoring 1,242 demonstrations and disturbances;
 - Conducting 738 facility security assessments.

- Realigning the mission, workforce, and resources to further strengthen the protection of Federal property through collaborative partnerships and effective communication with stakeholders, efficient stakeholder-oriented law enforcement and security services, and sound security procedures with consistent compliance and innovative techniques through a highly skilled and operationally aligned workforce;

- Providing law enforcement and security services at national security events posing increased threats at or in the vicinity of Federal facilities;
- Ensuring protective and security measures are in accordance with the standards and criteria established by the Interagency Security Committee (ISC), a component of the NPPD's Office of Infrastructure Protection;
- Developing and implementing a capital plan to utilize current balances to modernize FPS infrastructure.

In FY 2011, FPS will:

- Improve the strategic methods used in identifying and reducing actual and potential threats directed at FPS-protected facilities;
- Ensure protective and security measures are in accordance with the standards and criteria established by the Interagency Security Committee (ISC), a component of the NPPD's Office of Infrastructure Protection;
- Continue to refine business practices to ensure full collection of revenue through positive stakeholder interface;
- Continue to implement a capital plan that will result in improved security and customer service.

In FY 2012, FPS will:

- Implement improved strategic methods used to identify and reduce actual and potential threats directed at FPS-protected facilities;
- Establish post inspection requirements by security level and frequency requirements for administrative audits and site inspections;
- Improve oversight and management of the FPS protective security officer force through acquisition strategies and intensive monitoring and coaching;
- Continue to refine business practices to ensure full collection of revenue through positive stakeholder interface.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #1: Staffing Increase to Support Transition from ICE to NPPD
PPA: Basic Security
Program Increase: Positions 58 FTE 58 Dollars \$10,081

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	1,225	220,000
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	10,081
Total Request	1,225	1,199	304,810	1,225	1,225	220,000	1,283	1,283	230,081

Description of Item

For FY 2012, FPS is requesting a total of 58 positions to support the FY 2010 transition from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to National Protection & Programs Directorate (NPPD).

Justification

The transfer aligns the FPS mission of Federal facilities infrastructure protection within the NPPD mission of critical infrastructure protection. These positions will enable FPS to continue to receive the headquarters services previously provided by ICE. The transfer of FPS to NPPD provides DHS with a single component responsible for establishing and ensuring compliance with a comprehensive infrastructure security program. NPPD chairs the operations of the Interagency Security Committee, a group that includes the physical security leads for all major Federal agencies and whose key responsibility is the establishment of Government-wide security policies for Federal facilities. These missions are complementary and mutually supportive, and the alignment resulting from the transfer improves and advances the mission effectiveness of both FPS and NPPD (*Transition Plan, August 2009*). These positions will enable FPS to be fully integrated into NPPD with the necessary support, oversight, and management.

Impact on Performance

The additional positions will enable NPPD to continue to provide the headquarters services previously provided by ICE. These management and administrative support services are critical to insure that the frontline law enforcement and security services can continue uninterrupted.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase #2: Staffing Increase of FPS Law Enforcement Security Officers
PPA: Basic Security
Program Increase: Positions 88 FTE 88 Dollars \$17,397

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	1,225	220,000
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	88	17,397
Total Request	1,225	1,199	304,810	1,225	1,225	220,000	1,313	1,313	237,397

Description of Item

For FY 2012, FPS is requesting an additional 88 Law Enforcement Security Officers (LESOs) positions, a 13 percent increase to the LESOs will address the significant challenges that FPS faces with protecting Federal facilities.

Justification

Based on the number of facilities, security posts, security level and size of facilities, and number of current workforce, it was determined that 88 LESOs would help to bring the regions that that have the highest risk-based need in alignment with other regions of similar scope and more evenly distribute the workforce allocation.

The determination for additional LESOs was guided by the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and the Government Facilities Sector-Specific Plan. FPS maximized the effective use of its resources and allocated them where they will have the greatest impact on mitigating risk to Federal facilities and their occupants, with attention focused on high and very-high risk facilities. Based on risk and geographic distribution, the additional workforce needs are based on identified risk consistent with a high concentration of Federal facilities, large populations, and designation as an Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) city.

Impact on Performance

- *Contract security force performance monitoring* to ensure contract compliance – In FY 2011, the total FPS contract and employee workforce is projected at approximately 13,000. The projected Federal employee to contractor ratio of 1:10 does not provide sufficient capability to assure contractor performance, particularly the 13,000 contract PSOs located at over 9,000 buildings across the nation. The FY 2012 request will result in a Federal employee to contractor ratio of 1:9 which is the optimal ratio. Currently, FPS is developing enhanced tools to successfully track the status of countermeasures to determine whether FPS has mitigated the risk of facilities to the threat of crime or terrorist attack. Specific structured output measures to reduce the risk of contract non-compliance and assure PSOs effectively perform their critical missions include ensuring outcome based program effectiveness measurements are achieved through a robust centrally directed overt and covert testing program.
- *Verifying the status of countermeasures* – The current FY 2011 output level coincides with recurring risk assessments on a three or five year interval and provides minimal assurance of the continuous functionality necessary for effective mitigation to occur.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Justification of Proposed Changes in Federal Protective Service
Appropriation Language**

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally-owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual ¹	1,225	1,199	\$1,131,807
FY 2011 C.R. ²	1,225	1,225	1,115,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
GSA Rent.....	---	---	1,022
Technical Adjustment to Increase Offsetting Collections Authority.....	---	---	119,059
Total Increases.....	---	---	120,081
Decreases			
Operational Support Reduction.....	---	---	(1,022)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(1,022)
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	---	---	119,059
2012 Current Services.....	1,404	1,339	1,234,059
Program Changes			
Staffing Increase to Support Transition from ICE to NPPD.....	58	58	10,081
Staffing Increase of FPS Law Enforcement Security Officers.....	88	88	17,397
Total Program Changes.....	146	146	27,478
2012 Request³.....	1,371	1,371	1,261,537
2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	146	146	146,537

¹ FY 2010 actual includes carry forward, revenue, and prior year recoveries allocated during the year.

² FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

³ The decision was made to reflect increased offsetting collections authority in the Congressional Budget Justification after the Budget Appendix was published. The increase will be updated during Mid-Session Review.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	1,225	1,199	\$1,131,807
FY 2011 C.R.	1,225	1,225	1,115,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases	---	---	120,081
Decreases	---	---	(1,022)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	119,059
FY 2012 Current Services	1,225	1,225	1,234,059
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	146	146	27,478
FY 2012 Total Request	1,371	1,371	1,261,537
2011 to 2012 Total Change	146	146	146,537

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Basic Security	1,225	1,225	\$220,000	---	---	---	146	146	\$27,478	1,371	1,371	\$247,478	146	146	\$27,478
2 Building Specific Security	---	---	420,000	---	---	81,039	---	---	---	---	---	501,039	---	---	81,039
3 Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	---	---	475,000	---	---	38,020	---	---	---	---	---	513,020	---	---	38,020
Total	1,225	1,225	\$1,115,000	---	---	\$119,059	146	146	\$27,478	1,371	1,371	\$1,261,537	146	146	\$146,537

Note:

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Federal Protective Service	---	\$13,180	---	11,834						
Total	---	\$13,180	---	\$11,834						

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual*	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$101,488	\$101,488	\$117,406	\$15,918
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	174	174	247	73
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	20,223	20,223	22,302	2,079
12.1 Benefits	32,430	32,430	41,838	9,408
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$154,315	\$154,315	\$181,793	\$27,478
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	8,678	1,749	1,750	1
22.0 Transportation of things	13,870	1,480	2,109	629
23.1 GSA rent	22,351	26,895	27,917	1,022
23.2 Other rent	6,749	722	722	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	8,566	1,464	2,464	1,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction	240	250	250	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	31,943	12,929	9,433	(3,496)
25.2 Other services	835,182	893,102	1,007,168	114,066
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	1,257	460	465	5
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	144	648	648	---
25.6 Medical care	89	12	12	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	23,405	7,455	16,484	9,029
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	3	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,542	1,115	1,115	---
31.0 Equipment	18,676	12,343	9,146	(3,197)
42.0 Indemnity	92	92	92	---
99.5 Unvouchered	1,704	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	977,491	960,716	1,079,775	119,059
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,131,806	\$1,115,000	\$1,261,537	\$146,537
Unobligated balance, start of year	(204,000)	(185,000)	(215,000)	
Unobligated balance, end of year	185,000	215,000	255,000	
Recoveries	(43,000)	(30,000)	(40,000)	
Total Requirements	1,069,806	1,115,000	1,261,537	

*FY 2010 actual includes carry forward, revenue, and prior year recoveries allocated during the year.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	2	2	---
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
GS-15	15	15	19	4
GS-14	85	85	98	13
GS-13	180	180	205	25
GS-12	728	728	771	43
GS-11	75	75	104	29
GS-10	4	4	4	---
GS-9	60	60	89	29
GS-8	36	36	36	---
GS-7	30	30	33	3
GS-6	7	7	7	---
GS-5	3	3	3	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	1,225	1,225	1,371	146
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1,225	1,225	1,371	146
FTE	1,199	1,225	1,371	146
Headquarters	173	173	199	26
U.S. Field	1,052	1,052	1,172	120
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	1,225	1,225	1,371	146
Average ES Salary	\$ 173,912	\$ 173,912	\$ 179,129	\$ 5,217
Average GS Salary	\$ 92,749	\$ 92,774	\$ 95,557	\$ 2,783
Average GS Grade	11.76	11.81	11.82	0.01

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Basic Security		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$100,808	\$100,808	\$116,726	\$15,918
11.3	Other than perm	174	174	247	\$73
11.5	Other per comp	19,544	19,544	21,623	\$2,079
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	\$0
12.1	Benefits	32,171	32,171	41,579	\$9,408
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	\$0
21.0	Travel	8,294	1,365	1,365	\$0
22.0	Transportation of things	13,401	1,011	1,640	\$629
23.1	GSA rent	22,351	26,895	27,917	\$1,022
23.2	Other rent	6,749	722	722	\$0
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	8,192	1,090	2,090	\$1,000
24.0	Printing	240	250	250	\$0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	31,548	12,534	9,038	(\$3,496)
25.2	Other Services	25,285	15,603	12,610	(\$2,993)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,257	460	465	\$5
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	54	558	558	\$0
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	\$0
25.6	Medical care	89	12	12	\$0
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	17,489	1,539	8,168	\$6,629
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	3	---	---	\$0
26.0	Supplies & materials	4,358	931	931	\$0
31.0	Equipment	11,023	4,289	1,493	(\$2,796)
32.0	Land & Structures	32	---	---	\$0
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	\$0
42.0	Indemnity	44	44	44	\$0
99.5	Unvouchered	1,704	---	---	\$0
Total, Federal Protective Service		\$304,810	\$220,000	\$247,478	\$27,478
	Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	
	Recoveries	---	---	---	
Total Requirements		304,810	220,000	247,478	

PPA Mission Statement

The Basic Security services include law enforcement services on federally controlled property, preliminary investigations of incidents, and capture and arrest suspects. This security also includes the 24-hour security alarm monitoring, nationwide dispatch services, facility security assessments, assistance to Facility Security Committees. FPS estimates revenue and expenditures for Basic Security to total \$247 million in FY 2012.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$152,697	\$152,697	\$180,175	\$27,478

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for the additional 146 FTEs.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$8,294	\$1,365	\$1,365	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$13,401	\$1,011	\$1,640	\$629

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$22,351	\$26,895	\$27,917	\$1,022

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$6,749	\$722	\$722	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$8,192	\$1,090	\$2,090	\$1,000

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$240	\$250	\$250	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$31,548	\$12,534	\$9,038	(\$3,496)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$25,285	\$15,603	\$12,610	(\$2,993)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,257	\$460	\$465	\$5

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$54	\$558	\$558	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$89	\$12	\$12	\$0

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$17,489	\$1,539	\$8,168	\$6,629

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$4,358	\$931	\$931	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$11,023	\$4,289	\$1,493	(\$2,796)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$44	\$44	\$44	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Unvouchered	\$1,704	\$0	\$0	\$0

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement personnel to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Building Specific		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	---	---	---	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	88	88	88	---
22.0	Transportation of things	469	469	469	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	372	372	372	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	395	395	395	---
25.2	Other Services	414,992	409,860	490,899	81,039
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	---	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	90	90	90	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,071	1,071	1,071	---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	177	177	177	---
31.0	Equipment	7,461	7,461	7,461	---
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	17	17	17	---
Total, Federal Protective Service		\$425,132	\$420,000	\$501,039	81,039
	Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	
	Recoveries	---	---	---	
	Total Requirements	\$425,132	\$420,000	\$501,039	

PPA Mission Statement

Building Specific Security is based on security countermeasure requirements specific to a particular building based on a FPS vulnerability assessment. The two components are the contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and Security Systems programs. The PSO Services include access control, control center operations, patrol and response, screening, and visitor processing. The Security Systems program includes the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security equipment, such as cameras, alarms, magnetometers, and x-ray machines. FPS acquires security equipment assets based on their need, as identified through security assessments, and manages standard replacement schedules. FPS estimates revenue and expenditures for Building Security to total \$501 million in FY 2012.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Travel \$88 \$88 \$88 \$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Transportation of Things \$469 \$469 \$469 \$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges \$372 \$372 \$372 \$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Advisory and Assistance Services \$395 \$395 \$395 \$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Other Services \$414,992 \$409,860 \$490,899 \$81,039

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Operation & maintenance of facilities \$90 \$90 \$90 \$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change

Operation & Maintenance of equipment \$1,071 \$1,071 \$1,071 \$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$177	\$177	\$177	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$7,461	\$7,461	\$7,461	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Indemnity	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$0

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reimbursable Agency Specific Security		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$680	\$680	\$680	---
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	\$679	\$679	\$679	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	\$259	\$259	\$259	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	296	296	297	1
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1	GSA rent	---	---	---	---
23.2	Other rent	---	---	---	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2	2	2	---
24.0	Printing	---	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	---	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	394,905	467,639	503,659	36,020
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	---	---	---	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	---	---	---	---
25.6	Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,845	4,845	7,245	2,400
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	7	7	7	---
31.0	Equipment	192	593	192	(401)
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	---	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
99.5	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Federal Protective Service		\$401,865	\$475,000	\$513,020	38,020
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(204,000)	(185,000)	(215,000)	(30,000)
	Unobligated balance, end of year	185,000	215,000	255,000	40,000
	Recoveries	(43,000)	(30,000)	(40,000)	(10,000)
	Total Requirements	\$339,865	\$475,000	\$513,020	

PPA Mission Statement

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security, or Security Work Authorizations (SWAs) - FPS enters into SWAs with customer agencies to procure security measures beyond those included within Basic Security and Building Specific Security. FPS does not request authority for these collections because the additional security services and contract guards are determined by the operational security needs of the customer agencies (e.g., an additional contract guard and closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras within a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services waiting room in a multi-tenant Federal building). FPS estimates revenue and expenditures for SWAs to total \$513 million in FY2012.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$1,618	\$1,618	\$1,618	\$0

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security, or Security Work Authorizations (SWAs) includes Salaries and Benefits costs for non-recurring services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$296	\$296	\$297	\$1

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$394,905	\$467,639	\$503,659	\$36,020

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$4,845	\$4,845	\$7,245	\$2,400

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$192	\$593	\$192	(\$401)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	1,225	1,225	1,225
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			58
Description: Staffing Increase to Support Transition from ICE to NPPD			
Increase #2:			88
Description: Staffing Increase of FPS Law Enforcement Security Officers			
Sub-Total Increases	0	0	146
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	1,225	1,225	1,371
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	0	0	146

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Program Directorate
Federal Protective Service**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Federal Protective Service	2,731	3,004	3,304	300
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,731	\$3,004	\$3,304	\$300

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2012
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Office of Health Affairs	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	118	\$160,949	23	\$21,698	6	\$27,727	17	(\$6,029)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	118	\$160,949	23	\$21,698	6	\$27,727	17	(\$6,029)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	118	\$160,949	23	\$21,698	6	\$27,727	17	(\$6,029)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 C.R.						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Office of Health Affairs	75	\$159,892	---	\$0	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	---	\$0	95	\$139,250	118	\$160,949	---	\$0	118	\$160,949
- BioWatch	---	110,983	---	---	---	110,983	---	89,513	---	---	---	89,513	---	115,164	---	---	---	115,164
- National Biosurveillance Integration Center	---	13,517	---	---	---	13,517	---	13,000	---	---	---	13,000	---	7,014	---	---	---	7,014
- Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System	---	3,935	---	---	---	3,935	---	2,600	---	---	---	2,600	---	2,439	---	---	---	2,439
- Planning & Coordination	---	3,721	---	---	---	3,721	---	3,726	---	---	---	3,726	---	6,162	---	---	---	6,162
- Salaries and Expenses	75	27,735	---	---	75	27,735	95	30,411	---	---	95	30,411	118	30,170	---	---	118	30,170
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	75	\$159,892	---	\$0	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	---	\$0	95	\$139,250	118	\$160,949	---	\$0	118	\$160,949
Fee Accounts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

Not Applicable. All reports have been transmitted.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Office of Health Affairs (OHA) Office of Health Affairs Appropriation

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of Health Affairs:

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) provides health and medical expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats. OHA's responsibilities include: serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary and FEMA Administrator on medical and public health issues; leading and coordinating biological and chemical defense activities; providing medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts; and leading the Department's workforce health and medical oversight activities. OHA also serves as the primary DHS point of contact for State and local governments on medical and public health issues.

OHA has four strategic goals that coincide with the strategic goals of the Department:

- 1) Provide expert health and medical advice to DHS leadership
- 2) Build national resilience against health incidents
- 3) Enhance national and DHS medical first responder capabilities
- 4) Protect the DHS workforce against health threats

B. Budget Activities:

The Office of Health Affairs budget is divided into five Program, Project and Activity (PPAs) areas:

BioWatch Program:

The BioWatch Program promotes the DHS mission of detection of biological attacks by managing an early warning system designed to rapidly detect aerosolized biological threat agents that could be used in an intentional release causing harm to the population. This program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than thirty high-risk metropolitan areas throughout the nation. The BioWatch Program provides public health experts with a warning of a biological agent release before exposed individuals develop symptoms of illness. This "detect-to-treat" approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond aggressively to eliminate or substantially mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population of a biological agent release.

Chemical Defense Program (CDP):

The Chemical Defense Program (CDP) provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, response, and resilience to provide a comprehensive approach to protection from a chemical attack. Technologies and operations already employed at the Federal, State and local level will be leveraged to create a comprehensive chemical defense framework. The chemical defense framework will define the complimentary relationships of many on-going, but currently separate efforts to create synergistic capabilities and efficiencies. This framework will integrate DHS's current capabilities as well as strengthen relationships both horizontally and vertically amongst all Federal, State, local and tribal chemical defense stakeholders.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC):

NBIC collaborates with Federal, State, and local partners to collect, analyze, and share human, animal, plant, food, and environmental biosurveillance information from a myriad of monitoring systems. NBIC provides a Biosurveillance Common Operating Picture (BCOP) to senior decision-makers and partner agencies that provide a consistent, integrated picture of biosurveillance situational awareness for DHS and its partners.

Planning and Coordination (P&C)

Planning and Coordination is comprised of initiatives that primarily support Mission 5 of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): Ensuring Resilience to Disasters. The four initiatives included within this PPA are: Planning and Exercise Support; Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense (FAVD); State and Local Coordination; and, Workforce Health & Medical Support. These initiatives support this mission through a variety of activities directed both externally to Federal, State, and local stakeholders and internally within the Department.

Initiatives within the P&C PPA build resilience by providing appropriate information, resources and guidance to help State and local communities bolster efforts to prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats. In addition, through these initiatives, OHA provides health and medical expertise for planning at all levels and supports exercises designed to improve preparedness and response to catastrophic health incidents.

Initiatives within Planning & Coordination not only support Federal, State, and local partners, but also focus on building resilience within the Department. These initiatives work to protect the DHS workforce against health threats through implementing activities designed to promote employee resilience. Initiatives include the development of medical guidance for DHS personnel, the provision of standards and guidelines to DHS medical care providers, and the oversight of DHS quality improvement and medical training.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E)

The Salaries and Expenses PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all FTE within OHA and the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS). OAS supports OHA's mission by providing executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively through policy coordination, communications, external relations, strategic planning, and correspondence management. OAS also provides for the management of all relevant business operations including financial management, program analysis, facilities maintenance and planning, continuity of operations planning, human capital management, and information technology support.

In addition, S&E funds OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund, office supplies, training for the entire Organization, travel for senior management, and other shared services.

C. Budget Request Summary:

OHA requests \$160.949 million, 126 full-time positions (FTP) and 118 full-time equivalents (FTE). This is an increase of \$21,698 from the annualized FY 2011 Continuing Resolution amount; whereas, in comparison to the FY 2011 President's Budget Request, a decrease of \$51,785. Funding requested provides for Gen 3 funding, the *DHSTogether* Program and additional FTE for the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
BioWatch	---	110,983	---	89,513	---	115,164	---	25,651	---	25,000	---	651
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	---	13,517	---	13,000	---	7,014	---	(5,986)	---	---	---	(5,986)
Chemical Defense Program*	---	3,935	---	2,600	---	2,439	---	(161)	---	---	---	(161)
Planning & Coordination	---	3,721	---	3,726	---	6,162	---	2,436	---	1,500	---	936
Salaries and Expenses	75	27,735	95	30,411	118	30,170	23	(241)	6	1,227	17	(1,468)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	118	160,949	23	21,698	6	27,727	17	(6,029)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	75	\$159,892	95	\$139,250	118	160,949	23	21,698	6	27,727	17	(6,029)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: BIOWATCH

	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	-	-	\$110,983
2011 C.R.	-	-	\$89,513
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$651
2012 Current Services	-	-	\$90,164
2012 Program Change	-	-	\$25,000
2012 Request	-	-	\$115,164

OHA requests \$115.164 million in FY 2012 for the BioWatch Program. Within this amount, \$90.16 million is for the Gen 1/2 system which is currently operating and \$25.0 million is for the Generation-3 (Gen-3) program. The funding requested for the Gen-3 program in FY 2012 will procure the first 30 automated units of the 90-unit Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) required to support the Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E) of the production model Gen-3 sensor, conduct regression testing as appropriate, plan for four operational tests in 4 cities; conduct the first of four operational tests, and begin the development of local concept of automated operations for all BioWatch cities. The request for the Gen 1/2 system will continue current operations in all metropolitan areas in which it is presently deployed and operating.

Adjustments-to-Base: If provided full funding under an annualized Continuing Resolution, OHA plans to reallocate funding from other programs to provide for the necessary funding for the BioWatch Program. The FY11 accomplishments and FY12 request are contingent upon OHA's ability to reallocate its funding within its annualized Continuing Resolution level. As such, the net BioWatch Adjustments-to-Base for FY 2012 include increases of \$9.844 million from other programs (reflected throughout the Congressional Justification as "BioWatch Adjustment") and \$1.253 million in non-pay inflation. Decreases to the base include \$1.586 million in the Administrative Savings Initiative; \$2.081 million due to the realignment of BioWatch Exercises to P&C; \$6.216 million of non-recur costs; and, \$563,000 in efficiency reviews.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The BioWatch Program is the only federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select aerosolized biological agents. The program has operated in more than 30 high-threat metropolitan areas across the country since early 2003. BioWatch protects millions of people by focusing on early detection of a biological attack which is critical to the successful treatment of affected populations. The BioWatch Program also provides public health decision makers earlier information and therefore more time in responding, mitigating, and recovering from a bioterrorist event. BioWatch is the only program that exercises and evaluates our national collective abilities to provide a detect-to-warn notification system alerting the U.S. civilian population to an aerosolized biological attack. While OHA oversees, coordinates and provides technical support to the BioWatch Program at the Federal level, State and local public health authorities manage the program day-to-day. These State and local stakeholders use the information generated by the detection system as an important tool in deciding whether a biological event of public health significance has occurred.

This request includes funding for current BioWatch operations, as well as funding to begin operational testing and evaluation (OT&E) of the Gen-3 system. The request builds on past funding for the Gen-3 by continuing crucial testing and evaluation activities needed to deploy faster sensors. The Gen-3 system will advance current detection technology by providing an automated detection capability. Current detection capabilities, termed Gen-1/2, consist of outdoor aerosol collectors whose filters are manually retrieved for transport to and subsequent analysis in a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) facility. This system, while extremely beneficial, is labor intensive and the results may not be available until 12-36 hours after the release of a biological agent has occurred. In addition, this detection delay is unacceptable for indoor collector use because response actions following notification of an attack 36 hours earlier is very problematic. The transition to an automated detection system (i.e., Gen-3) will improve the time to detect to 4-6 hours, increase population coverage, and provide greater overall cost effectiveness.

The BioWatch Program's Gen-3 detection capability will be a fully autonomous and networked biodetection system whose function mirrors that of the Gen-1/2 system, namely, to monitor the air for agents of biological concern. However, unlike the Gen-1/2 system, Gen-3 is a "laboratory-in-a-box." Sample collection, preparation, analysis, reporting, archiving, self-assessment, failure analysis, waste handling and fault isolation all occur inside the sensor. As a result, the Gen-3 system does not use the labor-intensive collection and transport of samples for laboratory analysis required with the Gen-1/2 system.

With the availability of Gen-3 technology, DHS intends to deploy Gen-3 sensors nationwide. Based on risk, the BioWatch Program's coverage could be expanded to increase the percentage of the population covered within existing BioWatch jurisdictions and expand to approximately 50 jurisdictions and about 60 critical facilities nationwide by the end of FY 2017.

In addition to BioWatch Program activities, the budget request transfers the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) from the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to OHA. The ICLN was developed by S&T to support the national response. The ICLN improves the national sample analysis capability and capacity by providing a coordinated sample analysis capability contained in laboratories for which the primary mission may not involve support following a biological incident.

Key Accomplishments

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Maintained Gen-1/2 capability in more than 30 BioWatch jurisdictions nationwide and supported National Security Special Events (NSSEs)
- Signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Defense (DOD) Installation Protection Program that will facilitate greater cooperation and coordination between DHS-OHA BioWatch and DOD environmental surveillance programs and coordinated response.
- Initiated a process improvement project to strengthen quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) activities across the BioWatch Program.
- Initiated the evaluation of assays and characterization of the detection systems proposed by the vendors selected by OHA to enter the Gen-3 Phase I acquisition activity.
- Planned for and started site preparation work in support of the Field Test which will take place in one BioWatch city to begin during the second quarter of FY 2011.
- Awarded Gen-3 Phase I Task Order #2 to one vendor for 12 biodetection units for the reliability, availability, maintainability (RAM) Field Test and associated support and planned and completed site preparation work in support of the Gen-3 Field Test scheduled to begin in one BioWatch jurisdiction during the second quarter of FY 2011.

- Held the 7th Annual National BioWatch Workshop with a record attendance of nearly 600 participants from the private sector and Federal, State and local agencies from across the nation.
- In response to recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report: *BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threat*, the BioWatch Program published the updated and multiagency approved document “*BioWatch Outdoor Program Guidance Document for BioWatch Jurisdictions*” which will facilitate State and local planning for and response to a BioWatch Actionable Result (BAR).

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Maintain the BioWatch Program’s Gen-1/2 capability in more than 30 BioWatch jurisdictions nationwide and continue to support NSSEs.
- Develop the BioWatch Program’s Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for outdoor and indoor BioWatch Actionable Response (BAR) responses that include Incident Actions Plans.
- Maintain a robust quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program for Gen-1/2 activities.
- Complete reports relating to the evaluation of assays and characterization of the detection systems proposed by the vendors selected by OHA to enter the Gen-3 Phase I acquisition activity.
- Complete the Gen-3 Field Test and all associated reports written by the Independent Test Activity.
- Transition to use the Department of Defense (DOD) reagents in cooperation with the CDC, DOD and BioWatch jurisdictions.
- Integrate the BioWatch Program’s surveillance and exercise activities with the DOD Installation Protection Program (Guardian program).
- Deliver initial Gen-3 operational assessment by the Operational Test Agency.
- Integrate Veterinary surveillance activities and expertise into BioWatch Advisory Committees to improve situational awareness.
- In response to recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report: *BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threat*, the BioWatch Program will implement the first expansion phase of its jurisdictional support network so that each current BioWatch jurisdiction has assistance planning for and response to a BioWatch Actionable Result.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Maintain the BioWatch Program’s Gen-1/2 capability in more than 30 jurisdictions nationwide and continue to support NSSEs.
- Maintain a robust quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program for Gen-1/2 activities.
- Begin deployment preparations for the four-city Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E).
- Conduct the first of four OT&E tests in Chicago.
- Procure the first 30 units of the 90-unit Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) and provide the deployment and logistical support to conduct the Gen-3 Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) in the first BioWatch city.
- Complete the BioWatch Program’s indoor and outdoor jurisdictional guidance for autonomous detection before the start of the Gen-3 OT&E; begin the development of local Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for non-OT&E BioWatch cities (a long-lead activity).
- Begin the second expansion phase of the BioWatch jurisdictional coordinator support network so that new BioWatch jurisdictions have technical support and assistance planning for and response to a BioWatch Actionable Result.

- Initiate development of the Gen-3 Quality Assurance Program Plan and evaluate options for implementation of a robust QA/QC program for Gen-3 activities.
- Complete integration of DOD's installation officials into BioWatch Advisory Committees.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: CHEMICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	\$3,935
2011 C.R.	-	-	\$2,600
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$161)
2012 Current Services	-	-	\$2,439
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	-	-	\$2,439

The Chemical Defense Program (CDP) requests \$2.439 million in FY 2012 to provide health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, response, and resilience in support of a chemical defense framework to ensure an end-to-end approach to chemical defense.

Adjustments-to-Base: The \$161,000 reduction in Adjustments-to-Base is the net of a \$39,000 increase for non-pay inflation and \$200,000 decrease for the BioWatch Program within the annualized Continuing Resolution level.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CDP aims to provide Federal, State, and local governments with the knowledge and tools to build and sustain a viable framework for preparedness and response to high consequence chemical events. As such, the Program has transitioned from a singular focus on the Rapidly Deployable Chemical Defense System (RDCDS) system to one of planning, preparedness, response, and strategic interagency communication in order to comprehensively address the gaps in the chemical defense problem set. In order to reflect the broader mission moving forward and align with the OHA Strategic Framework, OHA proposes to change the name of the PPA from RDCDS to the Chemical Defense Program. Three of the RDCDS detection units are undergoing independent testing to validate efficacy.

The program’s efforts are directed towards integrating risk assessments and detection capabilities into community preparedness, developing response protocols and defining best practices. In addition, the program is focused on assessing the capabilities of commercially available detection equipment so that it can guide communities toward acquiring the most effective technologies to their greatest threats at their most vulnerable sites.

The CDP documents lessons learned and best practices captured during scheduled demonstration projects, which will serve as future guidance for other communities to design chemical detection and defense frameworks tailored to their individual requirements and resource availability. The lessons learned, coordinated with the initiatives of DHS Components and other Federal agencies will be incorporated into the design of the chemical defense framework. Specifically, the future guidance documents from these endeavors will facilitate linking detection technologies to threat, risk and vulnerability assessments, preparedness efforts and rapid response actions that will save lives. As part of the framework design, the Chemical Defense Program is in the process of developing methods to identify requirements and planning response activities in the event of a chemical attack.

Finally, the CDP is working in cooperation with the Transportation Security Administration to develop and implement a chemical detector test and evaluation process that would allow independent testing to chemical detector specifications and support the Transit Security Grant Program.

Key Accomplishments

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Established and lead a Chemical Threat Awareness working group (WG) within DHS, composed of Science & Technology (S&T), the Office of Policy, Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and OHA representatives. The group is coordinating threat information and proposed solutions within DHS to inform policy and planning activities regarding high consequence chemical events.
- In partnership with the Chemical Security Analysis Center, developed a formal arrangement with the American College of Medical Toxicology to ensure their members can have direct input to the 2012 Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment (CTRA) which will improve its utility.
- With the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), co-led a chemical event mass human decontamination working group, which began to establish new specifications and protocols for large-population decontamination.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue development and refinement of the chemical defense framework.
- Develop a strategy in partnership with the Baltimore emergency response community and transit authorities for a high consequence chemical event in a transit station by conducting a demonstration project that will:
 - o Link DHS risk assessments to local detection and response needs;
 - o Providing technical assistance for acquisition of chemical detection capabilities for Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) station; and,
 - o Begin testing commercial ground-based chemical detectors.
- Organize and host an interagency Subject Matter Expert symposium on mass human decontamination for chemically exposed victims. Publish a comprehensive literature review with a research gap analysis for mass human decontamination.
- Finalize an interim specification document for sentry system chemical detectors in collaboration with TSA, S&T and standards working groups.
- Complete a feasibility study regarding the benefits of chemical detections in high risk venues.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct a comprehensive chemical defense demonstration project in an indoor location that will coordinate detection and response capabilities to develop a national model.
- Continue testing of chemical detection equipment to inform State and local purchasing decisions with DHS grant dollars.
- Begin testing the efficacy of commercial decontamination equipment to also inform grant purchasing decisions.
- Provide further technical resources for State and local first responders to improve preparedness against chemical events.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: NATIONAL BIOSURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION CENTER

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	\$13,517
2011 C.R.	-	-	\$13,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,986)
2012 Current Services	-	-	\$7,014
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	-	-	\$7,014

The National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) requests \$7.014 million in FY 2012, which will fund technical support services, information technology operations and improvements, biosurveillance private sector data acquisitions and support coordination efforts with Federal, State, local and tribal governments.

Adjustments-to-Base: The \$5.986 million reduction from the annualized Continuing Resolution level is the net effect of the following items: Decreases of \$5.0 million from the North Carolina Bio-Preparedness Collaborative; \$893,000 in efficiency reviews; and, \$273,000 for the BioWatch adjustment and an increase of \$182,000 for non-pay inflation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS), the consortium of Federal partners, was established to rapidly identify and monitor biological events of national concern. NBIS collaborates among Federal and State partners to collect, analyze, and share human, animal, plant, food, and environmental biosurveillance information. A primary goal of NBIS is to mitigate the consequences of major biological or disease events.

The mission of NBIS is to promote and coordinate effective and timely information gathering, analysis, and sharing regarding biological events of national concern in order to enhance recognition, reduce response time, and promote effective response.

As the managing partner of NBIS, the NBIC organizes data and information from multiple sources. The NBIS then determines those bio-events that have reached reporting thresholds and publishes reports using the Biosurveillance Common Operating Picture (BCOP) which is being piloted in four States.

In the GAO Report 10-171: *Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaboration Strategy Is Essential to Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing*, GAO recommended NBIC develop a new mission statement and purpose, address challenges of sharing, define roles and responsibilities, develop partner buy-in, and develop relevant performance metrics. In addition, the FY2011 House Appropriations Subcommittee Draft Report stated:

The Committee expects that OHA will either communicate a well formulated strategic plan-complete with milestones-for obtaining a fully functional integration center on or before the FY 2012 budget is submitted to Congress, or that the Department will no longer request funding for this activity.

In response to these reports, OHA is currently reviewing the challenges and opportunities with interested stakeholders in order to enhance and improve the NBIC while successfully meeting the statutory requirements and Congressional intent. NBIC is focused on leveraging proven expertise in data integration and biosurveillance analytics while retaining DHS management. OHA will work with its stakeholders to integrate the four critical dimensions of integrated biosurveillance: collaboration, data integration, analysis, and reporting to produce high-quality and timely results. Rather than a top-down approach, OHA plans to build upon existing and proven constructs to weave together and integrate our nation's biosurveillance system.

Key Accomplishments

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Provided 24/7 situational awareness to the interagency and DHS leadership on biological events that could be of national significance.
- In partnership with HHS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey, provided daily and weekly reports to the White House Domestic Policy Council, National Operations Center and National Incident Command analyzing the human, animal, and environmental health impacts associated with the Deepwater Horizon Gulf Oil Spill event.
- Initiated a Cooperative Agreement between NBIC and the State of North Carolina under the NCB-Prepared concept to develop a State-level integrated biosurveillance capability.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Sign a Memorandum of Agreement with Department of Defense Multi-Agency Collaboration Environment (MACE) to improve data integration and expand the information technology capacity of the NBIS.
- Conduct stakeholder outreach by convening an Institute of Medicine Standing Committee comprised of stakeholders from the biosurveillance community to seek guidance on improving and enhancing current NBIS capabilities.
- Strengthen analytical exchange and depth by establishing regular communication and collaboration with interagency analytic elements such as the Biodefense Knowledge Center (BKC), and the Biodefense Fusion Center.
- Work in conjunction with the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection to further integrate potential or actual impacts on infrastructure caused by biological events into the NBIS analytic process.
- Expand outreach with private industry partners and integrate a State-customized BCOP with at least four States.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Expand State and local outreach to include providing tribal and territorial entities BCOP access.
- Provide access to core NBIC analytical capabilities and reports to more than 50 fusion centers
- Provide enhanced functional capabilities in the following areas:
 - o Decrease the average completion time to distribute an NBIS generated biological event alert to at least 100 members of the NBIS stakeholder community.
 - o Utilize the features of the evolving Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to provide access to summary information to additional NBIS members in a secure manner.
 - o Develop a NBIS member identity management architecture that allows for interoperability while meeting security requirements on an attribute basis, ensure privacy and civil liberties, and work across security domains.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: PLANNING AND COORDINATION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	\$3,721
2011 C.R.	-	-	\$3,726
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$936
2012 Current Services	-	-	\$4,662
2012 Program Change	-	-	\$1,500
2012 Request	-	-	\$6,162

OHA requests \$6.162 million in FY 2012 for the Planning and Coordination PPA. The funding requested in FY 2012 will continue the efforts in the Workforce Health and Medical Support arena and enable OHA to proceed with important work in the Food, Agriculture and Veterinary defense area. The Planning and Exercise branch will now support all exercises within OHA, which are proposed to be transferred from BioWatch. The additional \$1.500 million in program changes will support the *DHSTogether* Initiative which will ensure that Department employees have the tools and resources to manage the stresses inherent in these occupations.

Adjustments-to-Base: The \$936,000 increase from the annualized Continuing Resolution level is the net increase \$2.904 million (\$52,000 to non-pay inflation, \$2.081 million to realign of BioWatch exercises to P&C, and \$771,000 to realign Component Services to P&C) and total decreases \$1.968 million (\$200,000 for administrative savings, \$1.470 million for the BioWatch Adjustment, and \$298,000 for efficiency savings).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Planning and Coordination is comprised of initiatives that primarily support QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters. Major initiatives include: Planning and Exercise Support; Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense (FAVD); State and Local Coordination; and Workforce Health & Medical Support (WH&MS).

Within this PPA is the Workforce Health & Medical Support (WH&MS) initiative, which leads the Department's workforce health and medical oversight activities.

This initiative ensures medical first responder coordination by providing support to DHS personnel who perform operational medical services. DHS has thousands of medical personnel deployed throughout the country, who provide care for wide-ranging and often remotely deployed personnel, from border agents in the Southwest desert, to DHS aviation personnel engaged in counternarcotics and counter-smuggling operations through the hemisphere. These medical first responders are also directly engaged in the humanitarian rescue of migrants who have fallen victim to varying dangerous conditions in an attempt to enter the United States. OHA supports these personnel through: developing health guidance and policy; providing health protection in dangerous work environments; and, facilitating health screening programs to help ensure that responders are able to support the Department's missions, while minimizing health threats and work-related disability.

The WH&MS initiative also focuses on DHS occupational health by developing strategy, policy, requirements and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. This is done in partnership with the Office of Safety and Environmental Programs within the Office of the Under Secretary for Management. OHA provides health and medical consultation resources to DHS Components on a 24/7

basis. OHA consultation services will ensure regulatory compliance and consistency with industry best practices in support of various component missions with regard to medical, health and safety considerations. The initiative also assists the Department's Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer in developing physical evaluation programs (pre-placement, fitness-for-duty, return-to-work, etc.) and performing post-incident analyses.

Lastly, the initiative ensures medical quality assurance by supporting the "One DHS" concept through: developing cross-DHS emergency medical services (EMS) protocols; credentialing and quality assurance standards; providing quality assurance and medical advice; promoting wellness through a newsletter and an internet-based health information site; and, advising FEMA on safety and environmental health housing issues. Furthermore, the program is creating a credentialing and medical oversight framework.

Key Accomplishments

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Developed and began implementation of EMS protocols for DHS operational Components which would allow medical first responders to take the critical actions necessary to save lives in austere or tactical environments.
- Developed workforce health protection and wellness-related materials for use throughout the Department, including policy-based health protection guidelines for situations such as disaster related deployment and international travel.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Finalize the process allowing the four currently trained Components to use the electronic patient care reporting system.
- Develop a program throughout DHS to ensure adequate credentialing of medical personnel in within the Component agencies.
- Develop a Quality Assurance Program that will set standards and metrics for measuring quality of care, provide insight into training and certification needs, and reduce the liability risk of the Department.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Begin the implementation and oversight of detention facility medical care standards.
- Provide essential occupational medical expertise in partnership with shared stakeholders regarding return to work, fit for duty status for new hires/incumbents and medical surveillance.
- Integrate credentialing and LMS systems to provide real-time credentialing status and data to operational components.

The Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense (FAVD) initiative leads the coordination of the Department's programs to ensure the security of our nation's food, agriculture, human and animal health. FAVD experts support the Department's efforts to enhance preparedness through capabilities development and facilitate the integration of the emergency management services community into Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal food and agriculture sector disaster preparedness activities.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 for FAVD initiative include:

- Developed and deployed the Grants Guidance Tool for Food & Agriculture Sector for all-hazards disaster preparedness and response for State, local, and territorial stakeholders that guides State and

local officials to target their grant requests in developing specific capability against food and agricultural attacks.

- Began deployment of the Food and Agriculture Sector Benchmarking Toolkit, which includes the completion and implementation of the Food and Agriculture Readiness Measurement (FARM) Tool for the food sector. This provides a consistent measurement nationally of agricultural security and food defense for each State.
- Created a Veterinary Workspace on the BioWatch portal to provide better situational awareness against zoonotic diseases.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Perform gap analysis specific to FAVD arenas across internal, external and Federal, State, local, and private organizations.
- Coordinate implementation of State response plans for food, and agriculture emergency response using the templates developed by National Association of State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with DHS, HHS, and USDA.
- Continue integrating emergency response planning on the Federal level with States and locals through the Food and Agriculture Regional Exercise (coordinated through the GCC/SCC) and continue implementing the lessons learned from the FY 2010 exercises and the associated After Action Reports.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete the development of the “Dashboard” and Collaboration Tool on the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) MAX Website. This allows better coordination of food defense and agricultural security Federal capabilities between agencies.
- Develop further capabilities for the Food and Agriculture Benchmarking Toolkit based on initial deployment feedback that will further enhance preparedness at the State and local level.
- Continue coordinating implementation of State response plans for food and agriculture emergency response.

Also within the Planning & Coordination PPA is the Planning and Exercise Support initiative that provides health and medical expertise and advice to Federal planning and policy development both within the Federal interagency and DHS. Additionally, through this initiative the Office develops, influences, and participates in exercises that advance national preparedness and response capability for threats having catastrophic health consequences.

The Planning and Exercise Support initiative significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Developed the strategy which identifies the baselines capabilities including information, resources, personnel, and expertise necessary for integrating public health information into State and major urban area fusion centers.
- Provided DHS input to evolving National Biodefense preparedness and response policy issues, including bio-notification protocols, alternative means to dispense medical countermeasures following an Anthrax attack and response to the Presidential Executive Order on the provision of MCM following a wide-area aerosol anthrax attack.
- Provided health planning expertise and support to the National Level Exercise (NLE) 2010, an Improvised Nuclear Device scenario.
- Developed and with FEMA co-led the Anthrax Response Exercise Series (ARES), a series of 10 exercises in 10 cities that brought together over 1,000 Federal, State, and local jurisdictional personnel

with expertise to review and train on the immediate response actions following a wide-area aerosol anthrax release.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Support the interagency process for development of policies and guidance related to medical readiness for WMD and natural disasters. Collaborate with FEMA on all medical response-related applicable activities.
- Provide health and medical policy development and planning expertise to support all Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear preparedness and response activities, including a comprehensive approach to Federal and national biodefense preparedness.
- Support regional, State and local jurisdictional preparedness planning and response operations by continuing ARES exercises and developing other CBRN exercises having a medical focus across detect, response and recover spectrum.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Provide continued health and medical subject expertise to the Federal strategic, operational and crisis planning process representing homeland security interests in a whole of government approach to preparedness and response planning.
- Support the interagency process for development of policies and guidance related to medical preparedness and response to WMD and natural disasters.
- Provide health and medical expertise to FEMA to develop regional plans, grants strategies, and exercises to improve preparedness of States, locals, and tribes in the medical response.
- Support regional, State and local jurisdictional preparedness planning and response operations by developing and executing CBRN exercises having a medical focus across detect, response and recover spectrum. This includes assuming responsibility for the current BioWatch exercises in order to develop a more consistent approach.

The State and Local Coordination initiative develops State and local guidance for health and medical experts to better access Federal grant and training programs which will improve public health preparedness capability. Additionally, this initiative facilitates the inclusion of State & local public health professionals within the national network of State and Local Fusion Centers which improves the sharing of public health threat information.

Significant accomplishments in the State and Local Coordination initiative in FY 2010 include:

- Conducted user acceptance testing of the web-based CoPASS tool on First Responder.gov website. This tool links Grants, Training and Education opportunities, and public health capability development to promote more informed decision-making by the first responder community.
- Provided recommendations for the Homeland Security Grant Program to ensure health and medical capabilities are incorporated into the grant programs.
- Developed a Health Security Intelligence Enterprise (HSIE) Strategy document, which provides a high-level overview of the initiative, describes the overarching goals, identifies health security stakeholders, and describes plans to identify and develop resources to support health integration efforts within fusion centers
- Developed the Health Security Appendix to the Baseline Capabilities for State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers, to guide fusion centers in integrating the information, resources, personnel, and expertise of the public health and healthcare community into their analysis and information sharing processes.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue further deployment of CoMPASS.
- Enhance functionalities and additional case studies to the Grants 101 tutorial for the public health community as well as develop a Standards 101, and Training and Education 101 tutorials.
- Promote partnerships between State Public Health Departments and State and Local Fusion Centers and provide technical assistance to support fusion center health integration efforts.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Upgrade and maintain CoMPASS based on user feedback.
- Continue to conduct grants and training analyses for enhanced grants and training funding priority recommendations related to the Public Health and Medical communities.
- Continue to develop mechanisms and resources to improve information sharing between fusion centers and the health community.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	84	75	\$27,735
2011 C.R.	104	95	\$30,411
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	14	17	(\$1,469)
2012 Current Services	118	112	\$28,943
2012 Program Change	8	6	\$1,227
2012 Request	126	118	\$30,170

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) requests \$30.170 million in FY 2012, which will fund 126 FTP/118 FTE for the Office of the Health Affairs. This includes annualization of prior year FTE and continuing OHA’s progress in converting contractors to FTE as part of the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS).

Adjustments-to-Base: The \$1.469 million reduction from the annualized Continuing Resolution level is the net effect of increases amounting to \$2.850 million and decreases of \$4.319 million. The increases are non-pay inflation of \$425,000, DHS balanced workforce of \$1.386 million, GSA rent of \$39,000 and \$1 million in funds for training, professional development and certifications for personnel. The decreases include administrative savings of \$500,000, non-recurring adjustment of \$2.9 million, realignment of Component Services to P&C of \$771,000, and efficiency savings of \$148,000.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all FTE within OHA and the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS). The Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer leads a team of doctors, veterinarians, nurses, scientists, public health professionals, and other public servants whose expertise and skills contribute to achieving the Office’s mission. OAS provides executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures OHA’s critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively. OAS includes both the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer and the Office of the Chief of Staff.

The Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer consists of the Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer, the Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Chief Medical Officer, General Counsel, Medical Advisors, a Futures Advisor, and a Global Health Security Advisor. These individuals advise the Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer on specific, highly complex, strategic medical and public health issues.

The Office of the Chief of Staff consists of the Chief of Staff, Deputy Chief of Staff and the Office’s policy, communications, correspondence, and executive support functions, and the management operations division (finance, human capital, and administrative services).

OHA recently implemented a new training and development program intended to provide employees with training and development opportunities that promote mission effectiveness, support the Office’s Strategic Framework, maximize employee and organizational performance, and acquire, build, and promote a skilled and diverse workforce OHA needs dedicated funding to maintain professional certifications and providing

continuing education for its staff that includes doctors, veterinarians, nurses, scientists, and public health professionals. To support these efforts, an additional funding for training, professional development, and certification for OHA staff which includes doctors, veterinarians, nurses, scientists, and public health professionals is included in OHA's FY 2012 request.

In addition, S&E funds OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund, office supplies, training for the entire Organization, professional development certification and continuing medical education, travel for senior management, and other shared services.

Key Accomplishments

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Increased OHA support of State, local, territorial and tribal stakeholders through direct interaction and enhanced coordination with national health, medical, and biodefense organizations.
- Developed, in partnership with the Office of the General Counsel, draft legislation to enhance OHA authorities relating to EMS credentialing, and evaluation of chemical and biological detection technology.
- Created a weekly internal newsletter, OHA Happenings, to inform staff of important events and accomplishments.

Significant FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Enhance the range of services provided to OHA personnel to strengthen the workforce and install additional internal controls to improve program management.
- Establish a Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) Working Group and develop an implementation strategy that allows for better planning and execution.
- Develop an OHA Stakeholder Outreach Strategy to guide OHA interactions with, and support of, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, the private sector and other State, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders.

Significant FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to meet the hiring deadlines with increased number of new Federal employees.
- Implement Phase III of the BWS through new implementation strategy.
- Build State and local capacity, specifically with BioWatch jurisdictions and public information officers on plans related to crisis response communication to a bio-attack.
- Complete comprehensive office-wide workforce staffing plan.
- Develop curriculum to ensure managers and supervisors have appropriate training.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: BioWatch Gen-3 Testing

Strategic Goals & Objectives: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

- o Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Materials and Capabilities

Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

- o Goal 5.2: Enhance Preparedness

PPA: BioWatch

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$25,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$90,164
Planned Increase							0	0	25,000
Total Program Increase							0	0	25,000
Total Request	0	0	\$110,983	0	0	\$89,513	0	0	\$115,164

Description of Item

The \$25 million of funding requested in FY 2012 will: procure the first 30 units of the 90-unit Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) required to support the Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E) of the Gen-3 system; conduct regression testing as appropriate; plan for four OT&E in separate cities; begin execution of OT&E in one jurisdiction; and, begin the development of local Concept of Operations for all BioWatch jurisdictions.

The \$25M funding is allocated among the following activities:

- \$7M funds the procurement of 30 biodetection units;
- \$6M funds the planning and development activities associated with the Phase II solicitation, namely, Gen-3 Concept of Operations for BioWatch jurisdictions and the indoor and outdoor guidance;
- \$11.8M funds the System Test and Evaluation activities associated with the Operational Test in the first of the four OT&E jurisdictions and the required regression and environmental testing; and,
- \$0.2M funds site preparation and deployment for BioWatch jurisdictions beyond OT&E.

These activities are the continuation of multi-year effort to test, evaluate and ready Gen-3 sensors for use across the nation. If testing goes as planned, OHA estimates Gen-3 sensors could be deployed in FY 2014, providing cities with a much enhanced environmental monitoring capability.

In addition, the BioWatch Program will continue current operations of the Gen-1/2 Program.

Justification

Current detection capabilities, termed Gen-1/2 to reflect the best available and current technology used, consist of outdoor aerosol collectors whose filters are manually retrieved for transport to and subsequent analysis in a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) facility. This system, while extremely beneficial, is labor intensive and the data results may be time-delayed relative to the time of the attack. The new Gen-3 system will significantly reduce the time to detection following a biological aerosol attack. This in turn will provide critical additional time to dispense medical countermeasures to entire cities before people become symptomatic following exposure to a pathogen. If people become symptomatic before receiving medical countermeasures, the death rate may be very high, as is the case for inhalational anthrax. Therefore, the more time available to organize an effective response, the more lives likely to be saved.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The BioWatch Program supports the Secretary's goal of ensuring resilience to disasters and/or terrorist attacks by providing the capability to detect bioaerosol terrorist operations. The program also is aligned with the OHA responsibility to lead the Department's biodefense activities. An effective and timely detection capability is critical to achieving this goal.

With the FY 2012 request, the BioWatch Program's Gen-3 system will begin efforts to decrease detection time from 12-36 hours to 4-6 hours, thus allowing localities to rapidly conduct response and mitigation efforts. The FY 2012 request also will allow the BioWatch Program to optimize placement of existing Gen-1/2 collectors, thereby increasing the percentage of the population covered within existing BioWatch jurisdictions, and to begin the deployment of an autonomous detection capability to over 100 critical facilities nationwide while providing greater cost effectiveness.

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: *DHSTogether*

- Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters
- Goal 5.2: Enhance Preparedness
 - Goal 5.3: Ensure Effective Emergency Response
 - Goal 5.4: Rapidly Recover

PPA: Planning & Coordination

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$1,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	1,500
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$1,500

Description of Item

The \$1.500 million in additional funding will support the *DHSTogether* Employee and Organizational Resilience Initiative to ensure that Department employees have the tools and resources to manage the stresses inherent in these occupations.

Justification

In late 2009, Secretary Napolitano tasked the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) with the creation of an employee resilience and wellness program with guidance from a new leadership level component taskforce. OHA approached this task with a focus on building a strong development team, analyzing existing data to define the program, and reaching out across the Federal government to learn about best practices of the top Federal workplaces.

In January 2010, the new initiative, called “*DHSTogether: Building a more resilient workforce,*” was introduced to employees through a “Safety Stand Down” event and the *DHSTogether* Component Leadership Task Force held their inaugural meeting (*DHSTogether* Task Force).

During the initial training effort, approximately 190,000 employees heard from the Secretary and other Component leaders, watched a video training presentation about resilience, and most notably, participated in facilitated dialogue with supervisors and coworkers about methods to improve the workplace. Feedback from the Safety Stand Down training and dialogues were collected and continue to be incorporated as part of the program’s development.

Moving forward, OHA will utilize an overarching resilience framework that will unify existing activities and provide a platform for leadership and to build a culture of support. Further development of the *DHSTogether*

program to meet the strategic and recommended level of effectiveness will require dedicated funding and resources.

Next Steps:

DHSTogether requires a thorough long-term strategic plan to ensure success and significant and meaningful results. In order to develop this long-term strategic plan, OHA will conduct a comprehensive study as a follow on to the baseline information gathered during the first phase of this initiative. The study will assess current programs within the Department and across the Federal agency with an emphasis on best practices. It will also determine gaps within existing programs and identify resources necessary to meet the initiatives' objectives. Most importantly, the study will focus on the development of a One DHS approach to creating resilience that takes into account the diversity of the workforce and the distinct missions and operations conducted within the Department.

While this study and the development of a five-year Strategic Plan will provide a more comprehensive view of the program, the ongoing work conducted during the past seven months through the DHSTogether Task Force has outlined various immediate actions, including the following items that fall into the four strategic pillars of the initiative: leadership priority, strategic communications, Department-wide training and consistency of policies, procedures and programs.

- DHSTogether will fund a strategic communications plan to inform DHS leadership and employees on resilience issues and initiatives, including interactive education and training materials. Initial communications messages will focus on the resources and tools available to assist employees in handling the stresses and other challenges that come with protecting the nation.
- Funding for this initiative will support training, which will include the development, production and delivery of employee and supervisor training topics to support DHS readiness and employee resiliency, including suicide prevention and risk reduction, resilient leadership, and decision-making under stress. Training will incorporate resilience and suicide prevention concepts into existing mandatory supervisor and Leadership Training Curricula, and will address critical incident stress management (CISM) needs throughout the Department.
- DHSTogether will also fund a contractor-managed individual health risk assessment and management tool. This health risk assessment will allow DHS to better understand the education, support and training needs of our workforce, and how to target needs to the appropriate subgroups. This initiative also incorporates a uniform data collection policy for tracking and measuring resiliency data.
- DHSTogether will fund a comprehensive study to identify and measure the impact of existing departmental policies, procedures and programs that support employee and organizational resilience. The study will catalogue best practices and baseline capabilities through leadership interviews and a well-being index, and recommend actions to improve overall employee resiliency.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program will have a direct impact on the resiliency and wellness of the DHS workforce and provide the resources and information necessary to effectively manage the stress associated with work. The annual planning, production and distribution of resilience training and information on a Department-wide scale will maximize participation and increase the programs ability to effectively improve the resilience of the workforce.

The program intends to develop multiple metrics to gauge performance and effectiveness in improving employee and organizational resiliency. The program also intends to use the Federal Human Capital Survey as an initial indicator of performance as rated by the DHS workforce. Job satisfaction and an overall rating of DHS as an employer will be used for measuring the percentage of employees at or above the satisfied level.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Salaries & Expenses

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Not Applicable

PPA: Salaries & Expenses

Program Increase: Positions 4 FTE 4 Dollars \$696

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							115	112	\$28,943
BUR Initiative <i>DHSTogether</i>							4	4	696
Total Program Increase							4	4	696
Total Request	84	75	\$27,735	104	95	\$30,411	123	118	\$30,170

Description of Item

The Office of Health Affairs is requesting a total program increase of \$696,000 in the Salaries and Expenses PPA for FY 2012 to fund four new FTE’s to support the *DHSTogether* program.

Justification

OHA requests funding with the Planning & Coordination PPA to support a new initiative, called “*DHSTogether: Building a more resilient workforce,*” to ensure Department employees have the tools and resources to manage the stresses inherent in these occupations. Additional funding within the Salaries & Expenses PPA will support the four FTE necessary to lead and execute this important departmental program. One FTE will work to support the initiative’s strategic communications strategy and will ensure a comprehensive communications plan is developed to better inform the DHS workforce on the importance of seeking mental health services while reducing the stigma associated with seeking help. Additionally, two FTE are necessary for development training strategies and requirements including the development, production, and delivery of employee and supervisor training specific to the prevention of employee suicide and risk identification. Lastly, one FTE will work with the *DHSTogether* Task Force to identify and develop consistent policies, procedures and programs that support employee and organizational resilience across the Department. This employee will lead the process to export these policies, procedures, and programs to all DHS components including pilot programs that have been identified by the Task Force.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The objective of the *DHSTogether* initiative is to develop a more resilient and productive workforce within DHS through improved and consistent health and wellness resources throughout the Department. The initiative to enhance the DHS workforce supports one of the Department’s principle areas of emphasis in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. Funding for four dedicated FTE will ensure achievement of this objective and proper implementation and execution of this initiative.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Acquisition Workforce

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Not Applicable

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

Program Increase: Positions 4 FTE 2 Dollars \$531

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Total Program Increase							4	2	531
Total Request							4	2	531

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, OHA requests \$531K to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks

associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for OHA will be used to:

- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Justification of Proposed Changes in Appropriation Name
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, [\$212,734,217] *\$160,949,000*; of which [\$27,553,000] *\$30,170,000* is for salaries and expenses; [and] *of which [\$185,181,217] \$90,164,000 is for BioWatch operation; and of which \$ 40,615,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013 for biosurveillance, BioWatch Generation 3, [medical readiness planning,] chemical defense [detection], medical and health planning and coordination, workforce health protection : Provided, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading \$531,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.,) including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.*

Explanation of Changes:

The language updates and expands the list of funding uses to include chemical defense (instead of solely chemical detection), medical and health planning and coordination and workforce health protection. This more accurately aligns with the statutory and delegated responsibilities of the Office of Health Affairs.

Furthermore, this language changes the BioWatch Gen 1/2 operations program from two-year funding to annual funding.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	84	75	\$159,892
2011 C.R.¹	104	95	\$139,250
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of 2011 Balanced Workforce Strategy	-	9	
DHS Balanced Workforce for 2012 and Contractor Conversions	14	8	\$1,386
GSA Rent.....	-	-	\$39
Non-Pay Inflation Excluding GSA Rent.....	-	-	\$1,952
Training, Professional Development, & Certification.....	-	-	\$1,000
Total Increases	14	17	\$4,377
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	-	-	-\$1,586
Non-Recurring BioWatch Program Costs	-	-	-\$6,216
Operational Support Reduction ³	-	-	-\$2,604
Total Decreases	-	-	-\$10,406
Total Adjustments-to-Base	14	17	-\$6,029
2012 Current Services	118	112	\$133,222
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
S&E			
BUR Intitative DHSTogether.....	4	4	696
Acquisition Workforce Initiative.....	4	2	531
BioWatch			
BioWatch	-	-	25,000
Planning & Coordination			
BUR Intitative DHSTogether.....	-	-	1,500
Total Program Changes	8	6	27,727
2012 Request	126	118	160,949
2011 to 2012 Total Change	22	23	21,698

1) FY2011 C.R. funding level equals FY2010 Enacted level.

2) A total of \$1.586M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following activity: advisory and assistance services.

3) OSR is calculated by adding \$1,952 in Non-Pay Inflation and \$652 in Efficiencies

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	84	75	\$159,892
2011 C.R.	104	95	139,250
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	14	17	4,377
Decreases	---	---	(10,406)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	14	17	(6,029)
2012 Current Services	118	112	133,222
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	8	6	27,727
2012 Total Request	126	118	160,949
2011 to 2012 Total Change	22	23	21,698

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Bio Watch	---	---	89,513	---	---	651	---	---	25,000	---	---	115,164	---	---	25,651
2 National Biosurveillance Integration Center	---	---	13,000	---	---	(5,986)	---	---	---	---	---	7,014	---	---	(5,986)
3 Chemical Defense Program	---	---	2,600	---	---	(161)	---	---	---	---	---	2,439	---	---	(161)
4 Planning & Coordination	---	---	3,726	---	---	936	---	---	1,500	---	---	6,162	---	---	2,436
5 Salaries and Expenses	104	95	30,411	14	17	(1,468)	8	6	1,227	126	118	30,170	22	23	(241)
Total	104	95	\$139,250	14	17	(\$6,028)	8	6	\$27,727	126	118	\$160,949	22	23	\$21,698

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
ICE	---	---	\$35,275	---	---	\$36,862	---	---	\$38,521	---	---	1,659
S&T	---	---	\$337	---	---	\$353	---	---	\$368	---	---	16
I&A Ops	---	---	\$14	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	---
FEMA	---	---	\$1,174	---	---	\$1,227	---	---	\$1,282	---	---	55
OCPO	---	---	160	---	---	167	---	---	175	---	---	8
OHA/PI	---	---	186	---	---	195	---	---	204	---	---	9
OHA	---	---	2,495	---	---	2,409	---	---	2,517	---	---	108
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	39,641	---	---	41,212	---	---	43,067	---	---	1,855

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
OHA - Salaries & Expenses	---	---	\$39,641	---	---	\$41,212	---	---	\$43,067	---	---	1,855
Total Obligations	---	---	39,641	---	---	41,212	---	---	43,067	---	---	1,855

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$8,401	\$11,750	\$13,410	\$1,660
11.8 Special Service Pay	\$3,333	\$2,265	\$2,783	\$518
12.1 Benefits	\$2,356	\$3,338	\$3,678	\$340
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$14,891	\$17,353	\$19,871	\$2,518
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	709	1,000	\$944	(\$56)
22.0 Transportation of things	47	---	\$0	\$0
23.1 GSA rent	2,448	3,000	\$3,689	\$689
23.2 Other rent	19	---	\$0	\$0
24.0 Printing and reproduction	87	---	\$0	\$0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	67,390	23,756	\$54,158	\$30,401
25.2 Other services	161	5,350	\$0	(\$5,350)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	43,970	38,641	\$31,215	(\$7,426)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	40	---	\$0	\$0
26.0 Supplies and materials	151	150	\$16,603	\$16,453
31.0 Equipment	0	23,000	\$7,083	(\$15,917)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	29,984	27,000	\$27,386	\$386
Total, Other Object Classes	145,000	\$121,897	\$141,078	\$19,180
Total, Direct Obligations	\$159,892	\$139,250	\$160,949	\$21,698
Unobligated balance, start of year	(36,941)	13,327	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year	15,003	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(1,124)	---	---	
Total requirements	\$136,830	\$152,577	\$160,949	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	3	---
Total, EX	1	1	1	---
GS-15	25	27	27	---
GS-14	26	27	37	10
GS-13	9	15	23	8
GS-12	4	6	10	4
GS-11	5	6	6	---
GS-9	2	9	9	---
Other Graded Positions	9	10	10	---
Total Permanent Positions	84	104	126	22
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	84	104	123	19
FTE	75	95	118	23
Headquarters	84	104	126	22
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	84	104	126	22
Average ES Salary	\$ 171,006	\$ 173,820	\$ 179,730	\$ 5,910
Average GS Salary	\$ 110,359	\$ 110,246	\$ 115,677	\$ 5,431
Average GS Grade	14	13	13	0

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

**OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS APPROPRIATION**

N/A.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
BioWatch PPA
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: BioWatch		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	778	737	737	-
21.0	Travel	153	137	265	128
23.2	Other Rent	1	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	52,598	12,488	43,221	30,733
25.2	Other Services	30	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	32,440	26,151	19,969	(6,182)
26.0	Supplies & Materials	---	---	16,503	16,503
31.0	Equipment	---	23,000	7,083	(15,917)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	24,984	27,000	27,386	386
Total, Investigations - Operations		110,983	\$89,513	\$115,164	\$25,651
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(33,936)	11,210	---	(11,210)
Unobligated balance, end of year		11,210	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(145)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$88,113	\$100,723	\$115,164.22	\$14,441

PPA Mission Statement

The BioWatch Program promotes the DHS mission of detection of biological attacks by managing an early warning system designed to rapidly detect aerosolized biological threat agents that could be used in an intentional release causing harm to the population. This program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than thirty high-risk metropolitan areas throughout the nation. The BioWatch Program provides public health experts with a warning of a biological agent release before exposed individuals develop symptoms of illness. This “detect-to-treat” approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond aggressively to eliminate or substantially mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population of a biological agent release.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$153	\$137	\$265	\$128

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects a change in travel associated for the current deployment of autonomous detectors in all BioWatch jurisdictions.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$52,598	\$12,488	\$43,221	\$30,733

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects a commitment by OHA to engage industry experts in advisory and assistance services associated with Systems engineering; Program planning; Consequence Management; Preparedness; Event Reconstruction; IT support; Lab operations; Quality Assurance Program; Field operations; Jurisdictional coordinators; Collector optimization; and Gen-3 Testing, Procurement and Planning.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$32,440	\$26,151	\$19,969	(\$6,182)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes to some Interagency agreements for: Lab / Vendor QA Program Management; Labor Supplies; Assay Lab Capability Operations & Maintenance; Event Reconstruction; National Special Security Events; Preparedness Guidance and Evaluations; Consequence Management; Deployment siting, modeling and evaluation of risks and benefits; Independent test assessment support; Characterization testing; Assay testing; and Modeling Micrositing & Site Prep for testing and the deployment of new technology.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & Materials	\$0	\$0	\$16,503	\$16,503

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects the purchases for supplies and materials associated with reagents and other supplies related to the Gen-1/2 program extension and the efforts to support autonomous detection.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$23,000	\$7,083	(\$15,917)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes associated with the revised Gen-3 project schedule and associated procurement, production, long lead, deployment, spares, and engineering changes involved with autonomous detectors.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$24,984	\$27,000	\$27,386	\$386

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other federal agencies, associations, individuals, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes associated with funding to jurisdictions through cooperative agreements for deployment and jurisdictional preparation for OT&E of autonomous detectors.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
National Biosurveillance Integration Center PPA
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: NBIC		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	645	645	645	0
21.0	Travel	30	96	60	(36)
23.2	Other Rent	4	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	7,276	10,332	6,255	(4,077)
25.2	Other Services	---	1,850	---	(1,850)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	563	78	54	(24)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	5,000	---	---	---
Total, Investigations - Operations		13,517	\$13,000	\$7,014	(\$5,986)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(361)	2	---	(2)
Unobligated balance, end of year		2	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(168)	---	---	---
Total requirements		12,992	\$13,003	\$7,014	(\$5,989)

PPA Mission Statement

The National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) provides early detection, characterization, and situational awareness of biological events of potential national significance. NBIC operates by acquiring, integrating, analyzing, and disseminating biosurveillance information from human, animal, plant and environmental data. NBIC collaborates with federal and state partners to collect, analyze, and share human, animal, plant, food, and environmental biosurveillance information from a myriad of monitoring systems. NBIC provides a Biosurveillance Common Operating Picture (BCOP) to senior decision-makers and partner agencies. The BCOP provides a consistent, integrated picture of biosurveillance situational awareness throughout the country.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$30	\$96	\$60	(36)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes in travel associated with personnel involved with collaboration between with federal and state partners.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,276	\$10,332	\$6,255	(\$4,077)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects a change in commitment by OHA to revisit the NBIC focus and a review of costs associated with the University of North Carolina Biosurveillance pilot(NCB).

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$563	\$78	\$54	(\$24)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes to technical support services and external program outreach coordination with other Federal agencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
Chemical Defense Program PPA
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Chemical Defense Program		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	237	237	237	-
21.0	Travel	54	82	89	7
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	1,093	119	232	113
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	2,551	2,162	1,881	(281)
Total, Investigations - Operations		\$3,935	2,600	\$2,439	(161)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(815)	40	---	(40)
Unobligated balance, end of year		40	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(564)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$2,595	\$2,640	\$2,439	(\$201)

PPA Mission Statement

OHA Chemical Defense Program provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, response, and resilience in support of a Chemical Defense Architecture to ensure an end-to-end approach to Chemical Defense. In addition, the Chemical Defense Program is working in cooperation with the Transportation Security Administration in developing and implementing a test and evaluation process that would allow independent testing to chemical detector specifications and support the Transit Security Grant Program. As part of the architecture design, the Chemical Defense Program is in the process of developing methods to identify requirements and planning responses activities in the event of a chemical attack.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$54	\$82	\$89	\$7

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes associated with field testing to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the RDCDS system.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,093	\$119	\$232	\$113

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes in commitment by OHA to engage industry experts in advisory and assistance services associated with field testing to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the RDCDS system.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$2,551	\$2,162	\$1,881	(\$281)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects OHA's review of services to other government agencies, such as EPA and the national labs with which CDP partners.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
Planning & Coordination PPA
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Planning & Coordination		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	951	459	459	0
21.0	Travel	244	274	345	71
23.2	Other Rent	4	---	---	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	2,219	713	4,051	3,338
25.2	Other Services	18	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	285	2,280	1,307	(973)
Total, Investigations - Operations		\$3,721	\$3,726	\$6,162	\$2,436
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,829)	2,074	---	(2,074)
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,074	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(247)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$3,719	\$5,800	\$6,162	\$362

PPA Mission Statement

Planning and Coordination is comprised of initiatives that primarily support QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters. Major initiatives include: Planning and Exercise Support; Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense (FAVD); State and Local Coordination; and Workforce Health & Medical Support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$244	\$274	\$345	\$71

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes associated with the realignment of the Office of Component Services to the P&C PPA in FY2012, specifically as it relates to travel for personnel involved with stakeholder outreach, regional coordination associated with response and readiness, training exercises, and conference attendance.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,219	\$713	\$4,051	\$3,338

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request funding levels changes are a result from the realignment of BioWatch exercises into the P&C PPA, which reflects a commitment by OHA to create economies of scale in its operations and for advisory and assistance services to support OHA's DHSTogether proposal in support of Bottom Up Review (BUR) Initiative #40 to develop and implement a communications strategy that informs leadership and employees on the resilience issues and initiatives and provide training specific to the prevention of employee suicide and risk identification.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$285	\$2,280	\$1,307	(\$973)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes associated with the realignment of the Office of Component Services to the P&C PPA in FY2012.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
Salaries and Expenses PPA
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	8,401	11,750	13,410	\$1,660
11.3	Other Than Perm	534	---	---	\$0
11.5	Other Per Comp	267	---	---	\$0
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	722	187	705	\$518
12.1	Benefits	2,356	3,338	3,678	\$340
21.0	Travel	228	411	185	(\$226)
22.0	Transportation of Things	47	---	---	\$0
23.1	GSA Rent	2,448	3,000	3,689	\$689
23.2	Other Rent	10	---	---	\$0
24.0	Printing	87	---	---	\$0
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	4,203	105	399	\$294
25.2	Other Services	113	3,500	---	(\$3,500)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	8,132	7,970	8,004	\$34
25.4	Operation & Maintenance of Facilities	40	---	---	\$0
26.0	Supplies & Materials	151	150	100	(\$50)
99.0	Other	(5)	---	---	\$0
Total, Investigations - Operations		\$27,735	\$30,411	\$30,170	(\$241)
Full Time Equivalents		75	95	118	23
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,676	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$29,411	\$30,411	\$30,170	(\$241)

PPA Mission Statement

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as the Department of Homeland Security's principal authority for all medical and public health matters. OHA provides medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats. The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) PPA funds all FTEs within OHA. The S&E PPA also provides programmatic funding for the Office of International Affairs and Global Health Security, which oversees the Department's global health security initiatives, including the international aspects of pandemic influenza planning and international lessons learned from public health crises.

In FY2010 and 2011, the S&E PPA also provides programmatic funding for the Office of Component Services, which is responsible for establishing policy, standards, requirements and metrics for the Department's health and safety programs, and provides protective and operational medical oversight, credentialing, and medical quality management across DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	12,280	\$15,275	\$17,793	\$2,518

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 118 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes funding for salaries and benefits for an additional 23 FTEs.

OC 11.1: The FY 2012 request funding for salaries for the additional 23FTEs.

OC 12.1: The FY 2012 request funding for benefits for the additional 23FTEs..

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$228	\$411	\$185	(\$226)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request funding level takes into account reductions for the Secretary's efficiency review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA Rent	\$2,448	\$3,000	\$3,689	\$689

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request funds non pay inflation of \$39,000 and changes to Rent due to a different algorithm used for the calculation.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,203	\$105	\$399	\$294

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request fundind level reflects a change in the estimates in Purchases from Government Accounts for the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$113	\$3,500	\$0	(\$3,500)

The FY 2012 request funding level realigns WCF charges from previous requests.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$8,132	\$7,970	\$8,004	\$34

The FY 2012 request funding level reflects changes to Interagency agreements for contractual services for the purchase of goods and services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & Materials	\$151	\$150	\$100	(\$50)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request funding level takes into account reductions for the Secretary's efficiency review.

I. Changes in FTE

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Office of Health Affairs Appropriation
 Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	71	75	95
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			
Description: Annualization of FY2010 Positions			9
Increase #2:			
Description: DHS Balanced Workforce		11	8
Increase #3:			
Description: Acquisition Support Work for BioWatch			2
Increase #4:			
Description: DHSTogether			4
Increase #5:			
Description: S&E	4	9	
Sub-Total Increases	4	20	23
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:			
Description: Not Applicable	0	0	0
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	75	95	118

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs

Office of Health Affairs Appropriation

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	\$8,919	\$8,868	\$11,766	\$2,898
Total Working Capital Fund	\$8,919	\$8,868	\$11,766	\$2,898

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement. Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

THE OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS requests \$1.386 million and 8 FTE and 14 FTP for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Jurisdictional Coordinator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Financial Operations Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Lead Systems Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Lab Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Business Analyst	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	1	1	1	10
Systems Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
Budget Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
Accountant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Field Operations Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Management / Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	14	8	14	17

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- During FY 2012, the amount of the contracts that will be terminated or reduced equals approximately \$1.4 million.
- Implementation Timeline – The plan provides sufficient funds to provide some overlap in the year of conversion.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

FY 2012 is OHA's second year to implement the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- Contractor conversions have started in FY 2011 and will continue throughout the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification
Overview

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2011					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	51	\$776,842	60	\$810,000	65	\$670,000	5	(\$140,000)	5	(\$140,000)	---	\$0
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	---	\$1,015	---	\$295	---	\$295	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0
Disaster Relief Fund	5,645	\$8,129,152	5,365	\$1,478,400	5,365	\$1,800,000	---	\$321,600	---	\$0	---	\$321,600
Emergency Food and Shelter	---	\$200,000	---	\$200,000	---	\$100,000	---	(\$100,000)	---	\$0	---	(\$100,000)
Flood Map Modernization	50	\$223,763	56	\$220,000	80	\$102,712	24	(\$117,288)	---	(\$117,075)	24	(\$213)
National Flood Insurance Fund	273	\$2,494,982	289	\$3,234,546	327	\$3,273,748	38	\$39,202	---	\$10,000	38	\$29,202
Management, and Administration	3,818	\$986,153	3,398	\$903,250	3,503	\$815,099	(467)	(\$208,759)	9	(\$38,610)	(476)	(\$170,149)
Pre-Disaster Mitigation	15	\$57,612	15	\$100,000	15	\$84,937	---	(\$15,063)	---	(\$15,063)	---	\$0
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	155	(\$1,224)	170	(\$361)	170	(\$896)	---	(\$535)	---	\$0	---	(\$535)
State and Local Programs	---	\$2,972,287	572	\$3,015,200	634	\$2,824,663	---	(\$190,537)	---	(\$190,537)	---	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grants	5	\$338,426	14	\$340,000	15	\$350,000	1	\$10,000	1	\$10,000	---	\$0
United States Fire Administration	110	\$45,314	115	\$45,588	115	\$42,538	---	(\$3,050)	---	(\$3,000)	---	(\$50)
Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10,122	\$16,224,321	10,054	\$10,346,918	10,289	10,063,096	(399)	(\$404,430)	15	(\$484,285)	(414)	\$79,855
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	(20)	(2,346,986)	(29)	(3,065,546)	(29)	(3,102,748)	---	(\$37,202)	---	\$0	---	(\$37,202)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10,102	\$13,877,335	10,025	\$7,281,372	10,260	6,960,348	(399)	(\$441,632)	15	(\$484,285)	(414)	\$42,653

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 Actuals						2011 C.R.						2012 President Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
State and Local Program	51	3,708,042	5	375,000	56	4,087,555	60	3,610,592	14	434,000	74	4,044,592	612	3,494,663	68	350,000	680	3,844,663
State and Regional Preparedness Program	---	1,214,533	---	36,574	---	1,251,107	---	1,061,552	---	94,000	---	1,155,552	---	\$1,063,000	---	---	---	1,063,000
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program	---	1,467,040	---	---	---	1,467,040	---	1,487,040	---	---	---	1,487,040	---	\$1,570,000	---	---	---	1,570,000
Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	---	249,628	---	---	---	254,140	---	252,000	---	---	---	252,000	---	\$191,663	---	---	---	191,663
Management & Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	547	\$0	54	---	601	---
Emergency Management Performance Grants	---	---	5	338,426	5	338,426	---	---	14	340,000	14	340,000	---	---	14	350,000	14	350,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG)	51	776,842	---	---	51	776,842	60	810,000	---	---	60	810,000	65	670,000	---	---	65	670,000
United States Fire Administration	---	---	110	\$45,314	110	45,314	---	---	115	\$45,588	115	45,588	---	---	115	\$42,538	115	42,538
Disaster Relief	---	---	5,645	\$8,129,152	5,645	8,129,152	---	---	5,365	1,478,400	5,365	1,478,400	---	---	5,365	\$1,800,000	5,365	1,800,000
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account	---	---	---	\$1,015	0	1,015	---	---	---	295	0	295	---	---	---	\$295	0	295
Flood Map Modernization Fund	---	---	50	\$223,763	50	223,763	---	---	56	\$220,000	56	220,000	---	---	80	102,712	80	102,712
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	---	---	15	\$57,612	15	57,612	---	---	15	\$100,000	15	100,000	---	---	15	\$84,937	15	84,937
Emergency Food and Shelter	---	---	---	\$200,000	0	200,000	---	---	---	\$200,000	0	200,000	---	---	---	\$100,000	0	100,000
Management and Administration	561	279,000	3,257	707,152	3,818	986,152	521	216,946	3,449	686,305	3,970	903,250	530	206,000	2,973	609,099	3,503	815,099
Operations Activities	534	239,763	3,257	707,152	3,791	946,915	494	181,951	3,449	686,305	3,943	868,256	494	171,006	2,973	609,099	3,467	780,105
National Capitol Region	19	6,786	---	---	19	6,786	19	6,995	---	---	19	6,995	19	6,995	---	---	19	6,995
Urban Search and Rescue	8	32,451	---	---	8	32,451	8	28,000	---	---	8	28,000	17	28,000	---	---	17	28,000
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	612	3,987,042	9,082	9,739,008	9,694	13,730,563	581	3,827,538	9,014	3,164,588	9,595	6,992,125	1,142	3,700,663	8,616	3,089,581	9,758	6,790,244
Budget Activity	2010 Actuals						2011 C.R.						2012 President Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<i>Fee Accounts</i>																		
National Flood Insurance Fund	---	---	273	2,494,982	273	2,494,982	---	---	289	3,234,546	289	3,234,546	---	---	327	3,273,748	327	3,273,748
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Options	---	---	103	14,751	103	14,751	---	---	103	22,145	103	22,145	---	---	126	22,000	126	22,000
Flood Plain Mgmt and Flood Mapping	---	---	150	133,245	150	133,245	---	---	157	146,855	157	146,855	---	---	172	149,000	172	149,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Offsetting Collections - Mandatory	---	---	---	2,268,320	---	2,268,320	---	---	---	3,015,546	---	3,015,546	---	---	---	3,042,748	---	3,042,748
Mandatory- Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation	---	---	12	54,008	12	54,008	---	---	18	---	18	---	---	---	18	---	18	---
Mandatory- Repetitive Flood Claims	---	---	---	3,647	---	3,647	---	---	---	10,000	---	10,000	---	---	---	40,000	---	40,000
Mandatory- Flood Mitigation Activities	---	---	8	21,010	8	21,010	---	---	11	40,000	11	40,000	---	---	11	20,000	11	20,000
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	---	---	155	(\$1,224)	155	(1,224)	---	---	170	(\$361)	170	(361)	---	---	170	(\$896)	170	(\$896)
Total Fee Accounts	---	---	428	2,493,757	428	2,493,757	---	---	459	3,234,185	459	3,234,185	---	---	497	3,272,852	497	3,272,852
Total	612	3,987,042	9,510	12,232,766	10,122	16,224,320	581	3,827,538	9,473	6,398,773	10,054	10,226,310	1,142	3,700,663	9,113	6,362,433	10,255	10,063,096

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2009	2/4/2009	PKEMRA	Annual report on Catastrophic Resources	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2009	4/6/2009	P.L. 110-329	Report on training and preparedness capabilities in U.S. Territories	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2009	4/6/2009	P.L. 110-329	Report on Disaster Preparedness and capabilities of Emergency Medical Services	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2009	10/4/2009	P.L. 110-329	Report on federal preparedness 2nd Annual Update	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2010	2/4/2010	PKEMRA	Annual report on Catastrophic Resources	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2010	4/6/2010	S.Rept. 111-31	Report on training and preparedness capabilities in U.S. Territories	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011

2010	4/6/2010	S.Rept. 111-31	Report on Disaster Preparedness and capabilities of Emergency Medical Services	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2010	7/15/2010	P.L.111-83	DRF Quarterly Report on obligations against the expenditure plan and justifications for any changes in spending	in clearance
2010	10/4/2010	S.Rept. 111-31	Report on federal preparedness 2nd Annual Update	Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2010	10/15/2010	P.L.111-83	DRF Quarterly Report on obligations against the expenditure plan and justifications for any changes in spending	in clearance
2010	9/30/2010	H.Rpt.111-157	Report on the factors GPD uses to set the priorities within grant guidance. The report shall also include an evaluation of the funding that has been used for planning and recovery, especially for transit security and port security.	in clearance
2010	9/30/2009	H.Rpt.111-157	report on resources and legislative authority needed for HUD to take a formal role in disaster housing	In draft -- ETA 1/15/2011
2010	9/30/2010	PKEMRA	Strategic Human Capital Plan Annual Update	in clearance
2010	10/15/2010	PKEMRA	4th Quarter Staff Vacancy Report	in clearance
2011	12/15/2010	PKEMRA	Recruitment Bonuses Report	in clearance
2011	1/15/2011	P.L.111-83	Monthly DRF Report	upcoming
2011	1/15/2011	PKEMRA	Title III Acquisitions Report	upcoming

2011	2/4/2011	S.Rpt.111-188	Quarterly report on creation of Task Force on resolving issues stemming from FEMA mapping efforts. The report shall provide a list of contacts made by a community official to either FEMA or USACE, including the date of each contact; a brief summary of the community official's concern; a determination of which governmental entity is legally responsible for the maintenance and certification of the flood protection infrastructure; and a joint response from FEMA and USACE to the concern, including all options the Federal Government allows to resolve the concern	in clearance
2011	2/4/2011	PKEMRA	Annual report on Catastrophic Resources	Upcoming. Report to be provided as part of the National Preparedness Report (NPR). NPR is now undergoing leadership review at FEMA -- ETA is 1st Quarter 2011
2011	2/15/2010	PKEMRA	1st Quarter Staff Vacancy Report	upcoming
2011	2/15/2011	P.L.111-83	Monthly DRF Report	upcoming

iii. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
State and Local Program				\$3,844,663
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT ACT (42 U.S.C. 3714)				
Section 70107(a) through (h) Maritime Transportation Security Act (46, U.S.C.)				
Section 24102 of Amtrak Improvement Act (49, U.S.C)				
9/11 Commission Recommendations Act (P.L. 110-53)				
Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229)				
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296)				
Grant Programs				
State Homeland Security Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 605)	2008	950,000	950,000	\$1,050,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants (6 U.S.C. 762)	2008	400,000	300,000	\$350,000
Interoperable Emergency Communication Grants (6 U.S.C. 579)	2008	Such sums	50,000	
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Medical Surge Grants (6 U.S.C. 723)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	2005	900,000	715,000	\$670,000
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (Real ID) (Real ID - P.L. 109-13; U.S.C. 30301 note)	2005	Such sums	N/A	
Citizen Corps	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13,000
Urban Area Security Initiative (6 U.S.C. 604)	2008	850,000	820,000	\$920,000
Port Security Grants (46 U.S.C. 70107)	2007	400,000	210,000	\$300,000
Rail/Mass Transit Grants (P.L. 110-53)	2007/2008			\$300,000
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (BZP) (Real ID - P.L. 109-13; U.S.C. 30301 note)	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50,000
Training, Measurement and Exercise Program				
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	2008	189,000	299,300	\$44,500
Continuing and Emerging Training Grants				\$20,663
Center for Domestic Preparedness	2008	57,000		\$62,500
Technical Assistance Program				\$10,000
Evaluation and National Assessment Program				\$14,000
National Exercise Program	2007	N/A		\$40,000
Management and Administration				

Management & Administration				\$815,099
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2011	N/A	N/A	
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.)	2005	21,000	N/A	
Defense Production Act of 1950 (U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.)	2009	Such sums	N/A	
National Security Act of 1947, as amended (U.S.C. 404,405)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
United States Fire Administration				
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. and 6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) (USFA)	2009	70,000	44,979	\$42,538
Disaster Relief				\$1,800,000
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account				\$295
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5162.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Flood Map Modernization Fund				\$102,712
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2011	N/A	N/A	
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund				\$84,937
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5133.)	2011	180,000	N/A	
Emergency Food and Shelter				\$100,000
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.)	1994	N/A	130,000	

Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$6,790,244
Fee Accounts				\$3,272,852
National Flood Insurance Fund				\$3,273,748
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	2011	N/A	N/A	\$22,000
Flood Mapping and Floodplain Management	2011	N/A	N/A	\$149,000
Mandatory	2011	N/A	N/A	\$3,042,748
Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation	2011	N/A	N/A	\$0
Repetitive Flood Claims	2011	N/A	N/A	\$40,000
Flood Mitigation Assistance	2011	N/A	N/A	\$20,000
Authorities:				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2011	N/A	N/A	
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program				-\$896
Authorities:				
Title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e)	1999	N/A	N/A	

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Management and Administration



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

The 2012 President's Budget provides the level of resources required to support the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission.

A. Mission Statement for Management, and Administration:

The FEMA Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides core mission funding for the development and maintenance of an integrated, nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies regardless of cause, in partnership with other federal agencies, State, local, and Tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. The account supports core operations for all FEMA organizations, providing resources for mission activities and administrative support. M&A resources are directed to both regional and headquarters operations.

B. Budget Activities:

Activities are organized according to the following PPA structure:

- Operating Activities
- National Capital Region Coordination
- Urban Search and Rescue

B.1 Operating Activities

The Operating Activities PPA reflects the essential functions for all of FEMA's major mission organizations and directly supports the Agency's efforts to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the Nation from all hazards including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. Funding for Operating Activities supports the major functional components of the Agency, including:

The Office of the Administrator, which coordinates all policy and strategic planning, managerial, resource, and administrative actions; oversees programs to increase outreach and public awareness; and builds partnerships with and among State, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, business, and industry to support the emergency management efforts across the Nation. The Office of the Administrator includes the following operating units:

- Office of Chief Counsel
- DHS Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships
- Office of the Executive Secretariat
- Office of Equal Rights
- Office of External Affairs

- International Affairs
- Public Affairs
- Legislative Affairs
- Private Sector Initiatives
- Ready Campaign
- Disability Coordinator
- Law Enforcement Advisor
- National Agency Coordination (NAC)
- Office of Policy and Program Analysis
- Regional Operations

The Office of Response and Recovery (ORR), which provides leadership to build, sustain, and improve the coordination and delivery of support to citizens and State, local, Tribal, and Territorial governments to save lives, reduce suffering, protect property, and recover from all hazards. The ORR includes the following operating units:

- ORR Executive Office
- Response Directorate
- Recovery Directorate
- Logistics Management Directorate
- Office of the Federal Coordination Officer Operations

Preparedness and National Protection (PNP), which works to ensure that the Nation is prepared for disasters of all kinds and reflects FEMA's expanded role in preparedness established by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) of 2006.

PNP includes the following operating units:

- National Preparedness Directorate (funded through grants programs management and administration funds)
- Grants Programs Directorate (funded through grants programs management and administration funds)
- National Continuity Programs
- National Capital Region Coordination (funded through a separate PPA within the Management and Administration appropriation as noted below)

Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, which works to strengthen mitigation nationwide to reduce the Nation's risk to natural disasters or other emergencies, and to facilitate adoption and enforcement of up-to-date design and construction practices through state and local building codes. Mitigation supports activities that result in sound risk management decisions by individuals, private sector, and public-sector entities. Mitigation programs are conducted through three core activities: risk analysis, risk reduction, and insurance against flood risk.

Mission Support Bureau, which provides the corporate infrastructure essential to FEMA's pursuit of an enhanced business approach to achieving results and providing support capabilities

designed and scaled to enhance FEMA's mission success. The Mission Support Bureau includes the following operating units:

- Mission Support Bureau Executive Office
- Office of the Chief Information Officer
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
- Office of the Chief Security Officer
- Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer
- Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

Operating funding supports these key functions both in headquarters and across FEMA's ten regional offices. *Section III: Current Services Program Description by PPA* provides additional details on the functions of each operational element.

B.2 National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC)

As part of the Preparedness and National Protection Programs, NCRC provides leadership in integrating homeland security activities in the National Capital Region (NCR). NCRC also has a critical role in federal government events (e.g., Presidential Inauguration, State of the Union, etc.), drills, and exercises that occur in the NCR. The work of NCRC and its regional partners often serves as a model for multijurisdictional efforts across the country.

B.3 Urban Search and Rescue

As part of the Office of Response and Recovery, the Urban Search and Rescue National Response System and the Task Forces across the country provide coordinated, national, and all-risk capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing victims of structural collapse resulting from natural and man-made causes, including those involving terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. The Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces are among the many specialized teams managed by the Response Directorate.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2012 President's Budget of \$815.099 million reflects FEMA's priority to manage resources more effectively across the Federal Government while ensuring the Nation's resilience from disasters. The Agency has reexamined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to consider the relative return on investment among these activities, and to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will focus on streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies. The 2012 President's Budget provides the level of resources required to support the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission.

FEMA is confident that the FY 2012 Budget Request provides the level of resources required to support the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. First, the FY 2012 Budget Request reflects the resources required to support the current level of staffing across the Agency. In recent years, FEMA has added staff to build internal capacity in the following

functional areas:

- Establishing Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs)
- Developing National Response Coordination Center and Regional Response Coordination Center 24/7 watch capability
- Increasing operational planning capability
- Strengthening emergency communications through Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) and improved public disaster communications
- Enhancing the Agency's disaster recovery and logistics functions
- Building capacity for business support activities including acquisition management, information technology, and financial management

Through these additional resources, FEMA can now respond to disasters and help communities recover more quickly than before. For example, the Agency can now provide IMATs, Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Teams, and MERS within 12 hours of deployment notification. Moreover, the Agency is now able to fill more than 97.5 percent of orders for life-sustaining commodities (including meals, water, tarps, cots, blankets, etc.) within the required timeframe. In addition, today, the Agency is able to provide more than 94 percent of eligible applicants with temporary housing assistance within 60 days of a disaster. In short, the Agency is making significant progress towards its goal of stabilizing communities impacted by Presidentially declared disasters within 72 hours of the event. The FY 2012 Budget Request reflects the funding to maintain the internal capacity that FEMA has established in recent years.

In addition, the FY 2012 Budget Request provides the resources required to support the Administrator's strategic priorities. The FEMA strategic plan identifies several primary objectives to further FEMA's ability to fulfill its emergency management mandate:

- Foster a community-oriented approach to Emergency Management nationally that strengthens local institutions, assets and social networks to build sustainable and resilient communities;
- Build the Nation's capacity to stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 Hours and restore basic services and community functionality within 60 days thereafter;
- Build unity of effort and common strategic understanding among the Emergency Management team nationally by acting jointly to address our most significant risks; and
- Enhance FEMA's ability to learn and innovate as an organization.

A central element of this strategic direction is the *Whole Community* concept. Using the *Whole Community* concept, FEMA will foster a national approach to emergency management that is built upon a foundation of proactive engagement with neighborhood associations, businesses, schools, faith-based community groups, trade groups, fraternal organizations, and other civic-minded organizations that can mobilize their networks to build community resilience and support local needs in times of catastrophe.

Given the strategic objectives listed above, the FY 2012 Budget Request continues the realignment of resources from within the budget to support expanded emphasis on the Administrator's priority programs. Some of these programs include:

Workforce Enhancement Program (\$3.900 million): FEMA has experienced significant growth and change in recent years, creating challenges with recruitment, engaging our workforce, and supporting our employees as they progress through their careers. In response to the FEMA Administrator directed a priority Workforce Enhancement Initiative (WEI) to improve recruitment, hiring, and developmental initiatives and opportunities of and for employees. One central element of the WEI is the new Employee Readiness program, which will help ensure that the incoming workforce is better prepared to operate in our emergency management mission environment.

Readiness Assessment Program (\$1.700 million): The purpose of the Readiness Assessment Program (RAP) is to enable the FEMA Administrator and leaders of reporting organizations to uniformly determine and accurately report on an overall level of readiness by FEMA to fulfill its disaster response and recovery missions. Funding would support readiness assessments of MERS units as well as National and Regional IMATS, and support internal after-action reporting and lessons learned capability.

The FY 2012 Budget Request reflects a thorough examination of resource allocation across specific programs and activities and reflects FEMA's best efforts to determine where funding for FY 2012 would have the greatest impact. Pending FY 2011 appropriations actions and other outstanding decisions, activity level funding requests could change in execution.

Proposed funding levels for specific PPAs are as followed:

Management and Administration: FEMA requests \$815,099 million, 3,659 positions, and 3,486 FTE.

(1) PPA – Operating Activities: FEMA requests \$780.493 million, 3,630 positions, and 3,459 FTE. Program changes include \$7.2 million for continued data center migration, an increase of \$2.389 million for the acquisition workforce.

(2) PPA – National Capital Region Coordination: FEMA requests \$5.493 million, 21 positions, and 19 FTE.

(3) PPA – Urban Search and Rescue: FEMA requests \$29.113 million, 8 positions, and 8 FTE.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE*	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Operating Activities	3,791	\$946,915	3,371	\$868,255	3,459	\$780,492	88	-\$87,763	9	(23,322)	79	(64,441)
National Capital Region Coordination	19	6,787	19	6,995	19	5,493	---	(1,502)	---	(1,502)	---	---
Urban Search & Rescue	8	32,451	8	28,000	8	29,113	---	1,113	---	1,113	---	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	3,818	\$986,153	3,398	\$903,250	3,486	\$815,099	88	(\$88,151)	9	(\$23,710)	79	(\$64,441)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	3,818	\$986,153	3,398	\$903,250	3,486	\$815,099	88	(\$88,151)	9	(\$23,710)	79	(\$64,441)

*Variance to FY12 MAX FTE due to insourcing

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	PPA: Operating Activities		
	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	4,077	3,791	946,915
FY 2011 C.R.	3,533	3,371	868,255
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	79	79	(64,441)
2012 Current Services	3,612	3,450	803,815
2012 Program Change	18	9	(23,322)
2012 Total Request	3,630	3,459	780,493

FEMA requests \$780.493 million, 3,630 positions, and 3,459 FTE.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The following activities directly support FEMA’s mission to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The Operating Activities PPA also includes the Office of the Administrator and FEMA-wide Administrative Management which: coordinate between HQ and Regional Offices all policy, managerial, resource, and administrative activities; maintain programs to address public information issues; and build partnerships with and among state and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, businesses, and industries.

1) Operations:

A. Office of Response and Recovery:

Office of Response & Recovery Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary
(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
ORR Front Office	25	17	2,519	2,099	4,618
Recovery Programs	624	605	69,527	8,845	78,372
Response Programs	828	817	96,906	55,182	152,088
Logistics Programs	246	222	22,294	5,978	28,272
Federal Coordinating Officers	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>229</u>
Subtotal	1,725	1,663	191,438	72,142	263,580

Mission

The Office of Response and Recovery (ORR) provides leadership to build, sustain, and improve the coordination and delivery of support to citizens and State, local, Tribal and Territorial governments to save lives, reduce suffering, protect property and recover from all hazards. The Recovery Directorate, Response Directorate, Logistics Management Directorate, and the Office of Federal Coordinating Officer Operations report to the ORR. The ORR Office of the Associate Administrator is comprised of the Executive Staff, Executive Communication and Coordination Group, Strategic Integration Group, Readiness and Assessment, and the Disaster Declarations Unit.

ORR Front Office

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
ORR Front Office	25	17	2,519	2,099	4,618

Executive Staff

The Executive Staff is responsible for providing direct support to the ORR Associate Administrator and Deputy Associate Administrator in a number of different areas. This support includes such things as scheduling, long range planning, providing administrative support, preparing reports, conducting research, and integration of subordinate element mission execution.

Executive Communication and Coordination Group (ECCG)

The ECCG enables and supports the execution of ORR and subordinate organization programs through the representation, development, review, communication, and coordination of policies, guidance, strategies, and programmatic activities with internal and external partners and stakeholders. The ECCG External Coordination Section coordinates the responses to and addresses a wide variety of issues and inquiries from sources internal and external to FEMA; carries out administrative, programmatic, analytical, guidance, policy, and outreach activities; and responds to significant and special assignments that have broad national impact. The ECCG Internal Coordination Section communicates and coordinates with ORR stakeholders on broad and emerging policy issues, programs, and guidance that have national scope and impact.

Strategic Integration Group (SIG)

The SIG provides strategic planning and synchronization of activities within the subordinate organizations of the ORR to ensure a coordinated and collaborative resource utilization effort to complement the long-term goals and objectives of the ORR.

The primary functions of the SIG are: to act as a transformation, change, and knowledge management agent; leverage private and public sector best practices where applicable; and coordinate and ensure implementation of those initiatives consistent with the vision and goals of the ORR.

Readiness and Assessment

Readiness and Assessment is responsible for developing and implementing the FEMA Readiness Assessment Program (F-RAP). F-RAP will enable the FEMA Administrator and Agency leaders of reporting organizations to uniformly determine and accurately report an overall level of readiness by FEMA to fulfill its disaster response, recovery, and logistics missions. The program will provide recommendations to leaders about ways to improve the readiness status of their respective response and recovery elements, as well as provide a framework for collecting, analyzing, and applying operational information to improve the Agency's ability to respond to and recover from incidents regardless of their cause. It will provide FEMA leadership with important objective evaluation of FEMA component readiness, efficiency, and effectiveness and provide fact-based information for improved decision-making and resource allocation.

Disaster Declarations Unit

The Declarations Unit is responsible for processing gubernatorial requests for Presidential major disaster or emergency declarations and all other related actions to include appeals, cost-share adjustments, and requests to reopen an incident period or expand the incident type under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (the Stafford Act). The Unit's mission is to ensure that each gubernatorial request is processed as consistently with the Stafford Act and expeditiously as possible.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

The Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery (OAARR) provides strategic level coordination, direction, and oversight to FEMA's major operational components—the Office of Federal Coordinating Officer Operations, Logistics Management Directorate, Response Directorate, and the Recovery Directorate—to insure effective innovation, integration, collaboration, and coordination within the Whole Community for disaster response and recovery.

In addition, the FEMA FY 2011-2014 Strategic Priorities outline four key initiatives that the OAARR has direct lead for, and that relate to ORR major outcomes.

- Foster a community oriented approach to emergency management nationally that strengthens local institutions, assets and social networks to build sustainable and resilient communities
- Build the Nation's capacity to stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 hours and restore basic services and community functionality within 60 days thereafter
- Build unity of effort and common strategic understanding for the emergency management team nationally by jointly identifying and implementing actions to address our most significant risks
- Enhance FEMA's ability to learn and innovate as an organization

Organizational Performance

In FY 2010, FEMA responded to 81 new presidential major disaster declarations; 10 new presidential emergency declarations; and 18 Fire Management Assistance Grants across 41 states, the District of Columbia and two Territories, including the back-to-back severe winter storms and record snowstorms, which impacted most of the United States from January through April; Hurricane Earl, and Tropical Storms Otto and Tomas, which repeatedly pounded the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and record floods in the State of Tennessee while continuing to support ongoing response and recovery efforts in states recovering from major incidents suffered in previous years, including the 2004 Florida hurricanes, Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the Midwest flooding of 2008; Hurricane Ike in 2008; the devastating earthquake and tsunami in American Samoa, and the arrival of Tropical Storm Ida in November 2009.

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Initiated Disaster Management Support Environment (DMSE) Pilot Project (Phase I) to evaluate, interconnect, and consolidate existing FEMA IT systems; create new system functionality and capabilities to increase the speed, effectiveness, and efficiency of business operations; and provide a clear common operating picture.
- Initiated F-RAP to enable the FEMA Administrator and leaders of reporting organizations to uniformly determine and accurately report an overall level of readiness, analyze results, and provide predictive analytic decision support to guide FEMA in fulfilling its disaster response and recovery missions.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- **Movement Coordination Center (MCC):** Adapt and revise MCC functions, structure, staffing, and procedures in alignment with the Incident Management and Support Keystone principles, tenets, concepts and doctrine to effectively manage transportation assets with greater clarity and visibility.
- **DMSE:** Implement Phase II by testing SAVER₂ during NLE 2011, a full-scale exercise involving FEMA, states, and other partners; integrate informational layers into SAVER₂ as identified in requirements-gathering sessions with stakeholders; incorporate datasets that are available within FEMA through the enterprise data warehouse and available production systems, and; import existing states' data as a proof of concept in a catastrophic scenario.
- **F-RAP:** Establishing Initial Operating Capability: Conduct two pilot, external, functional-readiness-evaluations; conduct external, mission-readiness-evaluations for National Incident Management Assessment Teams (IMAT) during National Level Exercise NLE 2011.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- **MCC:** Establish next-generation resource movement analysis, planning, management and information-sharing capabilities in concert with DMSE development efforts, providing more rapid response times and greater resolution and flexibility for decision-making.
- **DMSE:** Implement Phase III by releasing the SAVER₂ production environment to the field in order to provide situational awareness, geospatial tools and geospatial web services that fully comply with all FEMA legal and Program policy, IT architecture and IT Security requirements.
- **F-RAP:** Complete identification of historical trends and key performance indicators, test and implement a predictive analytics system to provide operational response and recovers decision support to leadership.
- **SIG:** Complete ORR Five-Year Strategic Plan, building on FEMA Strategic Plan and charting direction for ORR with regard to organizational change instituted in FY 2010

B. Recovery Directorate

Recovery Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary***

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Subtotal	624	605	69,527	8,845	78,372

***The Declaration Unit is currently under Recovery and will be moved to the ORR Front Office no later than FY12.

The Recovery Directorate mission is to support individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic events and terrorist attacks, in their efforts to recover. The Recovery Directorate provides program oversight for support and assistance averaging more than \$6.6 billion annually. The Recovery Directorate oversees mandated Federal disaster assistance programs, manages resources for readiness and recovery capability development, develops recovery strategies, policies, and doctrine for delivering assistance, plans for catastrophic events and continuity of operations, delivers grant assistance for community and individual recovery, and develops and coordinates partnerships.

Over the last few years, the Federal government has substantially improved the coordination of its immediate response to disasters, including efforts to save and sustain lives and stabilize infrastructure. However, long-term recovery, the most expensive and longest-lasting phase of a disaster, is not adequately coordinated and challenges in our recovery programs debilitate affected communities. The Secretaries of Homeland Security and Housing and Urban Development will continue efforts to improve and strengthen long-term disaster recovery at the Federal, tribal, State, and local levels.

The Recovery Directorate is also FEMA's agent in the implementation of the National Disaster Housing Strategy, the National Disaster Recovery Framework, the National Catastrophic Infrastructure Recovery Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 (Public Works and Engineering), ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services), and ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery).

The following Recovery Directorate programs/functions receive staffing and operating expenses support from the M&A appropriation:

Executive Oversight

The Office of the Assistant Administrator provides strategic leadership and direction to support and strengthen Recovery Directorate programs and activities through program analysis and evaluation; policy coordination and analysis; performance measurement and management; development of doctrinal guidance; information management, analysis, and reporting; and internal and external partner coordination and integration.

Recovery Planning Division

The Recovery Directorate's Planning Division strengthens recovery programs and assistance by developing and coordinating national level plans and exercises, including catastrophic, contingency, Continuity of Operations (COOP), and Devolution Planning; coordinating and leading Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery; and supporting FEMA Regional Office recovery planning activities.

The Recovery Planning Division is also responsible for leading the development, implementation, and other activities associated with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF describes the concepts and principles that guide recovery efforts; identifies scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities; and links local, State, Tribal and Federal governments, the private sector, voluntary, faith-based, and community organizations that play vital roles in recovery.

On September 29, 2009, the President requested the Secretaries of Homeland Security (DHS) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to co-chair a White House Long-term Disaster Recovery Working Group (LTRWG) composed of the Secretaries and Administrators of more than 20 Departments, agencies, and offices. The objective of this high-level, strategic initiative was to provide operational guidance for disaster recovery organizations as well as make recommendations for future strategic improvements to the Nation's approach to disaster recovery management.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Conducted National Disaster Recovery Framework outreach meetings with stakeholders, drafted the NDRF document, and integrated the common recovery themes identified from the recovery stakeholder outreach meetings.
- Provided Headquarters staff and deployed resources for five declared disasters in FY 2010 to directly support ESF #14 efforts by facilitating partnerships for implementation of recovery activities.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Lead national rollout and implementation of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), including development of annexes for the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators and seven Recovery Support Functions, to provide focus across the nation on how best to prepare, restore, redevelop and revitalize the health and social, natural and environmental fabric of the community following a disaster.
- Create recovery program contingency plans and toolkits for Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) and Anthrax scenarios to improve FEMA's disaster assistance and recovery readiness.
- Enhance Recovery Directorate preparedness through devolution planning in coordination with FEMA Region IV by developing and publishing the Recovery Directorate Devolution Plan, training staff to implement the plan, participation in drills and exercises, and conducting a minimum of four on-site job-shadowing exchanges between Recovery Directorate, Region IV, and Region VII recovery staff

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop Whole of Community plans to address essential functions and recovery resource requirements to restore basic services and get communities functioning again within 60 days after a catastrophic disaster event and achieve a successful recovery within 5 years.

Public Assistance (PA) Division

The Public Assistance Program provides assistance to tribal governments, states, local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting

from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. It provides reimbursement for debris removal, emergency protective measures and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations. The Public Assistance Program provides not less than 75-percent federal cost-share reimbursement to states for actual costs.

FEMA Public Assistance provides Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) to state and local governments, including tribal nations, to minimize immediate adverse effects from, and to manage and control, wild land fires that threaten to cause major disasters. The FMAG Program provides a 75-percent federal cost-share reimbursement to states for actual costs.

FEMA provides Community Disaster Loans to local governments or other political subdivision of the state that have suffered a substantial loss of tax or other revenues because of a major disaster. Communities can use the loans to maintain existing governmental functions or to expand such functions to meet disaster-related needs.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed development of the Public Assistance Program Quality Assurance/Quality Control Plan and accompanying tool to enable the Public Assistance Division to monitor 10 critical metrics at the Joint Field Office (JFO), Regional, and National levels to ensure productivity and quality.
- Performed an internal review of all Public Assistance policies and guidance documents, which identified nine policies and guidance documents for potential modification to improve delivery of Public Assistance.
- Improved the Public Assistance appeals process, including procurement of support contracts, to increase the rate of adjudicating Public Assistance 1st and 2nd appeals and reduced the backlog from 69 in FY 2009 to 21 in FY 2010.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Improve and sustain operation of the Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment system for the efficient processing of an annual average of over \$3.3 billion in Public Assistance funding.
- Complete Bottom Up Review of the Public Assistance Program to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of critical program components and determine how the Public Assistance Program can provide the best value to communities across the nation.
- Revise and implement streamlined Public Assistance Program guidance to reflect lessons learned from recent disaster activity, and ensure grantees and sub-grantees have clear and consistent guidance for efficient and effective program implementation after major disasters and emergencies.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement recommendations and findings from the Bottom Up Review of the Public Assistance Program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of critical program components and provide the best value to communities across the nation.
- Develop debris management training for State and local government representatives to improve knowledge and capability in development of debris management plans during local debris operations.

Individual Assistance (IA) Division

Individual Assistance ensures that disaster survivors have timely access to a full range of programs and services to maximize their recovery, through coordination among Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector. Individual Assistance programs and functions are executed under Sections 403, 408, 410, 415, 416, 425, and 426 of the Stafford Act. Individual Assistance programs and functions include:

- The Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides assistance to individuals and households affected by a disaster to enable them to address necessary expenses and serious needs, which cannot be met through other forms of disaster assistance or insurance. The following assistance may be provided through the IHP:
- Rental Assistance – Financial assistance for rental of alternate housing unit
- Transitional Sheltering – Direct assistance in the form of hotel lodging
- Home Repair – Financial assistance for repair of primary residence
- Replacement – Financial assistance for replacement of primary residence
- Temporary Housing Unit – Direct assistance in the form of temporary housing units (manufactured housing, etc.).
- Permanent Housing construction – Direct or financial assistance for the construction of a home. This type of help occurs only in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible.
- Other Needs Assistance – Money is available for necessary expenses and serious needs caused by the disaster. This includes medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and other expenses that are authorized by law.
- The Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters.
- The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program assist individuals and communities in recovering from the effects of natural and human-caused disasters through the provision of community-based outreach and psycho-educational services.
- Mass Care Coordination – Unlike other Individual Assistance programs, Mass Care and Emergency Assistance (MC/EA) does not require individuals to meet eligibility requirements before they can receive life-sustaining assistance. Mass Care is a community-based responsibility that may include agencies, organizations, and groups from the local and state levels. When requested by the state, the role of FEMA during Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies is to coordinate and provide human and material support when shortfalls are identified.
- Donations Management and Voluntary Agency Coordination – FEMA serves as the principal liaison to the voluntary agency community and the coordination unit for unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donations.
- The Disaster Housing Assistance Program is a joint FEMA-Housing and Urban Development (HUD) federal program designed to help eligible disaster survivors find temporary housing solutions that will help them transition to non-disaster, self-sufficient housing. The DHAP leverages HUD's existing relationships with Public Housing Agencies in affected areas to assist eligible survivors utilizing grant funding from FEMA.
- The Alternative Housing Pilot Program seeks to identify and evaluate better ways to house future disaster victims in the Gulf Coast States. Funded by a special appropriation, five competitive grants in four states have been awarded to implement projects that incorporate a variety of construction methods and implementation processes. An evaluation report is

being prepared on behalf of FEMA by HUD and is expected to be ready by the middle of 2012.

- The Disaster Case Management Program is a federally funded program administered by FEMA in partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Disaster Case Management is a time-limited process that involves a partnership between a case manager and a disaster survivor (also known as a “client”) to develop and carry out a Disaster Recovery Plan. This partnership provides the client with a single point of contact to facilitate access to a broad range of resources.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed enhancements to the National Mass Evacuation Tracking System (NMETS) and delivered training to state and local emergency managers to increase nationwide preparedness and capabilities to support mass evacuation.
- Established Rapid Temporary Repair pilot program in coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to expedite disaster survivors returning to their homes so that they can plan and complete more permanent repairs and speed the recovery process.
- Awarded contracts for the purchase of alternative housing units that will provide FEMA with the opportunity to secure new and innovative housing options for individuals and families.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Assess direct housing operations and mass care resource requirements to identify gaps and prioritize development of new Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMAs) to support the expedited distribution of materials and supplies in preparation for a catastrophic event.
- Develop direct housing assistance program Pre-Placement Interview Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to improve and standardize the process for assessing individual applicants’ temporary housing needs and ensuring appropriate referrals (e.g. rental resources, temporary housing units, and other housing solutions) to meet the needs of disaster survivors and effectively support recovery of disaster affected communities.
- Develop the Disaster Case Management Program Manual to be used by Regions and States in the development, implementation, and delivery of ongoing case management services for connecting disaster survivors with local providers that can target recovery services to assist them in developing and achieving short and long-term recovery goals.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete and implement the mass care and emergency assistance strategy and action plan with partners to build unity of effort, identify, and address resource gaps, and to improve capabilities of communities to recover from disasters.
- Create multi-agency mass care and emergency assistance planning templates and guidance documents for State, tribal, territorial, local, voluntary organization and private sector entities to improve community disaster preparedness.
- Develop the Housing Mission Planning SOP to improve rapid assessment of temporary housing and consistency in decision-making to enhance the provision of direct housing assistance to help communities rapidly recover following a disaster incident.

National Processing Service Centers

Individual Assistance also manages the FEMA National Processing Service Centers (NPSC), which are a key component of FEMA's ability to support survivors' resilience to disaster through recovery programs. The NPSCs are FEMA's full-service disaster assistance processing and solution centers responsible for: registering individuals for assistance by phone and via the Internet; verifying home and personal property losses through onsite inspections; processing applicant registrations to determine and communicate assistance eligibility; and responding to applicant questions by phone (and mail) throughout the disaster assistance process. Funding from the M&A appropriation supports approximately 300 fulltime positions in the NPSCs as well as other activities, such as technology requirements needed to maintain call centers, equipment, and training.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Modified the Direct Assistance Replacement Assistance Consideration portion of the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) to increase usability of the recertification and setup work order processes and decrease the reliance on developer intervention during disaster operations.
- Signed a new interagency agreement with the Internal Revenue Service to augment the registration intake process with as many as 1,400 agents and increase the capability to manage increased call volume and registrations from disaster survivors during major disasters.
- Created a link between National Shelter System and the Individual Assistance Registration Intake system to improve FEMA's ability to locate evacuated disaster survivors during the applicant intake process and to allow applicants access to information on referrals to open shelters.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Improve online and automated registration and help line capabilities through use of new technologies for the Advanced Contact Center Network (ACCN) Platform to include speech recognition, electronic correspondence, and touch-tone telephone interaction.
- Complete implementation of E-Signature, which captures disaster survivors' signatures electronically to allow for faster and more efficient processing of applications for assistance as well as improve data storage.
- Develop additional self-service options and improvements to automated registration and help line NPSC capabilities to expedite the registration process and delivery of recovery assistance for applicants in the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop improvements to applicant processing controls to minimize duplication of assistance to disaster survivors.
- Work with Federal partners to expand information sharing capabilities of disaster assistance programs through the disasterassistance.gov web site.
- Develop and create an information collection and analysis tool as part of the Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) enhancement and reengineering project for use by States as a basis for Governors to request federal disaster assistance from the President and by FEMA to document the recommendation made to the President in response to the Governor's request.

Business Management Division

The Business Management Division (BMD) was established during FY 2010 to provide Recovery Directorate coordination of technology solutions, contracting, facility and asset management, financial management and contract closeouts, human resources support, training, and cadre management. Activities focus on improving efficiency and building sustainable Recovery business and workforce capabilities to modernize service delivery technology with cost-effective system solutions; overseeing training for Recovery staff for employee development, retention, succession planning, and advancement; and integrating management of all Recovery contracts and program contract closeouts in coordination with FEMA Acquisitions.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

Organizational Performance

The Recovery Directorate utilized the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) goals and objectives and the FEMA Administrator's five priorities established in the "Administrator's Intent for Building the FY 2012-2016 Future Year Homeland Security Program (FYHSP)," as the guide in establishing priorities and defining desired outcomes. The Administrator's five priorities were incorporated into the Directorate's efforts to identify and develop planning and resource requirements for FY 2012 while looking forward to FY 2013-2016.

The FEMA's "Strategic Initiatives" as found in the FY 2011-2014 Strategic Plan, assisted in driving the evaluation and further refinement of the Directorate's strategies and in determining the FY 2012 prioritization of resources, funding requirements, and activities that will achieve results. The Directorate executed the performance and implementation planning process to ensure that Recovery's priorities, outcomes, and investment of resources align with the strategic trajectory of the Agency.

Recovery's activities support QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters and are directly linked to QHSR Goal 5.3 (Objective 5.3.3) and QHSR Goal 5.4 (Objective 5.4.1).

- QHSR Goal 5.3: "Ensure Effective Emergency Response: Strengthen response capacity nationwide."
 - **Objective 5.3.3:** "Provide timely and appropriate disaster assistance: Improve governmental, nongovernmental and private-sector delivery of disaster assistance."
- QHSR Goal 5.4: "Rapidly Recover: Improve the Nation's ability to adapt and rapidly recover."
 - **Objective 5.4.1:** "Enhance recovery capabilities: Establish and maintain nationwide capabilities for recovery from major disasters."

Resources will be utilized in FY 2012 to support engagement with Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Long-term Community Recovery partners, expand partnerships and outreach, and develop joint strategies, solutions, and action plans to increase nation-wide Recovery capability and capacity before, during, and after disasters. These efforts are directly connected to the Strategic Initiative, "Build Unity of Effort and Common Strategic Understanding Among the Emergency Management Team Nationally By Acting Jointly to Address Our Most Significant Risks."

Recovery will use resources to develop doctrine, plans, guidance materials, and training with partners to support implementation of the National Disaster Recovery Framework and further development of the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). The products developed will focus on how best to prepare, restore, redevelop and revitalize the health and social, natural and environmental fabric of the community following a disaster in alignment with FY 2011-2014 FEMA Strategic Plan Strategic Initiative, *“Foster a Community-Oriented Approach to Emergency Management Nationally that Strengthens Local Institutions, Assets and Social Networks to Build Sustainable and Resilient Communities.”*

A key Strategic Initiative as part of the FEMA FY 2011-2014 Strategic Plan is, *“Build the Nation’s Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 Hours and Restore Basic Services and Community Functionality Within 60 Days Thereafter.”* The Recovery Directorate will directly support this initiative and dedicate resources to establishing and maintaining nationwide capabilities for recovery (*QHSR Objective 5.4.1*). Specific activities will be undertaken to establish national capability for mass care and to provide temporary housing assistance (including non-congregate shelters, hotel/motel, rental assistance, repair and replacement assistance, or direct housing) within 60 days of a disaster. The Recovery Directorate will be heavily involved with, and will collaborate with the Response Directorate and National Preparedness Directorate-led projects and initiatives related to Whole Community catastrophic planning.

C. Response Directorate

Response Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Assistant Administrator	11	11	1,361	86	1,447
Training, Exercise and Doctrine Office	19	18	2,219	10,070	12,289
Operations Division	142	135	16,568	5,940	22,508
Planning Division	57	55	6,866	24,819	31,685
Disaster Emergency Communications	295	295	34,254	12,332	46,586
Regional Support	274	274	32,194	1,665	33,859
Business Management	30	29	3,444	270	3,714
Subtotal	828	817	96,906	55,182	152,088

FEMA’s Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the Nation overwhelmed by the impact of an incident, regardless of cause. The Response Directorate encompasses the following programs:

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Response

Assistant Administrator for Operations Programs FY2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assistant Administrator for Operations	11	11	1,361	86	1,447
Regional Support	274	274	32,194	1,665	33,859
Subtotal	285	285	33,555	1,751	35,306

The Office of the Assistant Administrator provides strategic and operational guidance and leadership to all stakeholders, including FEMA headquarters, regional offices, and interagency

partners. It ensures that Federal emergency response systems and capabilities are properly poised to support states and communities. Key functions include providing leadership necessary to integrate the Nation's emergency response teams, systems, and capabilities; coordinating all Federal emergency management disaster operational planning and programs; and executing the response mission through its three major program areas – operations, planning, and disaster emergency communications. Located within the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Response are the Executive staff and Regional Support.

To affect budgetary savings, FEMA has reduced the travel budget for the Office of the Assistant Administrator, which will achieve a budgetary savings through efficiency by cutting travel of the Assistant Administrator and Deputy Assistant Administrator, as well as other key staff. This reduction could reduce oversight capabilities and limit Response's ability to provide consistency and standardization across the regions.

Regional Support

Regional support provides baseline funding to better support staff, resources, and facility needs in the ten FEMA Regional Response organizations. Additionally, Centers of Excellence will be established in specific regional offices to identify best practices and enhance response readiness. The operational Centers of Excellence will demonstrate expertise in discrete operational response functions to serve as a centralized body of subject matter experts responsible for leading the development of specialized guidance and best practices for the specific response function identified such as space weather, Regional Interagency Steering Committees (RISC), or National Special Security Events (NSSE).

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed regional support plans for the headquarters Response Strategic Plan and the Regional Strategic Plans.
- Provided funding for regions to develop catastrophic plans with state partners.
- Conducted localized training and exercises for response-related groups, including Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) and Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC), to enhance readiness.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Support regional response initiatives and activities.
- Develop and share Centers of Excellence program requirements and procedures to ensure effective response capabilities.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Support regional response initiatives and activities.
- Standardize regional budget processes and stand up of Centers of Excellence programs to enable regional support of state, local, territorial, and tribal planning, training, and exercise initiatives.

Training, Exercise and Doctrine Office

Training, Exercise, and Doctrine Office FY 2012 Funding Summary
(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Training Exercise, and Doctrine Office	2	2	235	-	235
Training Unit	7	7	824	1,728	2,552
Exercise Unit	6	6	690	5,072	5,762
Doctrine Unit	4	3	470	3,270	3,740
Subtotal	19	18	2,219	10,070	12,289

The Training, Exercise and Doctrine (TED) Office develops clear and well-communicated incident management and incident support doctrine; guides the development of standards and training; and validates capabilities and concepts through exercises, which promote the professionalization of FEMA’s emergency managers in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). FEMA doctrine builds upon NIMS and the National Response Framework (NRF) to describe FEMA’s core tenets, concepts, methods, and processes for serving disaster survivors. The Training Unit develops and delivers credentialing and training courses to FEMA Response staff members based on this doctrine. Finally, the Exercise Unit tests and evaluates core systems and procedures to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of FEMA’s incident management and support. TED validates FEMA staff’s ability to perform incident management and support core competencies as well as concepts and processes put forth in doctrine and informs the revision of doctrinal materials and training courses.

The Training Unit improves Response Directorate Disaster Workforce readiness through training and professional development and supports FEMA’s credentialing goals. The Training Unit ensures that resources are aligned with the Response Directorate’s operational response at the field, regional, and National levels. Additionally, the unit utilizes FEMA’s core capabilities to develop response-specific professional development opportunities for all Response staff and teams. By delivering comprehensive Response training, the Training Unit prepares and trains individuals and teams through set standards in order to deploy and respond to disasters. The Training Unit develops the standards, which will drive exercises.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Conducted a review and analysis of Response Directorate’s training courses to align with new doctrine. Analysis resulted in the identification of over ten courses to be revised or developed, with a primary focus on planning. Developed and conducted a new doctrine course with a focus on full-time command and general staff positions. Developed and coordinated the training of eight Senior Executive Service (SES) staff to serve as principals at the incident support level.
- Initiated development of the FEMA Qualification System (FQS) to enhance the existing Agency credentialing efforts. Facilitated and assisted five cadres (Operations, Planning, Mitigation, Individual Assistance, and Security) with developing performance based Position Task Books, Qualification Sheets and Progression Flow Charts for 125 job titles within five months.
- Developed a preliminary curriculum, conducted classes for GS-12s, and under, covering courses such as Fundamentals of Writing, Time Management, Project Management, and Critical Thinking to assist in enhancing the future development of these employees. Developed a preliminary curriculum and conducted classes for GS-13s and above

covering supervision, management, and leadership. Seventeen courses on professional development were conducted for headquarters staff.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Design and develop a multi-tier professional development curriculum framework to align job functionality with core competency enrichment and career progression in support of the Response headquarters workforce.
- Finalize training requirements to develop a standard curriculum for National and Regional Watch Officers to ensure consistency and functional training; thus providing more experienced staff to enhance the quality of support. The pilot course will ensure alignment with core competencies of the positions while focusing on enhancing analytical and communication skills.
- Design and develop an IMAT training curriculum to align with the core competencies and the FEMA Qualification System to ensure emergency managers are properly trained and prepared in the event of disasters. Training will enhance leadership development and team building to ensure alignment with core competencies for the IMAT positions.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement and refine the multi-tier professional development curriculum framework through the piloting process to align job functionality with core competency enrichment and career progression resulting in a more effective headquarters workforce.
- Based on FY 2011 pilot analysis, finalize revisions to the National and Regional Watch Officers' curriculum and conduct courses in progressive order to ensure effectiveness of training.
- Utilizing curriculum developed in FY 2011, continue courses implemented under IMAT pilot and begin leadership training to ensure critical incident management competencies.
- Develop a response orientation and mentoring program to enable Response staff to progress in the field of emergency management.

The Exercise Unit contributes to the development and execution of operational exercises by providing response-oriented consultation, advisement, and program expert knowledge as well as coordinating with other agencies to provide critical interaction and participation in national-level response exercises. The type and level of support is dependent upon the needs identified for each exercise, and is closely coordinated with the National Preparedness Directorate's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. The Exercise Unit develops the input, which will drive the revision and update of training and doctrine. A key component of the Exercise Unit's responsibility is to develop no-notice exercises, Thunderbolts, to evaluate and maintain readiness of FEMA Response nationwide assets.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Executed and evaluated 12 discussion-based no-notice exercises that prepared staff for any all-hazards incident.
- Executed and evaluated three operational no-notice exercises that tested and validated response team capabilities.
- Participated in National Level Exercise 2010, Eagle Horizon 2010, Cyber Storm 2010, and Liberty RadEx 2010.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct 30 no-notice “Thunderbolt” exercises that simulate a real world disaster environment to evaluate staff and teams for all-hazards incidents.
- Coordinate and plan the participation in Tier I exercises, National Level Exercise 2011, and Eagle Horizon 2011. NLE 11 is a National level exercise with interagency and state partners to evaluate the Nation’s ability to respond to and recover from a catastrophic incident. Eagle Horizon 2011 will test FEMA’s continuity of operations plans. NLE 11 is the first national level exercise focusing on a catastrophic natural disaster. The Response Directorate will be specifically testing several innovative concepts to include augmenting national response capabilities using non-traditional emergency management partners and resources under the Whole Community concept.
- Coordinate and plan the participation in Tier II exercises, Vigilant Shield 2011, and Anthrax Series as well as four Principal Level Exercises (PLE) and four Senior Officials Exercises (SOE). Anthrax Series is an exercise with the DoD and interagency partners focused on CBRNE specific incidents. PLEs and SOEs prepare the Nation’s senior level leadership to process and adjudicate high-level policy issues during all-hazards incidents.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct 29 no-notice “Thunderbolt” exercises that simulate a real world disaster environment to evaluate staff and teams for all-hazards incidents.
- Conduct two Emergency Support Function Leadership Group (ESFLG) exercises to better prepare interagency partners to effectively execute emergency support function responsibilities.
- Coordinate and plan the participation in Tier I exercises, National Level Exercise 2012, and Eagle Horizon 2012. NLE 12 is an exercise with interagency and state partners to evaluate the Nation’s ability to respond to and recover from a cyber attack. Eagle Horizon 2012 will test FEMA’s continuity of operations plans.
- Coordinate and plan the participation in Tier II exercise, Vigilant Shield 2012, as well as four Principal Level Exercises (PLE) and four Senior Officials Exercises (SOE). Vigilant Shield 2012 is an exercise with DOD and interagency partners focused on CBRNE specific incidents. PLEs and SOEs prepare the Nation’s most senior level leadership to process and adjudicate high-level policy issues during all-hazards incidents.

The Doctrine Unit conducts comprehensive reviews and revisions of the Response Directorate’s guiding documents, identifies voids, and creates new documents in order to guide FEMA response operations at the incident, regional, and national levels. The unit reviews, revises, updates and/or develops incident management and support doctrinal materials incorporating National Incident Management System (NIMS) components, terminology, principles, and policies in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and establishes a hierarchy of doctrine documents. In addition, the Doctrine Unit designs and implements a comprehensive and permanent program for continual development and maintenance of FEMA disaster operations doctrinal materials that guide FEMA response operations at the incident, regional, and national levels. The Doctrine Unit develops the materials on which training will be based.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Conducted review of existing Response Directorate doctrinal materials to identify gaps.
- Developed FEMA Incident Management and Support Keystone, Incident Management Manual, National Incident Support Manual, Regional Planning Guide, Incident Action Planning Manual, and Response Watch Procedures.
- Developed input to FEMA Capstone Publication 1, the DoD's Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) Handbook, and Department of the Army's Defense Support to Civil Authorities Field Manual.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct 20 developmental sessions with emergency management Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to build performance standards for the Response workforce; IT system requirements; and operational concepts, to include the use of Incident Command System (ICS) and Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS), for the effective and efficient execution of incident management and incident support.
- Update and develop ten key authoritative documents, which will provide NIMS compliant standards for FEMA incident management and incident support, which will guide staffing, training, exercising and equipping FEMA response operations at the incident, regional, and headquarters levels.
- Ensure documents focus on mission critical requirements of planning, communications, and resource management.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct 20 developmental sessions with emergency management SMEs to build performance standards. Standards will apply to the Response workforce; IT system requirements; and operational concepts, to include the use of ICS and MACS, for the effective and efficient execution of incident management and incident support.
- Ensure incident manuals are developed and available for regional and national stakeholders to provide clear and consistent references for response to disasters.
- Ensure manuals reflect common and collective knowledge of the emergency management community to maximize overall effectiveness of response activities and objectives.
- Ensure Doctrine is incorporated in training and exercises to provide consistency in the development of training and evaluation for emergency managers.

Operations Division

Operations Division Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary
(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operations Division Mgmt Office	4	3	471	40	511
Response Coordination Branch	13	12	1,529	30	1,559
National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)	4	4	471	817	1,288
National Watch Center	27	26	3,176	1,095	4,271
FEMA Operations Center	26	25	2,989	1,093	4,082
Field Operations Support Branch	6	6	706	2,584	3,290
Future Operations Section	4	4	471	30	501
Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)	48	46	5,745	251	5,996
Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Forces	10	9	1,010	-	1,010
Subtotal	142	135	16,568	5,940	22,508

The Operations Division is responsible for the management and coordination of the core Federal disaster response teams, resources, and programs needed to support regions; interagency partners; state, local, and tribal governments, voluntary agencies, and disaster survivors impacted by a

major disaster or emergency, regardless of cause. The Operations Division achieves its mission through the Response Coordination Branch, Field Operations Support Branch, and Urban Search and Rescue Branch.

Response Coordination Branch (RCB)

The Response Coordination Branch (RCB) is responsible for the management and coordination of FEMA's operation and coordination centers across the Nation, maintaining situational awareness of all-hazards incidents that may impact the United States and its territories. The Branch coordinates the operations of the National Watch Center, the National Response Coordination Center, the Future Operations Section, the FEMA Operations Center, and the FEMA Liaisons to other government agencies.

During steady state and activations, the RCB supports disaster response and resource planning; monitors potential or developing events, and provides situational awareness to FEMA leadership, DHS leadership, and the White House national security staff to inform decision makers. The RCB coordinates the activities of FEMA liaisons strategically detailed to U.S. Northern Command, FBI National Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), DHS National Operations Center (NOC), National Hurricane Center (NHC), and the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS).

National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)

A component of the Response Coordination Branch, the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) is a multi-agency center that provides overall Federal support coordination for major disasters and emergencies, including catastrophic incidents and emergency management program implementation. The NRCC is activated to coordinate with the affected region(s) and provide needed resources and policy guidance to support an incident. When activated, the NRCC supports disaster response and resource planning; monitors potential or developing events, and provides situational awareness to the Administrator of FEMA and other senior leadership, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and other DHS leadership, and the White House National Security Staff to inform decision-making. The NRCC supports regional and field component operations, and implements coordination of national-level disaster response activities and resource prioritizations and allocations.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Supported national response and recovery operations for ten major disasters.
- Completed upgrades of information sharing technology at the NRCC and at the primary COOP site.
- Completed audio-visual upgrades to expand capabilities for the NRCC at FEMA headquarters and at the primary COOP site.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete construction of the NRCC at FEMA headquarters; and complete construction and retrofit of additional space and Task Areas A and B to accommodate increased participation of Federal interagency partners during disaster response.
- Implement the National Incident Support Manual (NISM) for the NRCC to allow for uniform procedures and processes and provide a single starting point of reference for incident support guidance.

- Identify baseline requirements for equipment and technology and a lifecycle program for the NRCC Task Areas, Movement Coordination Center (MCC), and interagency video teleconference facility to ensure a 24/7 capability to share critical information that supports interagency response operations.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete implementation of the National Information Management Sharing system and the Imagery Coordination Center to enhance the common operational picture across FEMA Regions. This will enhance situational awareness and provide valuable decision-making information to FEMA leadership through graphic high-altitude imagery.
- Implement first year of life cycle equipment and technology upgrades that allows the NRCC to utilize up-to-date technology.
- Develop a strategic transition plan for the movement of the NRCC to the DHS St Elizabeth's Campus to ensure a seamless continuity of operations.
- Complete NRCC facility upgrades to include enhancements and modernizations of the lighting and HVAC systems.

National Watch Center (NWC)

A component of the Response Coordination Branch, the National Watch Center (NWC) maintains a 24/7 national situational awareness of potential, developing, or ongoing situations which may require a Federal response to an incident/event. The NWC links Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), state Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), regional DHS components, National and regional Department and agency leads for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), state fusion centers, Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), DOD Operations Centers, and other key Federal, state, and local operational centers. It supports the collection and distribution of pre-incident information to the DHS National Operations Center (NOC) for development of a national common operating picture. The NWC provides situational awareness and information sharing for all-hazards incidents that may require Federal response to include planning and response operations at the classified level.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed Phase 1 (planning) for the secure NWC at FEMA headquarters.
- Completed Phase 1 (planning) upgrades to the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) at FEMA headquarters.
- Developed and implemented a video teleconference capability at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center (SPC), and the Hydrological Prediction Center (HPC) to enhance coordination capabilities.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Within the base budget, complete construction of the secure NWC at FEMA headquarters to provide a new capability for the NWC to monitor, analyze, and respond to classified threats.
- Within the base budget, complete upgrades to the primary Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) at FEMA headquarters. This capability allows FEMA senior

leadership to receive and send classified information and to meet national security requirements.

- Within the base budget, provide training for all NWC staff that will result in a highly competent staff that can monitor and analyze emerging threats to the nation and implement immediate incident management response.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implementation of Regional Watch Standardization for two Regional Watch Centers based on regional implementation plan. This capability will provide secure links to FEMA headquarters and other key Federal, state, and local operational centers. This will enable the Regional Watch Centers to provide the National Watch Center and Regional Administrators with enhanced situational awareness and information sharing at the classified and unclassified level.
- Within the base budget, begin construction of the alternate secure NWC at the primary COOP site. This capability will allow the NWC to continue to operate and fulfill their mission during an incident.
- Develop and implement a video teleconference capability at the National Weather Service Space Weather Prediction Center and provide the most current information on developing space weather related threats to FEMA regions, Federal, state, local, territorial and tribal entities.
- Exercise NWC devolution to Region IV Regional Watch Center to ensure continuity of FEMA headquarters mission essential functions.

The Regional Watch Centers maintain a 24/7 regional situational awareness to conduct analysis, determine possible impacts and identify potential and occurring incidents within their respective areas of responsibility. The regional watch centers link the RRCC, state EOCs, regional DHS components, regional ESFs, state fusion centers, JTTFs, and other key state and local operational centers. In four FEMA regions, the Mobile Emergency Response Support Operations Centers (MOC) provides watch capability to regional leadership. The remaining six FEMA regions utilize regional operations personnel for a 24/7 watch capability to provide the necessary analysis and alerts/notifications. Support for policy and program guidance and equipment standardization and life cycle maintenance for the Regional Watch Centers is provided by the National Watch Center and the Disaster Emergency Communications Division (DECD).

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed Phase 1 (planning) for the secure watch at FEMA Region IV; upgrading capabilities to communicate with FEMA headquarters and other Federal and regional partners.
- Completed Phase 1 (development) of the Regional Watch SOP, standardization of all FEMA watches (reports, notifications and thresholds).

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete Phase 2 (installation) of the secure regional watch at FEMA Region IV. This capability will provide secure links to FEMA headquarters and other key Federal, state, and local operational centers. This will enable the Region IV Watch to provide enhanced situational awareness and information sharing at the classified and unclassified level.

- Completed Phase 1 (planning) for the secure watch at FEMA Region V and VII; upgrading capabilities to communicate with FEMA HQ and other Federal and Regional partners.
- Complete Phase 2 (implementation) Regional Watch SOP, standardization of all FEMA Watches (reports, notifications and thresholds).
- Ensure that all of the Regional Watch staff are trained and qualified to perform their mandated 24/7 situational awareness and immediate response mission. This training is performed in conjunction with Response Directorate's Training, Exercise, and Doctrine Branch guidance.
- Exercise National Watch Center devolution to Regional Watch Center to ensure continuity of FEMA Headquarters mission essential functions.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete Phase 2 (installation) of the secure Regional watch at FEMA Region V and VII, this capability will provide secure links to FEMA HQ and other key Federal, state, and local operational centers. This enables the Region V and VII Watch to provide enhanced situational awareness and information sharing at the classified and unclassified level.
- Completed Phase 1 (planning) for the secure watch at FEMA Region II; upgrading capabilities to communicate with FEMA HQ and other Federal and Regional partners.
- Ensure that all new Regional Watch staff are trained and qualified to perform their mandated 24/7 situational awareness and immediate response mission. This training is performed in conjunction with Response Directorate's Training, Exercise, and Doctrine Branch guidance.
- Exercise National Watch devolution to ensure continuity of FEMA Headquarters mission essential functions.

The Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) is a standing multi-agency center operated by FEMA in each of the ten regional offices. Staffed by regional personnel, the RRCCs are the primary situational awareness and operations coordination centers for support to FEMA incident management at the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) level. As the focal point for regional resource coordination, the RRCCs provide overall emergency management coordination, coordinate Federal regional response and support efforts, conduct operational planning, deploy regional-level entities, collect and disseminate incident information, and maintain connectivity with state Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), state fusion centers, and other Federal and state operations and coordination centers. The RRCCs build and maintain a common operating picture of incidents at the regional level. The RRCCs deploy liaison officers and the Regional IMATs to initiate Federal support to state and local entities; facilitate initial delivery of goods and services to save lives and property and stabilize local infrastructures; and facilitate prioritizing "in-theater" interagency resource allocation and coordination. The RRCCs can support multiple concurrent disaster operations within their respective regions. Support for doctrine standardization and internal OREs for the Regional Response Coordination Centers is provided by the National Response Coordination Center.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Supported response and recovery operations for disasters for a total of 406 days of activation.
- Completed Phase 1 (planning) for RRCC standardization.
- Established RRCC national standards to ensure consistency in capabilities based on each region's operating requirements.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop an Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE) Program to ensure standardization for all RRCCs. This ORE program is intended to both evaluate the current state of readiness of personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications capabilities against a fixed standard of performance; as well as providing readiness indicators to leadership to identify critical needs for future programming purposes.
- Develop and implement a common operating picture (COP) capability that will be utilized for the reporting requirements of the NRCCs, RRCCs, and Joint Field Offices (JFOs). Establishing a COP is critical for a common understanding of situations for decision making in allocation of resources and level of effort to meet the needs of the affected region.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct OREs in at least five regions.
- Conduct planned annual lifecycle maintenance of equipment and systems to ensure operational readiness.

FEMA Operations Center (FOC)

A component of the Response Coordination Branch, the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) is the official notification point for FEMA and supports the DHS and Executive Branch departments and agencies with several classified and unclassified programs authorized by National Security Presidential Directive 51, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, 50 USC, Appendix 2251, and Executive Order 12656. The FOC facilitates distribution of warnings, alerts, notifications, and bulletins about events that may require a Federal response to the Federal, state, and local emergency management community using a wide variety of communications systems such as the National Warning System (NAWAS), the Washington Area Warning System (WAWAS), the National-level Emergency Alert System (EAS); and the Emergency Notification System (ENS).

The FOC supports the NRCC and implements a myriad of notifications to all Federal departments and state EOCs as well as activating emergency management staff. The FOC's multifaceted communications and operations capabilities enable it to receive, generate, and disseminate critical, time-sensitive information to senior decision makers at all government levels. The FOC receives, analyzes, and disseminates all-hazards information within FEMA and DHS and to other departments and agencies, as well as to disaster response team members.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed the first of three planned audio-visual system upgrades in collaboration with FEMA facilities staff and completed the initial planning for the third upgrade in FY 2011.
- Completed the enhanced access security system enabling the FOC to exercise total control over personnel access to the sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF).

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Within the base budget, upgrade FOC facilities to provide secure and non-secure video communications capability for DHS and FEMA senior leadership.
- Within the base budget, complete construction and accreditation requirements for the SCIF at the Response Directorate primary COOP location. The SCIF will provide the National Watch Center, NRCC team and senior Response staff with a secure location from which to participate in secure conferences and briefings.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance the Emergency Notification System (ENS) with additional features to provide added capabilities to ENS users, including Net Notify, SMS texting and use of the survey module to provide additional alert and notification capabilities to Federal agencies.
- Expand Operations Center Cross Training Program to include FOC Operations training at NORAD, National Operations Center (NOC), and from within the FEMA Operational Network. This will enhance the ability to provide alternate back-up operations for essential functions.
- Finalize audio-visual system upgrades at primary COOP site to ensure interagency communication during COOP activation.
- Install central call telephone operator unit at the COOP site to facilitate communication and provide a switchboard capability during activations.

Field Operations Support Branch

In accordance with PKEMRA, the Field Operations Support Branch provides program management and support of the National and Regional Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs). The Branch supports doctrine development and conducts internal Operational Readiness Evaluations (OREs) to ensure IMAT readiness. The Branch also coordinates FEMA's operational requirements for the National Airborne Operation Center (NAOC) and other operations.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed a Memorandum of Agreement with the DoD for the use of the NAOC during disasters.
- Developed Operational Readiness Evaluation Program for National and Regional IMATs.
- Conducted CBRNE training and tabletop exercise for the national teams.
- Identified and developed standardized equipment packages for National and Regional IMATs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop a Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment (PSMA) and concept of operations with the DOD for the use of the NAOC during disasters

- Complete implementation of the third National IMAT.
- Conduct 16 on-site Operational Readiness Evaluations of the National and Regional IMATs.
- Enhance National IMAT's CBRNE capability through continued training and exercises.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Update the NAOC PSMA and concept of operations document based on exercises and deployments.
- Conduct six onsite OREs of the National and Regional IMATs.
- Continue to enhance National IMAT's CBRNE capability through continued training and exercises.
- Update IMAT standard equipment packages and load plans.
- Implement the IMAT life cycle equipment plan.

Future Operations Section

A component of the Response Coordination Branch, the Future Operations Section (FOS) serves as a support element to the NWC, NRCC, RRCCs, response teams, and FEMA senior leadership by providing analysis of threats, both natural and man-made, that present a potential for Federal support and/or assistance. The support includes pre-identification of threats, identification of planning requirements, coordination with internal and external stakeholders, and the development of executable operations plans, courses of action, and recommendations for consideration. During an event, the FOS assesses the operations tempo and determines future short-term needs, such as staffing, and equipment. It maintains situational awareness of developing events outside of the ongoing operations to facilitate rapid response, prioritization, and shifting of assets, as required.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed draft Standard Operating Procedures and job aids for the section.
- Provided support to the FEMA National Watch Center for multiple events that did not warrant activation of the FEMA NRCC; provided crisis action planning support to the NRCC for the Haiti Earthquake, Hurricane Alex, and the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Response.

F Y 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Refine adaptive planning (crisis action planning) methodology in the pre-NRCC activation environment to support senior level decision-making. The methodology documented in crisis action planning would also inform threat identification and analysis processes, to document events or incidents that have a potential to occur greater than 72 hours in the future, and a methodology to formally assess FEMA's readiness posture based on current operational commitments and potential future needs.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the refinement of adaptive planning (crisis action planning) methodology in the pre-NRCC activation environment to support senior level decision-making. Continued refinement of the methodology for crisis action planning allows for enhancements in threat identification and analysis, for events or incidents that have a potential to occur greater than 72 hours in the future, and improved reporting and provision of

recommendations to leadership on FEMA's readiness posture based on current operational commitments and potential future needs.

- Review existing FEMA headquarters and Federal interagency plans to determine potential shortfalls in Federal support and make recommendations for improvements that will enhance overall operational readiness.

National Incident Management Assistance Teams

With support provided by the Field Operations Support Branch, the National Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) provide the initial national rapid response to major incidents, disasters, special events, and exercises. The primary mission of the National IMATs is to rapidly deploy to an incident or threatened area, state, or FEMA region to work with the affected state(s) to identify and satisfy initial requirements for Federal assistance. IMATs coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of the affected state(s) or U.S. territory(s). Additionally, IMATs specialize in management and assistance for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) incidents. National IMATs provide initial situational awareness for Federal decision-makers, and support the initial establishment of a unified command. IMATs provide multidisciplinary emergency management and may include members from the interagency community.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Deployed National IMATs in support of disasters and special events including but not limited to the 2010 North Dakota flooding, in support of the Department of Health and Human Services during the H1N1 response, in support of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) during the Haiti earthquake response, and in support of the U.S. Coast Guard during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill response.
- Conducted CBRNE tabletop exercise for the national teams.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete implementation of the third National IMAT through internal realignment of response positions, which will provide "national strike teams" to ensure operational readiness.
- Enhance National IMAT's Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and High Yield Explosive (CBRNE) response capability through continued training and exercises, which ensures readiness and preparedness for a CBRNE response. In addition, the exercises meet the HSPD requirement for FEMA's consequence management role.
- Deploy National IMATs as participants and exercise controllers for NLE 11 and other National and regional "no-notice" Thunderbolt Exercises which builds relationship with other inter-agencies and increases the integration of all response assets across the spectrum of Federal, regional, state, territorial, and tribal entities.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Participate in national and regional level "no-notice" Thunderbolt Exercises as participants and exercise controllers, including NLE 2012 to enhance operational readiness capabilities of the national response teams.
- Provide National IMAT support to planning and operations for national security special events to include the Democratic National Convention and the Republican National Convention. The N-IMATs will ensure a coordinated multi-level (local, state, regional, Federal) response during the events.

- Provide National IMAT support to Region III IMAT for planning and operations for the Presidential inauguration in January 2013 to ensure a coordinated response in crisis and consequence management.

With support provided by the Field Operations Support Branch, **the Regional Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT)** manage Type 2 or Type 3 non-catastrophic incidents and the Federal interagency response, coordination and integration of inter-jurisdictional support to the affected state or U.S. territory. Regional IMATs focus on specific regional issues or events; conduct ongoing interactions (training, planning, and pre-event coordination, etc.); and report to the Regional Administrator. The Regional IMATs support efforts to meet the emergent needs of states and local jurisdictions, help coordinate the Federal response, and have the capability to provide initial situational awareness for Federal decision-makers. IMATs meet the multidisciplinary needs of emergency management and may include members from the regional interagency community. Support for policy and program guidance and equipment standardization and life cycle maintenance for the Regional Incident Management Assistance Teams is provided by the Field Operations Support Branch.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Deployed Regional IMATs in support of disasters, all-hazards incidents and special events including but not limited to: the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics, North Dakota Flooding, American Samoa earthquake and tsunami; in support of the Department of Health and Human Services during the H1N1 response and in support of the U.S. Coast Guard during the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill response.
- Participated in Operational Readiness Evaluation Program for the Regional IMATs.
- Identified standardized equipment packages for Regional IMATs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Participate in 13 on-site Operational Readiness Evaluations of the Regional IMATs to ensure operational readiness and standardization of capabilities and assets of the R-IMATs.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Activate for regional “no-notice” Thunderbolt Exercises as participants, exercise controllers, and participate in NLE 2012 to test IMAT capabilities to respond to various scenarios including a cyber-attack to the nation’s infrastructure.
- Participate in Operational Readiness Evaluations of the Regional IMATs that will ensure operational readiness and standardization of capabilities and assets of the R-IMATs.
- Support planning and operational requirements for national security special events including the Presidential inauguration, Democratic National Convention, and the Republican National Convention. The R-IMATs will ensure a coordinated multi-level (local, state, regional, Federal) response during the events.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Program

The National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Program funds 28 task forces across the country to provide a coordinated, National, all-hazards capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing survivors of structural collapse resulting from natural and man-made causes, including those involving terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Among its many activities, the US&R Program is responsible for strategic roles (ESF-9 lead, interaction with sponsoring agencies and

operations groups), management roles (managing cooperative agreements with the Task Forces, providing budget, training and exercises), and field operations roles (cadre management, cache management, alerts and notifications, activations/deployments, and reporting). The majority of US&R program, and all grant activity, is funded in the US&R PPA.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Activated a US&R Incident Support Team and eight National US&R Task Forces, of which four task forces and Incident Support Team (IST) elements deployed to the Haiti Earthquake in support of the USAID, resulting in the unprecedented live rescue of over 130 entrapped earthquake survivors.
- Activated a US&R IST and three National US&R Task Forces in support of operations for Hurricane Earl.
- Provided integrated doctrine for Federal search and rescue operations; prepared, administered, and ensured compliance with preparedness cooperative agreements for 28 US&R Task Forces; completed 14 on-site Technical Assistance and internal Operational Readiness Evaluations; developed a recommended course of action for leveraging the DoD (DOD) resources to augment search and rescue activities; developed a comprehensive logistics database for mobilization of US&R Task Forces by military and commercial airframes; evaluated and initiated courses of action required to improve US&R CBRNE response capabilities; revised and implemented the US&R Hurricane Response Concept of Operations Plan and the US&R Hazardous Materials Concept of Operations Plan.
- Developed, revised, and/or delivered ten National level US&R functional training courses; conducted six Disaster Search Canine Evaluations and Recertification's; participated in three joint DOD interagency full scale response exercises to enhance operational coordination and best practices; developed "Just-In-Time" US&R Force-Multiplier training curriculum for DoD assets.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide coordinated, national, all-hazards capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing survivors of structural collapse resulting from natural and man-made causes, including those involving terrorism and weapons of mass destruction; provide and administer Preparedness Cooperative Agreements to 28 US&R Task Forces.
- Improve mission readiness capability: assist in facilitation of comprehensive US&R Program ("Bottom-Up") Review by Homeland Security Institute and implementation of corresponding recommendations; revise and implement US&R Strategic Plan; provide leadership and facilitation of Whole Community Planning Mass Search and Rescue Core Capabilities initiative; continue research and development of Force Multiplier Concept of Operations to include DoD and international US&R assets; research and implement next phase of Task Force Operational Readiness Evaluations and conduct 6 on-site readiness evaluations; continue evaluation and initiation of courses of action required to improve US&R CBRNE response capabilities; revise and begin implementation of Task Force and Incident Support Team Position Descriptions.
- Develop and implement US&R Strategic Training Plan; develop, revise, and deliver 7 National level US&R Functional Training Courses and coordinate delivery of 6 sponsored or equivalent National level US&R Functional Training Courses; conduct 9 Disaster Search Canine Evaluations and Recertification; plan and execute participation in NLE

2011; research and begin acquisition of a comprehensive Learning Management System database.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide same level of support to 28 USAR teams, as level of funding as in FY11.
- Provide coordinated, national, all-hazards capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing survivors of structural collapse resulting from natural and man-made causes, including those involving terrorism and weapons of mass destruction; provide and administer Preparedness Cooperative Agreements to 28 US&R Task Forces.
- Complete revised, performance-based US&R Operational Readiness Evaluations for nine National Task Forces to reinforce their readiness posture.
- Implement 23 Incident Support Team and 19 Task Force Position Task Books for National US&R Response System to ensure that US&R members are technically and tactically competent and meet critical qualification standards for deployment.
- Enhance US&R CBRNE response capabilities through improved equipment procurement, training and exercises to increase capability while responding in a contaminated environment and to ensure the health and safety of the US&R Task Force members. Finalize doctrine for Concept of Operations to support US&R CBRNE response capabilities. Revise curriculum for three US&R CBRNE specialized training courses.
- Improve preparedness for response to domestic catastrophic disasters by development and implementation of force-multiplier Concept of Operations (to include DOD and international US&R assets).

Planning Division

Planning Division Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
National Hurricane Program	1	1	118	2,471	2,589
CBRNE Branch	5	5	547	38	585
Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Resp. & Rec.	7	7	962	4,861	5,823
Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)	1	1	118	1,775	1,893
Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)	1	1	118	314	432
Pre-Positioned Equipment Program (PEP)	1	1	118	6,268	6,386
Nuclear/Radiological Incident Prevention P (NRIPP)	-	-	-	250	250
Planning Division Management Office	6	6	704	309	1,013
National Planning Branch	18	17	2,181	189	2,370
Regional Planning	17	16	2,000	8,344	10,344
Subtotal	57	55	6,866	24,819	31,685

The Planning Division leads the development of deliberate plans across the Federal government for catastrophic incidents. The Division coordinates and is responsible for deliberate, adaptive, interagency analysis and plans for potential/actual incidents while directing regional planning efforts for all-hazard events. Further, the Division is responsible for developing and maintaining special programs focused on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) hazards to communities throughout the Nation impacted by an incident, regardless of cause. The Division is responsible for Remote Sensing, National Special Security Events, the Directorate's COOP planning and the National Hurricane Program. The Division is accountable for integrating and aligning all FEMA's planning efforts, coordinating the efforts of the Emergency Support Leadership Group (ESFLG), implementing the Agency's Catastrophic

Preparedness Initiative, supporting the Domestic Resilience Group, and leading the *Whole Community* (WC) concept.

The WC describes a distinct operational approach that reinforces the fact that FEMA is only one part of our Nation's emergency management team and that the Nation must leverage all available resources to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate against all hazards to collectively meet the needs of the entire community.

National Hurricane Program

In FY 2010, the National Hurricane Program (NHP) transferred from the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Directorate. This was an effort to better align the products and services of the NHP with stakeholder requirements. The NHP provides evacuation preparedness technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments, including the preparation of hurricane evacuation studies and technical assistance in developing evacuation plans, assessing storm surge estimates, evacuation zones, evacuation clearance times, transportation capacity, and shelter capacity. The NHP develops these studies and coordinates an overall program of technical assistance in collaboration with other Federal agencies via its chairmanship of the Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICCOH) on hurricanes and joint meetings between the ICCOH and the Hurricane Preparedness Committee of the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). The NHP also conducts post-storm assessments and other special hurricane analyses, develops hurricane evacuation studies, and maintains and annually trains over 3,000 state and local end users in the HURREVAC evacuation decision assistance software package.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed post-storm assessments for Hurricanes Ike and Gustav. These assessments are of the planning assumptions (and underlying methodologies) of the Hurricane Evacuation Studies (HES) for the areas affected by the storms – hazard, vulnerability, behavioral, transportation and sheltering. The results of these studies are now available to update the HES products for the study areas prior to the 2011 hurricane season, and will help update or refine HES methodology for future studies.
- Completed hurricane evacuation studies that affect coastal counties in four states. These studies provide technical information that is used to safely evacuate those coastal populations that may be impacted by potential storm surge inundation from Category 1-5 hurricanes.
- Worked with the State Emergency Management Agency stakeholders to convene a National Hurricane Program (NHP) Task Force that developed a plan of short-term (as well as prospective long-term) recommendations for improvement to hurricane emergency management and the NHP.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete hurricane evacuation studies that affect coastal counties in three additional states based on the need to update hurricane evacuation studies and capture changes in population since the last study, which will improve accuracy and confidence in evacuation clearance time estimates, and improve evacuation/population protection decision making at State and local level.
- Take a lead role in developing a standing post-hurricane Disaster Impact Assessment and Planning Team, supported by interagency MOUs and Pre-scripted Mission Assignments to ensure time-sensitive and perishable data regarding estimates of hazard, risk and

operational response are not lost, consistent with Section 402(3)(f) of the Stafford Act (as amended by PKEMRA).

- Complete the second part of the NHP Task Force process, develop a full program review and multi-year program plan of NHP recommendations, and submit to FEMA Leadership for action. This will help to increase the performance of the Whole Community for hurricanes by identifying those actions which a consensus of the emergency management partnership (represented by National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) and International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM)) agree will have the greatest return on investment (ROI).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete hurricane evacuation studies that affect coastal counties in three additional states based on the need to update hurricane evacuation studies and capture changes in population since the last study, which will improve accuracy and confidence in evacuation clearance time estimates, and improve evacuation/population protection decision making at state and local level.
- Initiate and complete development of a proposed “DHS Strategy to Improve the National Response and Recovery from a Hurricane” modeled after a similar plan for Improvised Nuclear Device (IND), to reintroduce the programmatic approach to natural disaster comprehensive emergency management into the on-going DHS/FEMA readiness dialogue.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Branch

The CBRNE Branch supports FEMA’s all-hazards response mission through the development and maintenance of capabilities and programs that enable FEMA to respond to the consequences of a CBRNE disaster. This includes the development of CBRNE policies, protocols, and procedures during both crisis and consequence management phases of a CBRNE response. The Branch accomplishes this mission by leveraging subject matter expertise in nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological, and high explosive hazards from within FEMA, the interagency, and the scientific community in support of FEMA's mission. This includes advising FEMA leadership during a CBRNE incident; developing and implementing initial incident action plans; initiating mission assignments; and activating appropriate emergency response teams for CBRNE incidents. The branch coordinates the Improvised Nuclear Device Response and Recovery (INDRR) Program, the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST), the Pre-positioned Equipment Program (PEP), and the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Prevention Program (NRIPP).

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed CBRNE training requirements to credential FEMA IMAT personnel to ensure awareness of the unique hazards of CBRNE incidents and how these hazards effect operations, what actions are necessary to operate safely in a CBRNE environment, and what unique interagency resources can be called upon to save and sustain lives during a CBRNE incident.
- Integrated the Incident Management Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) into FEMA NRCC/RRCC operations for CBRNE events to ensure atmospheric plume predictions are integrated into FEMA incident coordination plans and incident action plans to better inform during a CBRNE response.

- Conducted training for response to a nuclear detonation during Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) meetings at FEMA Regions I and III. This training informed Federal, state and local emergency managers about the predicted prompt effects of a low yield nuclear detonation in an urban environment, the effects of the fallout hazard, and the Federal CONOPS for responding to such a catastrophic disaster.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct an Anthrax Training Seminar for the FEMA National IMATs to identify the unique hazards of an anthrax incident, what specific actions are required of the IMAT teams to facilitate an effective response, and what interagency resources are available to more effectively respond to such hazards.
- Establish a FEMA Biological Program to develop and maintain operational capabilities to ensure FEMA can respond effectively and appropriately during a biological incident or attack.
- Develop a comprehensive plan to support the FEMA regions through the establishment of a Regional CBRNE cadre to coordinate CBRNE-related regional activities; serve as principal advisor to the Regional Administrator during a CBRNE event, and serve as the point of contact between FEMA headquarters and the regions on CBRNE specific issues this will also result in the development of CBRNE policies, plans and procedures.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- In coordination with the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), participate in the Amber Waves 2012 exercise to test the operational plans and capabilities of specialized NIRT assets in response to the consequence of a radiological dispersal device detonation and contamination spread over multiple states. FEMA and DOE/NNSA are closely coordinating participation in this exercise as many of the NIRT assets are maintained on a daily basis within DOE/NNSA.
- Establish a FEMA Chemical Program to meet operational requirements assigned to FEMA through National doctrine and plans.
- Conduct a Chemical Incident Training Seminar for the FEMA National IMAT teams to identify the unique hazards of a chemical incident, what specific actions are required of the IMAT teams to facilitate an effective response, and what interagency resources are available to respond to such hazards.
- Implement the Regional CBRNE cadre comprehensive plan, in support of the FEMA regions, to coordinate CBRNE-related regional activities; serve as principal advisor to the Regional Administrator during a CBRNE event; and serve as the point of contact between FEMA headquarters and the Regions on CBRNE specific issues this will also result in the refinement of CBRNE policies, plans and procedures.

Improvised Nuclear Device Response and Recovery (INDRR) Program

An improvised nuclear device (IND) is a device designed to result in a nuclear fission reaction. The detonation of an IND in a major urban area would result in a complex catastrophic disaster that would severely challenge the Nation's ability to effectively respond in a timely manner. While all emergencies begin as local events, it can be anticipated that an IND would overwhelm state and local resources, and a rapid well-coordinated Federal response with locals and states is required for life-saving activities and long-term support.

In December of 2008, the DHS Deputy Secretary signed the intra-departmental Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2011-2015 that identified FEMA as the

Departmental lead for response and recovery efforts associated with the terrorist use of an IND. FEMA developed an IND Strategy and implemented an IND Response and Recovery (R&R) Program. The resulting Improvised Nuclear Device Response and Recovery (INDRR) Program works to align organizational/strategic direction that affects project and program goals and objectives and works collectively with the intra- and interagency, and with state, regional, and local agencies to resolve issues within a structured approach where roles and responsibilities for response and recovery to an IND incident are shared.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed the NRCC IND incident action plan to provide guidance during the initial response phase of an IND incident.
- Developed the revised Planning Guidance for Response to a Nuclear Detonation, which provided state and local responders and planners with the necessary information for shelter and evacuation decision-making.
- Developed and supported numerous interagency training efforts on the effects of an IND in an urban environment including: Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) Training, IMAT Training and Tabletop Exercise (TTX), internal DHS-facilitated discussions, Region I RISC IND TTX, California and Nevada Emergency Management Agency IND seminars.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop and implement the Nuclear Radiological Incident Coordination Committee consisting of interagency participants to provide guidance and oversight of all efforts to ensure efficient resolution of the identified IND gaps.
- Complete three of the Tier 1 UASI (Urban Area Security Initiative) IND models that will be utilized by state and local planners to develop city-specific IND response plans and provide technical assistance to those state and local planners to produce those plans.
- Finalize the IND Concept of Operation Plan (CONPLAN) to clearly outline the Federal roles, responsibilities, and capabilities to respond to an IND incident.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to implement improvements in the seven IND identified capability gap areas to improve the Nation's ability to respond and recovery from an IND attack. Those capability areas include managing the response, characterizing the incident, mass evacuation and in-place protection, medical triage, provide casualty/evacuee care, stabilize and control the impacted area, and perform site cleanup and recovery and restore essential functions.
- Complete two additional Tier 1 UASI city IND models that will be utilized by state and local planners to develop city-specific IND response plans and provide technical assistance to those state and local planners to produce those plans.
- Continue to manage INDRR Program within the FEMA CBRNE Branch to oversee implementation of proposed solutions to the capability gaps identified within the DHS IND strategy.
- Coordinate annual INDRR Strategy Implementation forum to continue alignment of current and future national programs and policies and ensure efforts are applied to solving the identified INDRR gap areas.

Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)

The Nuclear Incident Response Team is comprised of specialized teams managed day-to-day by the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). They are operationally controlled by DHS/FEMA when activated to provide expert technical advice and support in disaster response operations and other needs involving nuclear weapons incidents, radiological incidents, lost or stolen radioactive material incidents, and acts of nuclear terrorism. The FEMA Administrator is responsible for establishing standards and certifying when those standards have been met; conducting joint and other exercises and training and evaluating performance; and providing funds to the DOE and the EPA, as appropriate, for homeland security planning, exercises and training, and equipment.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed FY 2011 process for prioritizing and selection of projects.
- DOE Projects:
 - Updated Dose Coefficient Data File Package (DCFPAK) to provide the dosimetric information needed by government agencies to implement radiation protection programs in a consistent and adequately protective manner.
 - Developed Consequence Management (CM) Tablet software, which is a field analytical data management tool for state and locals to be able to integrate field monitoring radiation data points to provide the capability to generate integrated geospatial representations of radiation contamination following a nuclear/radiological event.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop five-year NIRT Strategic Plan to align agency strategic priorities with multi-year program goals.
- Improve the interoperability of DOE and EPA NIRT assets to affect a more rapid and integrated Federal response to nuclear or radiological incidents.
- Improve communications between DOE/EPA NIRT assets and FEMA to ensure the rapid and efficient deployment of specialized resources during a nuclear or radiological incident.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to enhance the capability of the DOE and EPA NIRT through the procurement of equipment, planning, training, and exercises that meet statutory obligations to establish and certify standards; evaluate the performance of specialized resources; conduct homeland security planning, exercises and training; and to procure essential equipment to fill identified capability gaps.
- Assist with the technology integration aspects of using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle platforms to improve measurement and data collection in a post-detonation situation to better inform consequence management operations.
- Create and support additional training opportunities that promote further integration of DOE and EPA assets with each other and with state and local stakeholders.
- Exercise NIRT asset integration using Incident Command System (ICS) during the DOE Amber Waves 2012 Consequence Management exercise to test existing SOPs and improve response capabilities.

Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)

In accordance with PKEMRA, the FEMA Administrator has the responsibility for directing the DEST. NSPD-46/HSPD-15 further identifies the DEST as a specialized interagency team designed to expeditiously provide expert advice, guidance, and support to the FBI On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) during a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident or credible threat. FEMA is statutorily responsible for directing the operations of the DEST; coordinating the interagency team for mission planning purposes; and deploying as part of the team.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed draft internal FEMA CONOPS for DEST deployment to provide an internal construct for the efficient operational command and control of the asset.
- Developed and maintained monthly communications tests with the FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) and FEMA's Operations Center (FOC). These tests ensure accurate and time-critical alert notifications, and identify areas for improvement.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement FEMA DEST CONOPS to ensure efficient command, control and communications (C-3) in support of the team.
- Establish deployable secure communications capability to allow the team to transmit and receive classified information in the performance of mission requirements.
- Continue to develop and maintain monthly communications tests with the FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) and FEMA's Operations Center (FOC) to ensure accurate and time-critical alert notifications and communications.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance the operational capabilities of the DEST program to ensure FEMA can fulfill its role to lead consequence management planning as part of the DEST during a CBRNE incident.
- Develop and plan DEST participation in exercises to validate and refine C-3 capabilities.
- Develop and plan DEST readiness exercises with interagency team members to ensure team readiness.
- Coordinate with FBI and interagency team members to further refine and improve operational capabilities.

Pre-Positioned Equipment Program (PEP)

The PEP program is a National asset established after 9-11-2001 to provide immediate support for first responders in the event of a WMD incident, whether chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive. The PEP also provides support for overwhelming industrial incidents and natural disasters. It promptly brings equipment to emergency responders and replenishes assets consumed in the response. Through the NRCC, state officials can request the deployment of specialized equipment in the event of an all-hazards catastrophic disaster. PEP is a flexible, risk and vulnerability-based emergency management solution that supports Federal, state, local, and tribal jurisdictions so that continual decontamination, detection, search and rescue, medical, and interoperable communications activities.

The PEP consists of standardized sets or caches of emergency equipment, which is supplied to replenish and reconstitute up to 150 first responders (firefighters, law enforcement, and

emergency medical services). The equipment sets consist of personal protective equipment (PPE), including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBAs) and air purifying respirators, and chemical protective clothing (CPC). The pods also contain: detection devices (radiological, biological, and chemical); medical equipment; technical search and rescue equipment (search cams, life detectors, and thermal imaging cameras); decontamination equipment and portable and mobile radios. The equipment pods are transportable by two tractor-trailer or aircraft (military or commercial).

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Established PEP Site 10 (PST-10) in Las Vegas, Nevada, to improve operational response and provide enhanced coverage in the Southwestern U.S.
- Collaborated with FEMA US&R and DOD National Guard Bureau to develop and deliver airlift load plans to enhance operational capability and response.
- Deployed PEP site teams as part of state and local emergency management community outreach efforts to educate the public about the program and ensure these capabilities are included in state and local disaster planning efforts.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Perform Operational Readiness Evaluations (ORE) at ten PEP sites to ensure all operational training, equipment maintenance and program requirements are being met.
- Conduct community outreach deployments at the state and local level at each of ten sites. These deployments provide visibility for the program and serve to educate the public about the program and ensure these capabilities are included in state and local disaster planning efforts.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to perform readiness exercises at all PEP sites to ensure all operational training, equipment maintenance, and program requirements are being met.
- Conduct community outreach deployments at the state and local levels at five sites. These deployments provide visibility for the program and serve to educate the public about the program and ensure these capabilities are included in state and local disaster planning efforts.
- Conduct readiness exercises in coordination with DOD assets and local National Guard Bureau units to train and familiarize teams with airlift load requirements to expedite deployments.
- Participate in National-level Fire and Emergency Management events in order to brief the state and local communities on FEMA's response capabilities and how these programs affect those communities.

National Planning Branch

The National Planning Branch is responsible for deliberate, adaptive and interagency planning at the Federal level in preparation to respond to and stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 hours. The Branch has two sections, the Interagency Plans Section, and the Future Plans Section.

FEMA has a five-year strategic plan to prioritize regional planning efforts. In accordance with that, the priorities for regional planning are as follows: (1) all-hazards CONPLANs; (2) initiatives

aligned with Tier 1 UASI Cities and critical catastrophic hazards; (3) existing plans requiring maintenance or a plan update; and (4) initiatives aligned with Tier 2 UASI cities.

The Interagency Plans Section is responsible for leading the deliberate, comprehensive planning efforts for incident response at the Federal level. This section effectively coordinates the consolidation of interagency partner's roles, authorities, and actions into comprehensive plans to address Federal support to regional, state, tribal, and local response efforts. To successfully accomplish these time intensive tasks, the Section requires a cadre of professionals who are not only educated and regularly exercised in deliberate planning and critical thinking, but who are adept in the functions and operations of our interagency partners.

The Future Plans Section is responsible for deliberate planning for FEMA headquarters as an organization and for leading and coordinating adaptive planning at the Federal level during incident response. Adaptive planning is the means by which existing plans are quickly adapted as required to better suit the specific incident. Adaptive planning is rapid, effective planning in a dynamic situation, is a force multiplier that will enhance response, and is conducted in short/no-notice time frames.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed FEMA Anthrax Response Plan addressing how the agency will respond, recover, and protect its workforce during a bioterrorist attack.
- Reenergized the Emergency Support Function Leadership Group (ESFLG) through facilitating monthly meetings and engaging as the interagency planning senior-level coordination body.
- Developed Federal Interagency Response Plan – Earthquake.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop a Federal Interagency All-Hazards Response Plan with scenario-specific annexes, to include Earthquake and Hurricane. This will effectively provide a single document, with detailed incident specific annexes, that will comprehensively address Federal support to regional, state, tribal, and local entities.
- Facilitate and coordinate Federal Interagency Planning for response efforts based upon the Whole Community concept. Derived from lessons learned, this is critical because catastrophic events will require non-traditional response that goes beyond current Federal planning methodologies.
- Develop and refine the Federal Rapid Medical Countermeasures (MCM) Dispensing Plan. This plan will provide the necessary tasks and procedures required for Federal response support to Anthrax and other key BIO Hazards.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Review and validate the Federal Interagency All-Hazards Response Base Plan to ensure comprehensive Federal support is provided to regional, state, tribal, and local entities.
- Develop all-hazard base plan annexes to include cyber attack, improvised nuclear device, and bio attack for inclusion in the comprehensive Federal Interagency All-Hazards Response Plan.
- Continue to facilitate and coordinate Federal interagency planning for response efforts based upon the Whole Community concept. This will ensure that our focus remains on the individuals rather than the incident that greater inclusion paths have been designed into

participatory planning activities, and that emphasis is placed on the empowerment of communities, survivors and all of society to be an effective part of response operations.

- Comprehensively analyze and review the Whole-of-Community approach to emergency management planning, based on lessons learned. This is required to validate planning methodologies and efforts that have been focused on individuals and communities being the most critical response assets present during the initial hours and days following an event.

Regional Planning Branch

The Regional Planning Branch develops coordinated and integrated regional plans, which link to national all-hazards plans. Regional Planning serves as the point of contact for the regions in the Response Directorate for planning. The Regional Planning staff can deploy to the regions to further develop pre-event relationships, protocols, response processes, and a mutual understanding of other agencies roles, issues, and needs. The Regional Planning team leads the development of DHS and FEMA hazard-specific contingency plans and Federal-level catastrophic disaster response plans, in partnership with states and local communities. The goal is to increase the plan-to-action ability to respond with little or no advance notice/warning to major disasters and incidents through rapid response with massive support. To increase asset caches, the plans reflect the need for a significantly higher level of response assets. Additionally, the initiatives and plans significantly enhance Federal disaster response planning activities by focusing solely on specific types of catastrophic disasters.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed Federal plans, both regionally and nationally-focused, that synchronized with Urban Area/regional plans developed from the Urban Area Security Initiative's Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program:
- Completed Regions IV, V, VI, and VII joint state-regional Catastrophic New Madrid Seismic Zone Earthquake Operational Plans (OPLAN).
- Completed Region IX Hawaii Catastrophic Plan OPLAN.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete plans for National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and other special events (State of the Union, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit) which will enhance the ability of the Federal government to rapidly provide support to State and local governments and first responders that are on-scene at these events.
- Complete catastrophic plans for an earthquake in Southern California and an earthquake in Utah along the Wasatch Fault consistent with the Whole Community initiative, which will enhance the Federal government's ability to provide support to the affected jurisdiction in the event of such a catastrophic event.
- Initiate catastrophic plan development for a hurricane in Florida, and continue development in Texas and Louisiana; for a Bluestone dam failure in West Virginia; for a Cascadian Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake/Tsunami in Regions IX and X, and initiate Regional All-Hazards Plan development in all ten FEMA Regions.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Initiate, complete, and implement plans for five NSSEs including the State of the Union, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit, and major party national conventions; initiate Inauguration planning; and provide support for more than 30 other special events.

Continue Regional All-Hazards Plan development in all ten FEMA Regions, consistent with the Whole Community initiative and PKEMRA. These all-hazard plans will enhance the ability of the Federal government to rapidly respond to the jurisdictions affected by such a catastrophic event and provide support to State and local governments.

- Complete ten catastrophic annexes including earthquakes and tsunamis in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands; an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) in Chicago; a hurricane in Florida, Texas and Louisiana; and a Bluestone dam failure in West Virginia. All of these efforts are consistent with the Whole Community initiative and will enhance the ability of the Federal government to rapidly respond to the State and local governments affected by such a catastrophic event.
- Continue Cascadian Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake/Tsunami planning in Regions IX and X.

Disaster Emergency Communications Division

Disaster Emergency Communications Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Communications Integration Branch (CIB)	5	5	588	100	688
Disaster Emergency Communications Mgmt Office	6	6	706	40	746
Mobile Emergency Response System	276	276	32,019	12,192	44,211
Tactical Emergency Communications Branch	8	8	941	-	941
Subtotal	295	295	34,254	12,332	46,586

The Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) Division provides and leads integrated Federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government. It has a leading national role in the management, oversight, and development of emergency communications capabilities and doctrine. The Division develops and implements the capability to provide tactical voice, data, and video communications services before, during, and immediately after an incident to support emergency managers at all levels of governments. DEC accomplishes its mission through two highly successful core program activities: Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Work Groups (RECCWGs) and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS).

Communications Integration Branch/Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWG)

The Communications Integration Branch (CIB) develops comprehensive and integrated Federal, regional, tribal, and state communications plans to ensure that FEMA is prepared to respond and is well integrated with emergency responders during response and recovery efforts nationwide. These planning efforts include the development of State Communication Annexes, development of regional plans, updating national-level contingency plans (CONPLAN), and fulfilling additional requirements of these plans through the development of Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMA). The CIB works to build communications policies that provide the scope and methods for using FEMA capabilities alongside partners and customers. In addition, the CIB works with the Tactical Emergency Communications Branch (TECB) to determine how the actions of external partners might affect communications capabilities and coordinates plans with external emergency communications providers to build a comprehensive communications support structure.

The DEC manages the RECCWG National Program office. As defined in Title XVIII of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, RECCWGs assess emergency communications capabilities within their respective FEMA regions, facilitate disaster

preparedness through the promotion of multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency emergency communications networks; and ensure activities are coordinated with all emergency communications stakeholders within the FEMA regions. The RECCWG budget aligns funding with DEC requirements and responsibilities, which is a step towards improving operational readiness, unity of command, and continuity of operations to ensure the effective use of all response communications assets to achieve mission success.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Established the ten Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Groups (RECCWGs), which consist of Federal, state, and local representatives, as well as representatives of other non-government agencies, supported the conduct of RECCWG face to face meetings in each of the ten Regions and produced the mandated annual regional reports that address interoperable emergency communication concerns. RECCWG face-to-face meetings provide opportunity for direct state, tribal, local and Federal coordination on interoperability issues and programs. The legislatively required report provides valuable strategic and tactical insights from a state, tribal, and local perspective as to the level of interoperability and operability of communications systems supporting emergency response and the public safety community. This perspective informs Federal agencies and provides direct state, tribal, and local input to programs designed to increase interoperability and operability.
- Developed five state and one territorial emergency communication plans that allow FEMA to be better prepared to preposition and deploy communication resources during catastrophic incidents. State and territorial communications plans provide insight into potential state requirements during incident response and increase the efficiency and speed of the Federal response.
- Supported the regions in meeting RECCWG reporting requirements by developing an annual reporting template to serve as a reporting tool for the RECCWGs. RECCWGs must report annually to the FEMA Regional Administrator on the status of building robust and sustainable interoperable emergency communications networks. This template provides the RECCWG membership a tool for completing the legislatively mandated report.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide the regions with state planning support. State communication annexes serve as interagency CONPLANS for tactical emergency communications activities within a state. Six additional plans will be completed. The state communications plans provide insight into potential state requirements during incident response and increase the efficiency and speed of Federal response.
- Develop regional and scenario-specific plans. Regional Communication Plans serve as operations plans for FEMA tactical emergency communications activities. Templates will be developed to support two regional emergency communications plans. Regional Communications Plans will provide guidance for increased efficiencies during incidents affecting multiple states.
- Promote communications interoperability with state and local response organizations through RECCWGs in each FEMA Region to provide a venue for all emergency response organizations at all levels of government to improve integration of emergency communications response and recovery. RECCWG meetings will be conducted in the ten FEMA Regions with additional monthly conference calls in many of the Regions.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Improve FEMA's capability to employ disaster emergency communications services to fill gaps in state and major urban area emergency communications plans.
- Support the conduct of RECCWG meetings to provide a forum where state, tribal, local, and Federal agencies can directly affect interoperability planning to include direct input to the FEMA Grants Office, Office of Emergency Communications (OEC), Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and other agencies involved in strategic and tactical interoperability planning and policy.
- Develop regional and scenario-specific templates and assist the Regional Administrators (RA) in developing regional specific plans as outlined by each RA. Regional Communication Plans serve as operations plans for FEMA tactical emergency communications activities and provide increased efficiency and speed of Federal communications support during incidents that affect multiple states in a region.
- Document the operational emergency communications needs of state, tribal, and local responders through development of 6 comprehensive state plans in accordance with the Regional Administrator and RECCWG recommendations. Provide support for the updating of state plans completed prior to 2008 to ensure the continued viability of the plans.
- Develop up to six additional State Communications Plans. Annex development in collaboration with state and local emergency personnel; produce strengthened relationships between FEMA and state and local emergency communications stakeholders and provide an increase in efficiency and speed of Federal communications support during incidents.

Tactical Emergency Communications Branch (TECB)/Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Program

The Tactical Emergency Communications Branch (TECB) aggressively responds to disasters and other emergency situations with mobile communications, operations, and logistics capabilities to support the needs of emergency responders. TECB is engaging across the Federal government, with state, tribal, and local agencies, and with other partners to help establish consistent doctrine, plans, tactics, techniques, and procedures to ensure effective communications interoperability, standards, and capabilities during federally coordinated response operations.

MERS is a flexible response asset that provides self-sufficient, mobile communications, logistics, operations capabilities required for the on-scene management of all-hazard disaster response activities. The six MERS detachments are centrally managed and are dispersed across the United States to rapidly respond to incidents any time, in any environment. MERS detachments are called upon to support National Special Security Events as well as other planned special events and activities. Collectively, they provide a cost-effective solution to National Response Framework (NRF) requirements. MERS' ability to build disaster support facilities allows interagency staff at Joint Field Offices to focus on immediate response and recovery activities. MERS home station operations centers and operations specialists support FEMA's network of operations centers providing situational awareness and reporting down to the incident site level.

MERS detachments significantly enhance FEMA's response execution across the full spectrum of incidents, both natural and man-made. The DEC Division seeks to improve the MERS operational response capability by synchronizing readiness, technology, risk, and funding

activities across all mission sets. Sustained funding for MERS is key to enhanced FEMA readiness for high risk, zero tolerance for failure missions.

Establishing a sound budget for the DEC Division supports current FEMA and Response Directorate Strategic Planning Guidance to build a robust communications program that includes funding operations and maintenance for all-crisis mission support. Stable sustainment funding for Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) is key to delivery of rapid, reliable, and mission ready Federal response capability. This capability grows in importance as FEMA enhances its support to incidents involving Improvised Nuclear Devices (INDs), cyber attacks, and CBRNE full-spectrum response planning and operations.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed light and heavy communications packages to support voice, video, and data communication requirements for response teams, including IMAT, DEST, and US&R
- Created a comprehensive lifecycle management program for the recapitalization of major communications and logistics equipment, and vehicle replacement.
- Developed a National response network strategy for enabling interoperable communications capabilities in accordance with National Communications System Directive (NCS D 3-10) communication requirements.
- Participated in national level exercises to ensure that DEC Division's technical assets are aligned with FEMA's response and recovery mission requirements.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Define the Tactical End State Architecture (TESA) outlining the current structure and roles of the people and process within the DEC Division including the baseline capabilities, organization structure, and network architecture which will result in a standardized framework and methodology for establishing disaster emergency communications response capabilities across FEMA and other agencies.
- Develop functional guidance for Regional DEC operations. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2¹ Coordination Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) contains instructions on how to perform the tasks associated with ESF #2. The SOPs include policies for activations, deployment, and deactivations of technical resources and roles and responsibilities for the operation, management, recovery, and continuity of equipment and infrastructure during an event.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Identify communications requirements to ensure interoperability among Federal, state, local, and tribal governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations through close coordination and consultation with the RECCWG.
- Enable efficient and effective Federal disaster operations by providing tactical communications support for voice, video, and data communications to state, local, and tribal first responders in coordination with other Federal partners in accordance with the Federal Coordination Officials (FCO) requirements.

¹ESF 2, Communications, which supports the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitates the recovery of systems and applications from cyber attacks, and coordinates Federal communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response).

- Develop the next level TESA incorporating a planned technology upgrade path base on the DEC technology roadmap. This will provide the DEC Division an orderly and logical incorporation of new technologies into the current TESA and enhance life-cycle management and budget planning.
- Develop Annex K (Communications) to National and regional plans. A comprehensive communications plan, Annex K will increase interoperability and readiness for Federal, stated, local and tribal entities by identifying gaps and documenting interoperable solutions for mitigation purposes.

Business Management Division

Business Management Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets and Contracts Management	10	10	1,161	163	1,324
Business Mgmt Division Mgmt Office	8	8	871	107	978
Human Resources Management	7	7	823	-	823
Financial Management Branch	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>589</u>
Subtotal	30	29	3,444	270	3,714

The Business Management Division (BMD) was established in FY 2010 to coordinate the major support requirements of the Directorate. The Division is charged with making solid decisions about the Response Directorate's mission needs and providing world-class support for the day-to-day business. BMD accomplishes this mission through the coordinated efforts of the Assets and Contracts Management (ACM) Branch, the Human Resources Management Branch (HRMB), and the Financial Management Branch (FMB).

- The ACM provides support services to the Directorate in the areas of assets and contract management for headquarters and regional response staff and teams. ACM also supports IMATS, US&R, and MERs, including contracting expertise encompassing a wide range of systems, services and items through all acquisition phases; provides acquisition solutions from contract support, source selection support, and policy support.
- The HRMB provides customer service solutions to Response Directorate senior management on all human resource issues. It serves as the conduit between the Directorate and the Human Capital Division (HCD) on all personnel-related issues for all Directorate programs, and administers the Directorate's personnel, employee relations, employee assistance, payroll and benefits, and related human capital programs.
- The FMB manages the Response Directorate's annual budget in support of operational programs, including budget formulation, execution, and fund allocation. It provides technical support in all financial areas, and serves as the conduit between the Directorate and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on all budget and accounting-related issues for all Directorate programs.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Provided consolidated and uniform procedures regarding office supplies, equipment, contract support, and office space services to the Directorate in order to maximize cost savings and efficiencies.

- Provided personnel management solutions including developing position descriptions, staffing plans, and hiring initiatives for the Directorate in support of the reorganization of the Directorate.
- Revised and standardized financial management processes and procedures in accordance with the Office of Chief Financial Officer's directives and policies in support of the reorganization of the Directorate.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Revise and update property, supply and equipment purchase and distribution policies/procedures to maximize possible cost savings in order to increase cost savings efforts through standardized purchasing of supplies and equipment.
- Work to reduce Directorate vacancy rates using updated position description and identifying Directorate hiring priorities and develop a tracking system to accurately track position fill rates in order to maximize human resources available to the Directorate.
- Formulate and justify annual Congressional justifications, budgets, and supporting documents that effectively outline the requirements of the Directorate and help to ensure that approved budgets provide for the funding necessary to effectively support mission requirements across all lines of business.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Refine Directorate equipment, furniture, and facility needs in a responsive, value-added manner, refresh equipment inventories as prescribed in refresh plans to ensure that staff has the necessary equipment to perform their mission, and provide enhanced procurement oversight and guidance to achieve greater cost savings and organizational efficiencies in procuring goods and services for the Directorate.
- Integrate the mission assignment database and an automated action tracking function with the common operating system that is currently being developed. This will enhance information processing and utilize web technology to field an automated action-tracking tool for use by mission assignment managers to improve FEMA's capability to track mission assignments.
- Effectively manage all Directorate positions and provide accurate accounting of staff levels and vacancies to senior leaders in order to maximize the benefit of authorized positions.

D. Logistics Management Directorate (LMD)

Logistics Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Logistics Management M&A	15	13	1,980	2,531	4,511
Logistics Operations	39	35	4,200	76	4,276
Plans and Exercises	16	14	1,680	229	1,909
Distribution Management	105	96	6,837	312	7,149
Property Management	22	19	2,280	1,188	3,468
Business Management	16	12	1,440	966	2,406
Regional Support	33	33	3,877	676	4,553
Subtotal	246	222	22,294	5,978	28,272

The Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) is FEMA's major program office responsible for policy, guidance, standards, execution and governance of logistics support, services and operations. LMD's mission is to provide an efficient, transparent and flexible logistics capability for the procurement and delivery of goods and services necessary for an effective and timely response to and recovery from disasters. LMD is organized around four core competencies: *Logistics Plans & Exercises* to develop and provide cohesive and synchronized logistics plans and exercises to achieve both short and long term readiness requirements; *Logistics Operations* to manage and execute the coordination and communication, tracking and reporting for all hazards operations and serve as the central reporting element for the National Response Coordination Center on all logistics actions and operational activities; *Distribution Management* to manage the Agency's warehouse facilities and transportation systems used to receive, store, maintain, issue, distribute and track supplies, services, materiel and equipment; and *Property Management* to provide industry standards (using American Society for Testing and Materials voluntary consensus standards) Quality Assurance, Customer Assistance and Technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services to Strategic Storage Sites, Distribution Centers and Temporary Housing Staging Areas, and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster funded supplies and equipment.

Logistics Management Executive Oversight

Effectively plans, manages, and sustains the national logistics response and recovery operations in support of domestic emergencies and special events – to act as the National Logistics Coordinator (NLC) or Single Logistics Integrator for National incident support. The Office of Assistant Administrator establishes national logistics planning, support services procedures, and fosters transparency through collaboration, coordination, and technology enhancements to expand region and state level logistics capabilities. In coordination with FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate, this office reviews applications requesting assistance through the Homeland Security Grant Program. The Administrator's office also continues to strengthen FEMA Logistics relationships with the private sector through a robust "Vendor Day" program and engagement with the Infrastructure Protection Commercial Facilities Sector Specific Agency and private sector partners in logistics preparedness planning, exercises and ongoing operations.

This office also provides oversight to the Logistics Systems Office, which is responsible for the development and sustainment of all Logistics Systems, including the Logistics Supply Chain Management System (program development/sustainment is funded through DRS appropriation) Logistics Visibility (Log Vis) module resident with the Situational Awareness Viewer for Emergency Response (SAVER).

In July 2010, Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General reported that FEMA had made significant progress in enhancing its logistics capability and is better prepared now than at any previous time for dealing with catastrophic disasters. By April of 2011, the logistics transformation primary goals will be substantially achieved, and the two-person Transformation and Initiatives Office will be dissolved. One permanent full time position will be transitioned to the Office of the Administrator to oversee finalization of transformation efforts, and transition shift emphasis to customer outreach through an externally focused Logistics Planning, Readiness and Assistance Program. The other position will move to the executive office to provide senior-level management of the Logistics Systems Office.

Additionally, the Logistics Capability and Assessment Tool that was launched in 2008 has been instrumental in providing training to all 10 FEMA regions, conducted briefings for 41 states and

territories, and facilitated 19 focus sessions with states and territories, ultimately enhancing their disaster logistics capabilities. Through 2011 and into 2012, the Logistics Management Directorate will complete additional assessments and expand services to local government entities. The focus in 2012 will be to complete the assessments and develop a “train the trainer” DVD and associated documentation, which will be delivered to the regions. Through the remainder of 2012 and going forward, Logistics Management will continue to oversee this program and provide in-house resources to assist regions in their training efforts.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- In collaboration with the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and the United States Army Logistics University (ALU), developed and conducted a 4 ½ day Interagency Logistics Course pilot course consisting of 24 students representing FEMA, DOD, DOS, and the states of Florida and Virginia. The course familiarized students with logistics planning considerations and the interagency role in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance missions.
- Continued implementation of Lean Six Sigma projects beginning with transportation billing, the new Atlanta Distribution Center and expanding across the entire supply chain. The goal is to decrease late billing charges, increase scheduling reliability, and decrease order error rates percent.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- In conjunction with the US Army, jointly conduct four Interagency Logistics Courses (ILC) to train approximately 128 interagency students (to include States and private sector), thereby increasing the understanding of interagency logistics across whole of nation communities.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- In collaboration with the US Army, jointly conduct four Interagency Logistics Courses (ILC) to train approximately 128 interagency students, thereby increasing the understanding of interagency logistics across whole of nation communities.
- Develop a Logistics Planning, Readiness and Assistance Program that integrates current capabilities into a single program focused on improvement and sustainment of FEMA Region and State response readiness.

Logistics Operations Division

Manages and executes national logistics collaboration and coordination, tracking and reporting for all-hazards operations utilizing the National Logistics Coordinator concept. The division operates the Logistics Management Center (LMC), which serves as the central reporting element for the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) on all logistics operational activities and actions. Logistics Operations also manages the storage, maintenance, and deployment of over 4,000 ready-for-dispatch Temporary Housing Units (THUs) and 60 Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers (MDRCs) to ensure we are adequately prepared for disaster response. This division also manages the Responder Support Camp contract and program, ensuring that FEMA can provide adequate shelter, food, and water for 2,000 first responders within 102 hours.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Implemented three written concepts of operations (Responder Support Camps, Temporary Housing Unit Support Guide and Incident Support Bases) necessary to enable response and recovery operations.
- Transitioned key Total Asset Visibility Resource Accountability Coordination Center (TRACC) functions from contractor to government workforce thus reducing contractor footprint, which improved government oversight and accountability of the program and ensures continuity of the program as government employees assume these key responsibilities.
- Closed seven Temporary Housing sites that stored Katrina legacy units.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Publish a refined Logistics Operations Manual that defines an overarching concept for National Logistics Coordinator construct and disaster logistics support for FEMA Regions.
- Develop the logistics portion of the FEMA Readiness Reporting Program and finalize New Madrid Seismic Zone service and support planning; validate plan through NLE 2011.
- Close the final three Temporary Housing sites that store Katrina legacy units saving the government X million.
- Establish and maintain FEMA Unified Readiness Reporting System quarterly readiness rates for Logistics operations equipment, systems and teams.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Publish an updated Temporary Housing Unit (THU) SOP and Support Guide fully implementing THU Production Center construct for the reception, storage, maintenance and deployment of THUs.
- Maintain FEMA Unified Readiness Reporting System quarterly readiness rates for Logistics operations equipment, systems and teams.

Plans and Exercises Division

Develops and determines strategic baseline planning criteria to provide cohesive and synchronized logistics plans and exercises to achieve both short and long-term readiness requirements. The Division ensures deliberate planning efforts and coordinated CONOPS, OPLANS and Interagency Plans, resulting in repeatable processes that optimize national logistics response and recovery operations in support of domestic emergencies and special events. Plans and Exercises Division is responsible for operations analysis, lessons learned and adaptive planning during incident support. The Division provides training and hands-on assistance with several logistics planning tools, including the Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT) and the Logistics Planning, Readiness and Assistance Program.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- In coordination with GSA, co-hosted the 2011 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 Annual Summit. The Summit brings together all elements of the EFS #7 community FEMA Headquarters, Regions, GSA and partner agencies (Department of Transportation (DOT), USFS, United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), Mass Care, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA),

Department of Energy (DOE), Department of the Interior (DOI) and DoD (DOD), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)/US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)/National Guard Bureau (NGB)). Emphasis on planning for NLE 2011 and Catastrophic Response.

- Trained all 10 FEMA regions, conducted briefings for 41 states and territories, and facilitated 19 focus sessions with states and territories on the Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT). The LCAT helps states self-evaluate current disaster logistics readiness, identify areas targeted for improvement, develop a roadmap to mitigate weaknesses and enhance strengths. Management of the LCAT Program will move to the Logistics Plans and Exercises Division in FY 2011.
- FEMA-LMD and USNORTHCOM initiated planning to co-host a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Conference to brief Senior Leaders on logistics synchronization efforts to strengthen the Catastrophic Incident Supplement by identifying specified and implied tasks for a New Madrid event, especially as it involves DSCA.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Assist with Whole Community Concept planning to incorporate National Voluntary Organization Active in Disasters (NVOADS) and private sector capability Conducted Defense Support to Civil Authorities Conference with USNORTHCOM, and hosted by the American Red Cross, to brief ESF-7 Senior Leaders on logistics synchronization efforts to strengthen the logistics portion of the Catastrophic Incident Supplement by identifying specified and implied tasks to a New Madrid event.
- Develop, finalize and deliver a Logistics Capability Assessment (LCAT) self-training tool to facilitate State logistics readiness; create a “Train-the-Trainer” DVD and related documentation to facilitate a hand-off of LCAT to the regions
- Facilitate LCAT planning and readiness sessions for 2 New Madrid and 9 Hurricane prone States.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop and publish a Logistics Annex for the New Madrid Seismic Zone.
- Finalize the Whole Community Concept Support plan, which will result in a unified effort of interagency logistics support to disasters, enabling the whole community to stabilize the incident area within 72 hours.
- Integrate FEMA Interagency Logistics and Resource Support Plans with Defense in Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) capabilities. The anticipated outcome is more effective coordination with internal and external logistics partners leading to synchronization across the national supply chain
- Continue support of regional LCAT efforts, largely through in-house resources, Webinars and teleconferences

Distribution Management Division

The Program manages a comprehensive supply chain, warehouse and transportation operation using a strategic alliance of FEMA partner agencies to distribute supplies, equipment, and services rapidly, effectively and efficiently to support emergencies. It oversees eight distribution centers located throughout the country and overseas, as well as transportation services to ensure preparedness to rapidly ship initial response resource commodities during a disaster. The strategic initiative is to build a nation’s capacity to stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 hours and restore basic services and community functionality within 60 days thereafter.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Successful disaster support to American Samoa, Mid-West Floods, and Hurricane Alex by providing timely lifesaving and life sustaining commodities and services. Collaborated with USAID in support of Haiti Relief efforts.
- Completed Air Cargo Certification for all Transporters, enabling rapid military transport.
- Conducted monthly inventory reconciliations between FEMA property system of record and financial records with 98 percent accuracy.
- Opened a new industry standard warehouse in Atlanta in accordance with the approved business case.
- Completed over 95 percent of orders in support of disasters, Earl, Haiti, American Samoa, Alex and Midwest floods within the agreed upon delivery date.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete upgrade of the Distribution Centers (DC) integration with Logistics Supply Chain Management System, personnel structure, processes and technology to seven of the eight Distribution Centers.
- Continue DC Pilot Project to enable a fully capable network of disaster response resources, personnel, products, and services to improve supply chain velocity, efficiency, accountability and accuracy in all disaster response activities.
- Develop a comprehensive web based exchange where agency partners can provide daily electronic data feed to display real time inventory and response capability. Partner shipments comprise over 70 percent of Logistics Resources in a major disaster. Real time visibility over partner shipments will provide ability to manage these shipments, track them to ISBs, project arrival times, and manage diversions to meet the most pressing, time sensitive needs of disaster survivors.
- Maintain a 95 percent on time completion rate of orders in support of disasters.
- Open a new industry standard warehouse in Puerto Rico in accordance with the approved business case to support Caribbean area incidents.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop a comprehensive web based exchange where agency partners can provide daily electronic data feed to display real time inventory and response capability.. Partner shipments comprise over 70 percent of Logistics Resources in a major disaster. Real time visibility over partner shipments will provide ability to manage these shipments, track them to ISBs, project arrival times, and manage diversions to meet the most pressing, time sensitive needs of disaster survivors.
- Continue to transition the DC network to standardized operational units sharing the common operating model of defined operating requirements and metrics; this system will feed real-time information to local and national levels.

Property Management Division

The Property Management Division provides industry standard quality assurance, customer assistance and technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services to strategic storage sites, Distribution Centers and Temporary Housing Staging areas and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster funded supplies and equipment. In addition, the division also provides Inventory Management Specialists to staff the JFO site closure teams. These competencies either sustain or enable efficient inventory and financial management of strategic

stocks that are under the control of the Logistics Management Directorate and have improved the accuracy inventory rate from 62 to 98 percent. Property Management provides assurance that FEMA has the essential life-sustaining resources to meet disaster survivor needs while enabling FEMA to correct critical material weaknesses.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Conducted 100 percent inventories of all Distribution Centers and Temporary Housing staging areas and provided inventory and property accountability oversight for over 600 separate disaster sites that were in response or recovery mode during this fiscal year, resulting in a 98 percent accuracy rate
- Achieved a 95 percent annual reconciliation accuracy of Disaster Response Supply inventory.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Achieve a 20 percent reduction of disaster related inventory adjustments.
- Achieve a minimum 95 percent annual reconciliation accuracy of Disaster Response Supply inventory.
- Assume responsibility for policy compliance, auditing, and operational oversight of non-fixed facilities to include Temporary Housing Unit (THU) locations, Distribution Centers, and disaster-related facilities such as Joint Field Offices (JFO), Auxiliary JFO's, and prepositioned sites.
- Develop formal compliance procedures for JFO Site Closure.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Refine oversight processes and procedures over non-disaster sites to reduce inventory losses by 30 percent over FY 2011.
- Continue to improve the reconciliation between property and financial records to achieve 98 percent reconciliation rates.
- Improve the headquarters APO cadre on-hand rate to a sustainable level to support a Tier III event.
- Conduct formal compliance reviews of all JFO sites prior to closure using the JFO Site Closure team.

Business Management Division

Provide comprehensive Logistics-related fiscal, personnel, facilities, IT and administrative services through coordination with other FEMA directorates and offices to achieve optimum mission requirements and capabilities. Functions of Business Management include integrating human resources management and strategies into the overall strategic objectives for LMD, advising directorate leadership on human capital requirements and professional training development for operational mission and programs and providing comprehensive financial management services, to include budget formulation, oversight, and financial document tracking for five divisions and 10 regions. The division also manages the HQ Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Logistics cadre, which consists of over 300 DAEs, and serves as the national cadre manager for 10 regions. In this capacity, the division ensures consistent policies are in place for management and training of DAEs, including oversight and implementation of FEMA's qualification system.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Converted over 80 non-disaster specific CORE positions to permanent, full-time positions

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement the FEMA Qualification System.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Transition management of the regional logistics budget to the regions, promoting greater efficiency in purchasing and setting spending authority where it should be – with the Regional Administrator.

Regional Logistic Operations Support

Funding provides regional Logistics permanent full time staff the capability to travel throughout the Regions to conduct disaster preparedness planning with state and local partners and to provide those partners with an increased level of support. Regional Logistics staff provides strategic direction to state and local partners through resources such as the Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT), standard operating procedures (SOPs) and other training, such as the point of distribution (POD) training. The M&A funding also provides the necessary IT equipment and supplies to support Regional Logistics staff. This capability increases the states’ ability to provide faster and more efficient response to disasters, lessening the immediate requirements for LMD’s response when disaster strikes and making the delivery of logistics services increasingly more efficient and cost-effective. A strong logistical presence in the Regions supports LMD’s focus on institutionalizing command and coordination of strategic logistics planning, operations and management while pushing operational control and execution down to the most effective level of execution.

E. Office of Federal Coordinating Officer Operations (FCO)

Office of the Federal Coordinating Office Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
FCO Programs	2	2	191	38	229

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) program consists of 45 officers who provide critical leadership at FEMA field offices during presidentially – declared disasters and in support of State level planning and preparedness efforts. While support to this program is found here, activities of the FCOs are primarily funded in the Disaster Relief Fund, Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) plan, including salaries and benefits and program costs such as travel to maintain credentialing and qualifications and to serve as leaders at interagency training exercises, and communication equipment to effectively administer disaster relief from the field. During deployment to disasters, salaries and benefits for the FCOs are funded by the specific disaster declarations.

The mission of the Office of FCO Operations is to lead, train, equip, and manage FEMA’s Federal Coordinating Officers to ensure their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; to deliver training to develop and sustain FCO professional competencies; and to coordinate FCO assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners.

The Stafford Act directs a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to do the following; (1) make an initial appraisal of the types of relief most urgently needed; (2) establish field offices as the FCO deems necessary; (3) coordinate the administration of relief from other organizations, and; 4) take other such action as directed by the President.

Upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency, the FEMA Administrator appoints an FCO who is charged with initiating all actions necessary to assure that Federal assistance is provided in accordance with the declaration, applicable laws, regulations, and the FEMA-State agreement. This may include designation as Disaster Recovery Manager, exercising all authority to direct DRF funding in response to a disaster.

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Brought the cadre up to the strength authorized and ensure the necessary training to have the appropriate numbers of credentialed FCOs match the severity level of disasters to which FEMA responds.
- Achieved and maintained 100 percent State satisfaction with FCO performance in delivery of disaster assistance programs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance training for specialized Response FCOs and qualified Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosive (CBRNE) FCOs. Training allows the FCO cadre to be credentialed to respond to all hazard disaster events, which would include any events related Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosive (CBRNE) and catastrophic earthquakes.
- Enhance training and equipment in preparation for a catastrophic earthquake response and participate in National Level Exercise 2011 (NLE-11). Training allows FCOs to have complete functional capabilities within these two hazard type events that will ensure FEMA responds accurately and timely to these type events.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance FEMA overall readiness by leading certification exercises for key response and recovery teams. Develop metrics for managing the readiness of individual FCO cadre members and the overall cadre readiness.

2. Federal Insurance and Mitigation:

Mitigation Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dam Safety	3	3	436	7,681	8,117
Earthquake	8	7	1,006	6,457	7,463
Building Science Program	-	-	-	476	476
Environmental & Historic Preservation	9	9	1,307	1,100	2,407
Regional Support	112	112	13,160	-	13,160
Disaster Management Support	10	10	672	432	1,104
Mitigation - Executive Oversight	43	38	5,021	91	5,112
Subtotal	185	179	21,602	16,237	37,839

The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) create safer communities by reducing loss of life and property and preventing potential disaster losses. This is accomplished through three core competencies and one support activity: (1) Analyzing Risk through identification and assessment; (2) Reducing Risk through land use, building codes, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; (3) Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation; and, (4) Regional and Disaster Support activity.

These core competencies and support activity work jointly to reduce the likelihood of future losses, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to minimize the financial impact of disasters on the U.S. Treasury, states, local and tribal communities..

National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)

As a critical element of the Nation's infrastructure, dams bring water, power, flood control, recreation, economic possibilities, and many other advantages to people. Safe operations and maintenance are critical to sustaining these advantages and avoiding potential disaster. Since 1998, the recorded number of deficient dams (those with structural or hydraulic deficiencies, leaving them susceptible to failure) has risen by 85 percent—from 1,818 to 4,095. While federally owned dams are in good condition, and there have been modest gains in repair, the number of dams identified as unsafe is increasing at a faster rate than those being repaired. The number of high-hazard potential dams (dams whose failure would cause loss of human life) is increasing dramatically. Since 1998, the number of high-hazard-potential dams has increased from 9,281 to 13,000 in 2009.

FEMA's role in addressing this problem is to aid states and communities in recognizing their risk and developing plans to mitigate that risk as the lead federal agency for the National Dam Safety Program (NDSP). FEMA coordinates efforts through collaborative partnerships between States, Federal agencies, private sector, and other stakeholders to secure the safety of these dams through research, training, and public awareness. The NDSP provides financial assistance to States' dam safety programs to support dam safety activities including:

- inspecting and monitoring dams;
- training dam safety staff and inspectors;
- data analysis and research to support the improvement of State Dam Safety Programs;

- preparation of Emergency Action Plans; and
- Public awareness campaigns aimed at both the public and emergency management on the risks associated with dam failure.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Worked with States to produce and strengthen Emergency Action Plans and dam inspections with funding provided through the FY 2009 Grant Assistance Program. The continued increased program funding level enabled State programs to make significant progress in emergency plan development, increased the number of dam inspections, and supported the initiation of State specific public awareness and outreach activities in FY 2010.
- Collaborated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on Dam Incident Emergency Interoperability. This effort seeks to develop a prototypical operating environment to integrate services and data sharing across Federal agencies. It seeks to improve the National Weather Service's ability to provide real-time dam-related flooding information to State dam safety officials and State and local emergency managers.
- Initiated a study with the National Academy of Science to identify issues common to both dams and levees, and examine the policy, economic, and human behavioral drivers that promote or inhibit the expansion of dam and levee hazard mitigation and safety programs to promote community resilience.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide approximately \$7.5 million in State Assistance Grants as an investment in the 50 States and Puerto Rico's dam safety programs, supporting the development of emergency plans, dam inspections, condition assessments, and public awareness and outreach activities. This will both support dam safety and emergency management officials and expand the use of technologies to increase the public's awareness of and preparedness for the risk of dam failure or operating malfunction.
- Increase the number of high-hazard potential dams that have emergency plans from 6,974 to 7,324 dams, improving local communities' ability to respond to dam failure and reduce the risks to life and property.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement performance-based eligibility criteria for awarding Dam Safety State Assistance Grants, ensuring that grants are only awarded to State Dam Safety Programs that can efficiently and effectively utilize the funds to meet National Dam Safety Program goals.
- Expand the use of web-based technology, invest in training activities for State dam safety and emergency management officials to increase the public's awareness of and preparedness for the risk of dam failure by building unity of effort across the various directorates in FEMA and leverage the resources and capabilities of the Agency and our external stakeholders.
- Increase the number of high hazard potential dams that have emergency plans by an additional 350 dams, improving local communities' ability to respond to dam failure and reduce the risks to life and property

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Congress established the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) in 1977, and authorized the member agencies to conduct research on the causes and effects of earthquakes, produce technical guidance to develop earthquake resistant design and construction standards, and develop techniques to educate the public about earthquake hazards and mitigation.

In 2010, a series of major international earthquakes killed hundreds of thousands, irrevocably altering cities and landscapes and setting national development back by decades. On January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake killed over 200,000 in Haiti. On February 27, 2010, a massive, magnitude 8.8 earthquake occurred off the coast of Chile which, along with the resulting tsunami, caused an estimated 500 lives lost. On April 4, 2010, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Southern California near the border with Mexico causing significant damage and fatalities. It is notable that unlike Haiti, Chile has a modern building code similar to U.S. building codes, which significantly reduced the amount of damage and injury that might have occurred otherwise. Ongoing efforts to support the creation and maintenance of disaster-resistant building codes and standards is a major focus of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program and is an important factor in reducing the losses from major U.S. earthquakes over the past 30 years.

Areas such as the New Madrid seismic zone in the Central United States remain more vulnerable to extensive damage cause by earthquakes than other parts of the country, particularly the Western United States. This is because western states adopted seismic building codes much earlier than those in the Central United States did. Currently, Arkansas (adopted 2006); Indiana (adopted 2006), Mississippi (adopted 2003) and Tennessee (adopted 2006) have adopted statewide seismic building codes. Illinois and Missouri have not adopted statewide seismic codes, however many jurisdictions in those states have adopted. State and local jurisdictions need to do more to improve the earthquake resistance of buildings and infrastructure in this part of the Nation. In FY 2011, States and communities in the New Madrid Seismic Zone will commemorate the 200-year anniversary of the 1811-1812 earthquakes that were the largest to strike the continental United States. Because States in this region have only recently adopted building codes for earthquake resistant construction, much of the region is still vulnerable. This is because many of the older structures are of unreinforced masonry construction and were not designed for earthquakes. These buildings are more like those that collapsed in Haiti than those, which survived in Chile. Following the Chilean earthquake, FEMA NEHRP staff participated in field surveys of the damage to learn how to improve U.S. design and construction requirements based on lessons learned. This event provided an excellent opportunity to evaluate the performance of building codes and construction practices that could be applied here, and several lessons will need to be taken into account in U.S. building codes.

Each year, approximately 3,000 to 4,000 earthquakes rock the Nation and FEMA, along with partners from the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology and the National Science Foundation, works to help communities identify earthquake risk and develop plans for reducing those risks. Specifically, FEMA manages initiatives that reduce the risk to life and property from earthquakes, including:

- translating research into technical guidance publications and best practices on seismic safety, building design and construction, building codes and standards, and reducing economic losses;

- assisting state and local governments in building capabilities for determining potential damage and reducing the effects of earthquakes before they occur;
- Working with national codes and standards organizations to develop and improve seismic building standards.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed and updated the following earthquake publications: FEMA P-593 Seismic Rehabilitation Training for One and Two Family Dwellings, FEMA P-749 Earthquake Resistant Design Concepts, and FEMA P-750 NEHRP Recommended Seismic Provisions for New Buildings.
- Successfully defended approximately 20 proposed changes to the International Building and International Residential Codes during the hearings for the 2012 editions of those codes. Communities that adopted these codes will build stronger, more earthquake resistant buildings.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide training, outreach and technical support to State and local emergency managers, design professionals, and local officials for the National Level Exercise 11 – a multi-agency earthquake exercise to test response and recovery capabilities at every level of government in the New Madrid region. Increase earthquake-resistant building design and construction standards by completing the development/update of the following guidance: electronic pre-disaster assessment tool (ROVER – Rapid Observation of Vulnerability and Estimation of Risk), FEMA P-795 Quantification of Building Seismic Performance Factors-Component Equivalency Methodology, FEMA E-74 Reducing the Risk of Non-Structural Earthquake Damage, FEMA P-752 Design Examples for the NEHRP Provisions, and FEMA P-753 Training Materials for the NEHRP Provisions, and Seismic Retrofit of Soft-Story and Wood-Framed Buildings.
- Evaluate current International Building and International Residential Codes in order to develop proposed changes to the 2015 edition.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the development/update of the following publications: FEMA Seismic Performance Assessment Methodology, FEMA Identification and Mitigation of Non-Ductile Concrete Buildings, and FEMA Simplified Seismic Design Guide.
- Submit proposed changes to the International Building and International Residential Codes for the 2015 edition.
- Develop and execute high-profile earthquake awareness and education programs with national partners including national retailers and entertainment groups.

Building Science Program

The Building Science branch develops mitigation guidance that focuses on creating disaster-resilient communities. The program's mitigation activities include:

- Acting as a Technical Services Bureau for FIMA and FEMA for the development and maintenance of over 100 technical manuals regarding evaluation and design standards for multiple hazards which are unused by local officials and homeowners

- Assessing structural resiliency in post-disaster environments through immediate deployment of Mitigation Assessment Teams following disasters
- Developing timely publications, guidance materials, tools, technical bulletins, and recovery advisories that incorporate the most up-to-date building codes, flood-proofing requirements, and wind-resistant requirements for new construction or repairing existing buildings
- Supporting the development and adoption of disaster-resistant model building codes and standards;
- Furthering development of the Risk Management Series for all-hazards mitigation
- Providing technical support for the National Flood Insurance Program and Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs
- Providing technical support to public and private sector stakeholders.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Successfully proposed and supported the International Code Council adoption of new flood and wind-related improvements to the nation's model building codes and standards which will provide state and local building code officials, architects, designers and contractors the most up-to-date information available about building safety.
- Published FEMA P-784 Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) and FEMA P-758 Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference as new tools and guidance for local officials responsible for conducting substantial damage and substantial improvement estimations in accordance with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.
- Delivered to all ten FEMA Regions workshops on the disaster-resistant flood provisions of the most current national consensus model building codes and standards which, upon adoption and enforcement, will provide greater protection for communities from future flood losses .
- Completed several guidance documents, training courses, and fact sheets and trained over 500 people on coastal construction techniques to promote disaster resilient construction along America's coastlines and hurricane prone regions.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete one Mitigation Assessment Team report following a significant wind, flood, earthquake or other hazard event to collect data and educate developers, architects, engineers and local officials about building resiliency during a natural disaster event
- Update non-flood related (hurricane, tornado, wildfire, manmade) building science guidance documents.
- Complete new flood-related guidance documents and train over 500 people.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Increase the number of jurisdictions that adopt disaster resistant codes by 4 percent. (In October 2010 – 6,995 of 15,991 or 44 percent jurisdictions had adopted compliant codes for one or more hazard, i.e., wind, flood, or earthquake).
- Complete one Mitigation Assessment Team report following a significant wind, flood, earthquake, and or other hazard event to collect data and educate developers, architects, engineers, and local officials about building resiliency during a natural disaster event.

- Update non-flood related (hurricane, tornado, wildfire, manmade) building science guidance documents.
- Submit new proposed changes for flood and wind-related improvements to the Nation's model building codes and standards.

Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

FEMA's Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (OEHP), located within FIMA, manages FEMA's compliance with all environmental planning and historic preservation laws, executive orders and regulations, across all FEMA programs. Specifically, the Office is the functional authority on FEMA's environmental and historical preservation (EHP) compliance, and manages all environmental and historic preservation policy, legal sufficiency, systems, human capital (including the EHP Disaster Workforce), outreach, and performance management aspects of these requirements. The Office's mission is to help communities reduce the impact that disasters and emergency management decisions and operations have on the Nation's natural and cultural resources. The program acts in accordance with the following directives/mandates:

- National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (Implemented in 44 CFR Parts 10).
- National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) (implemented in 36 CFR Part 800)
- Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)
- Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, dated May 24, 1977. (implemented in 44 CFR Part 9)
- Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, dated May 24, 1977. (implemented in 44 CFR Part 9)
- Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023-01 (Environmental Planning)

The EHP Strategic Plan, FY 2009-2013, has three major goals: build sustainable capabilities; strengthen operational effectiveness; and strengthen EHP partnerships. When successful, EHP results in informed FEMA decisions; evaluation of program and policy alternatives; and transparency to the public.

Organizational Performance

F Y 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Implemented Grants Programs Directorate (GPD) EHP Compliance Coordinator position, to provide effective and dedicated support to GPD programs, as a pilot for implementation in other programs.
- Conducted Phase 1 of EHP Human Capital plan, which included a staffing analysis based on EHP competencies needed across FEMA, key EHP resource gaps across agency programs, and a plan for revising and piloting key training for field staff, including the Coordinating OEHP Compliance Course, and Advanced Principles and Methods of Historic Preservation.
- Streamlined EHP compliance for Grant Programs Directorate programs through the completion of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for these programs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Expand program capabilities and services to FEMA and communities by hiring a new Deputy Regional Environmental Officer in each of FEMA's ten regions.
- Expand EHP System and Management capabilities by hiring two new Headquarters program staff.
- Develop Phase 2 of Human Capital Plan to ensure future cross-FEMA EHP capabilities, to include the development of an EHP organizational staffing model.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- In accordance with FEMA's Qualification System, continue to implement disaster-related qualifying plans and Position Task Books to ensure that the Mitigation Disaster Workforce is prepared to do their job during disaster operations.
- Begin and monitor implementation of Phase 2 of Human Capital Plan to ensure future cross-FEMA EHP capabilities, to include the development of an EHP organizational staffing model. Develop Phase 3 of Human Capital Plan to ensure readiness capabilities of all FEMA staff with EHP competencies, including coordinating the implementation of EHP organizational model.
- In addition to the performance objectives outlined above, the following performance measures represent additional measures of efficiency, effectiveness, or timeliness for key functions within FIMA

Regional and Disaster Support Branch

The Regional and Disaster Support (R&DS) Branch works to define and manage FIMA's role in FEMA's response and recovery operations as well as to ensure regional integration into National programmatic issues. This responsibility requires the R&DS design consensus-based solutions to prepare the disaster workforce to consistently deliver program and technical assistance to affected local governments and disaster applicants, along with facilitating Regional input regarding crosscutting initiatives. The main goals of Regional & Disaster Support are:

- Translate Headquarters programs and initiatives into tools and resources to equip the Hazard Mitigation Disaster Workforce with standards, training, and job aides to consistently deliver hazard mitigation assistance in the disaster setting, and to further the efforts of FIMA programs.
- Build and facilitate a National network of Regional Managers to effectively integrate FIMA's performance.
- Coordinate FIMA disaster operations, National disaster policy analysis, and crosscutting program and administrative issues in support of the Regions and the Disaster Field organization.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Planned, coordinated, developed, tested, implemented, and maintained over 50 standardized guiding documents, and job aids to support field staff in effectively delivering mitigation and flood insurance information and assistance to communities affected by disasters.
- Developed and implemented the Disaster Workforce Training Plan and maintained, coordinated, and conducted training classes in the Regions and disaster Joint Field

Offices. Work included finalizing and marketing two new courses, and developed draft plan of instruction for one new course for disaster workforce.

- Coordinated disaster workforce issues to include collecting and maintaining data, analyzing existing staffing capacity and readiness, and supported recruitment and retention efforts.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Field test the ICS/NIMS position task books for the disaster workforce, including required updates, additions.
- Develop implementation plan and training to migrate mitigation workforce to new position task books consistent with response doctrine.
- Develop strategy to integrate the concept of risk analysis into response and recovery operations, enabling risk analysis to be performed in Joint Field Offices.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to implement disaster-related qualifying plans and Position Task Books in order to better train and qualify Mitigation personnel for field operations.
- Update and implement the Field Operations Guide and other disaster related program procedures and products.
- Develop internal staff capacity in risk analysis and leadership in the Joint Field Office.
- Deploy the Mitigation Advisor Support Tool (MAST), which supports data gathering for FEMA/Mitigation within the Disaster Recovery Center, and make any required changes and updates.
- Pilot test Substantial Damage training and procedures in Joint Field Offices.

FIMA Management and Administration

FIMA Mission Support activities include management and oversight of Agency programs, business operations' support, stakeholder engagement and outreach support, business process management and improvement activities, and information systems' support activities.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Initiated the development of an agency-wide five-year FEMA Insurance and Mitigation Strategic Plan. The development process began with the development of a Strategic Direction for the Federal Insurance and Mitigation mission: Value People and Relationships, Enhance Credibility, and Advance Mitigation in support of Sustainability, to which FIMA programs are already aligned. A Strategic Planning Steering Committee and executive oversight committee are in place to guide the development process.
- Supported stakeholder outreach for a diverse portfolio of more than ten Flood Insurance and Mitigation Administration activities including communicating mission progress to internal and external stakeholders, providing support for issue management, and developing comprehensive and integrated outreach plans to enable programs to better communicate their available tools, resources and capabilities to a wide host of stakeholders.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete and execute FEMA Insurance and Mitigation Strategic Plan that will include the development of 5-year goals, objectives, and strategies along with measures to document outcomes. The implementation phase, which is planned for Mid April through June require FIMA business lines to align program plans with the goals, objectives, and strategies. An Implementation Plan and Structure will be developed to aid in the alignment of FIMA component activities with the Plan in FY 2011.
- Lead FEMA in implementing and expanding use of web-based management system to streamline acquisition process to enhance efficiency, but also improve financial accountability and traceability.
- Identify and develop themes and associated messages which cut across programmatic lines and which can be utilized by every level of government and the private sector to communicate the value of making investments to reduce disaster losses. These messages will encourage communities and the public to understand basic hazard mitigation concepts and to consider their own investments in mitigation activities.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Expand use of web-based management system to streamline other critical business processes and functions to enhance efficiency, but also improve accountability and traceability.
- Develop and implement comprehensive plan for FEMA and its partners to increase public recognition of the value of investments in reducing risks. Identify and develop themes and associated messages which cut across programmatic lines and which can be utilized by every level of government and the private sector to communicate the value of making investments to reduce disaster losses. These messages will encourage communities and the public to understand basic hazard mitigation concepts and to consider their own investments in mitigation activities.

3. Protection and National Preparedness Directorate:

Notational Continuity Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Continuity of Government	19	17	2,396	16,216	18,612
Continuity of Operations	24	23	3,026	3,639	6,665
Contingency Programs	20	18	2,522	9,321	11,843
Integrated Public Alert Warning System	11	11	1,387	11,960	13,347
Mount Weather Capital Improvement	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
Management & Administration	11	10	1,389	2,627	4,016
Subtotal	85	79	10,720	55,763	66,483

The Protection and National Preparedness Directorate (PNP) is responsible for the coordination of protection and preparedness related activities throughout the Agency, including grants, planning, training, exercises, individual and community preparedness, assessments, lessons learned, continuity, and national capital region coordination. PNP conducts assigned mission sets through four directorates (National Preparedness, Grant Programs, National Continuity, National Capital Region Coordination) consisting of twenty divisions and four offices. National Continuity Programs are funded within the Operating Activities PPA as described below. National Capital Region Coordination is funded in its own PPA as described later. National Preparedness and Grant Programs are funded in the grant appropriations.

National Continuity Programs

FEMA's National Continuity Programs (NCP) serves the public by preserving our Nation's constitutional form of government. NCP provides planning, direction, and assessments of Federal Executive Branch Department and Agency (D/A) programs; it also provides continuity guidance to state, local, and tribal governments and private sector partners. NCP maintains operational capabilities necessary to monitor readiness and assist Federal D/A's in performing essential functions for a comprehensive, integrated continuity program that ensures survival of our form of government across a wide range of potential threats or emergencies. NCP provides planning and execution of the FEMA COOP Plan to maintain operational capabilities necessary for performing Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) in the event of a disaster.

NCP also administers several activities to ensure and improve emergency communications with the public, including development, implementation, and administration of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), which includes the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Commercial Mobile Alerting System (CMAS). Additionally, NCP operates and maintains contingency communications and applications designed to assist the Federal D/As in providing the status of their ability to perform their Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) in support of the National Essential Functions (NEFs). These resources are used to conduct assessments and track/test capabilities at all times under all conditions.

Lastly, NCP, through the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center, provides the infrastructure to support COOP, Incident Management, and all hazards activities for multiple Executive Branch departments and agencies, including the DHS/FEMA HQ COOP site. In addition, it provides operational space for and maintains the capability to coordinate, track, and synchronize the relocation of key leadership and staff from the FEMA Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) members to perform their essential functions.

Continuity Planning and Operations

FEMA is the lead agent coordinating Federal Executive Branch continuity programs to ensure National Essential Functions continue during a catastrophic emergency. This role includes responsibility for formulating and providing guidance, plans, and training for agency use in developing viable, executable continuity plans; facilitating interagency coordination; and monitoring and assessing the status and operational capabilities of individual and collective department and agency continuity capabilities across the Executive Branch so they are prepared to execute their essential functions during a crisis and in support of Continuity Operations.

FEMA additionally provides guidance to State, territorial, tribal, and local governmental jurisdictions on continuity programs to ensure their Essential Functions can continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Conducted continuity training outreach to Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local government jurisdictions by delivering more than 125 Continuity resident and independent study courses to more than 45,386 professionals across the country. Awarded 190 Professional Continuity Practitioner Level I and 21 Master Professional Continuity Practitioner Level II certificates, which puts us much closer to our overall goals of awarding 1,000 Level I and 100 Level II certificates to trained continuity practitioners by the end of FY 2014.
- Developed, coordinated, and conducted a FEMA Devolution event and Eagle Horizon 2010. This effort included as many as 68 Departments and Agencies (D/As) and over 10,000 participants, which is a continuing increase over previous years and a significant increase from the 45 D/As and 3,500 participants we had during our initial event in 2004.
- Conducted FEMA's Continuity of Operations Strategic Planning Conference for States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. This second annual conference was held in Galveston, Texas on March 16-18, 2010. There were over 230 participants from across the nation.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop and institutionalize the Continuity Readiness Cell (CRC) to support FEMA's operational capability to continue essential functions and monitor Federal capabilities. The CRC will collect, analyze and report on the ability of the nation to perform the eight National Essential Functions (NEFs). The analysis of the NEFs will provide continuity Common Operating Picture (COP) to include gaps, impacts, and resources required, and proposed remediation.
- Develop, coordinate, and conduct Eagle Horizon 2011. Conduct 10 FEMA Regional Continuity Assessments based on continuity objectives included in the exercise.
- Conduct continuity-training outreach to Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local government jurisdictions and the private sector by delivering more than 60 continuity-based resident courses and offering continuity-based independent study courses to more than 24,400 continuity professionals across the country.
- Develop virtual or independent study courses for our Building Design for Homeland Security, and Planners Workshop courses.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop, coordinate, and conduct a Devolution exercise, as well as the Eagle Horizon 2012. Conduct Federal Department and Agency External Assessments of participants in Eagle Horizon 2012 based upon continuity objectives for the event. NCP aims to have more than 11,000 participants, including a robust amount participating via telework, and over 70 D/A's participate in Eagle Horizon 2012.
- Conduct continuity training outreach to Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local government jurisdictions by delivering more than 65 continuity-based resident courses and offering continuity-based independent study courses to more than 25,132 professionals across the country. Implement the CRC at an operational capacity to serve as the primary continuity response capability for FEMA, providing operational capability to continue essential functions and monitor Federal capabilities.
- Enhance the capability to move key leaders and designated staffs to COOP locations in a timely manner by implementing a robust credentialing and tracking system, establishing the required legal agreements to formalize the program, enroll program participants, and test the capability end-to-end.

Contingency Programs

NCP operates and maintains contingency communications and applications designed to assist the Federal Executive Branch departments and agencies in performing their Priority Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) in support of the National Essential Functions (NEFs). These resources, to include the Readiness Reporting System (RRS) and the Department and Agency Continuity Network (DACN), are used to conduct assessments and track/test capabilities at all times under all conditions, including natural disasters, man-made incidents, terrorism, and war. These resources will also ensure senior leadership within the Federal Executive Branch can communicate appropriate situational awareness of all Federal departments and agencies and their ability to perform essential functions.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Installed an additional 26 percent of High Frequency (HF) radio systems within FEMA regions and State EOCs. The additional HF radio systems provide the Administrator and the Regional Administrators with an enhanced command and control communications system.
- Deployed the RRS to provide state of the art reporting and assessment of the FEB's departments and agencies ability to perform their essential functions.
- Standardized system configurations, applications, and operational processes supporting NCP's Continuity Communications Architecture (CCA). For NCP's primary and alternate Command and Control (C2) nodes, developed necessary Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), processes, and procedures for the following CCA components:
 - FEMA High Frequency Continuity System (FHFCS);
 - FEMA Secure Local Area Network (FSL);
 - Acceptable Communications Security (COMSEC) devices (e.g., KG-175, KY-99); and,
 - Integrated network switch.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Install an additional 26 percent of High Frequency (HF) radios systems, which will allow program updates to finish in 2012.
- Conduct proof-of-concept testing and evaluate new technologies and protocols.
- Develop a multi-layered communications network to separately handle classified and unclassified communications.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete development and deployment of the RRS to the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) network, and move to an operations and maintenance cycle.
- Construct an autonomous integrated network of communications capabilities to facilitate government leadership's ability, to communicate decisions in the event of a disaster.
- Continue to enhance the NCP CCA by leveraging advanced technologies and improving coordination with external departments and agencies. Critical areas to enhance include:
 - Improve secure communications (Red switch) diversification and interoperability;
 - Enhance satellite access through multiple transponder options; and,
 - Address system life cycle management for existing communications resources (e.g., aging antennas, radios, and ancillary equipment).

Integrated Public Alert & Warning (IPAWS)

IPAWS was established by Executive Order 13407 and provides the necessary platform to provide advanced warning to the American public of impending natural and man-made disasters. IPAWS integrates new and existing public alert and warning systems and technologies to provide Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local alert and warning authorities a broad range of messaging options and communications pathways to reach the American public, increasing the capacity and reliability for providing life saving information to citizens in danger. Beginning with a modernization of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), IPAWS is building gateways to the nation's commercial mobile carriers enabling delivery of alerts to cellular devices in hazard areas, and integrating with NOAA warning services to provide consistent warning capabilities nationwide. IPAWS will facilitate the delivery of alert and warning information over more media to more people before, during, and after a disaster.

IPAWS strategic goals are as follows:

- Create and maintain an integrated interoperable environment for alert and warning
- Make alert and warning more effective
- Strengthen the resilience of IPAWS infrastructure

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Published the IPAWS Common Alerting Protocol v1.2 Technical Specifications, a digital messaging format enabling integration of public alert and warning systems for distribution of a common message across a wide variety of communications means.
- Completed and adopted the Commercial Mobile Alerting System (CMAS) Interface Specifications that define the connection protocols between IPAWS and participating commercial mobile carriers for delivery of alerts to cellular phones.
- Conducted a live test of the national Emergency Alert System in Alaska, using radio, television, and related media outlets across the state. This test allowed NCP to check

testing procedures and is the first phase of a plan to conduct the first-ever nationwide test of the EAS system in late 2011.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy the initial IPAWS CMAS Gateway capabilities to support federal alert testing for message delivery to cellular phones by working with cellular industry partners.
- Conduct a nationwide test of the Emergency Alert System.
- Complete construction of five new Primary Entry Point expansion stations. The IPAWS Primary Entry Point Expansion Project is adding new radio stations to the network of FEMA connected radio stations in order to provide direct broadcast coverage to over 90 percent of the US population. The FEMA Primary Entry Point stations provide a robust all-hazards alerting capability for initial delivery of the Presidential emergency message.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Finalize integration of CMAS capability (cellular broadcast alerting) into IPAWS.
- Complete construction of five new Primary Entry Point expansion stations.
- Conduct the first nationwide test of the national Emergency Alert System. Nationwide testing of the EAS initially, followed by full IPAWS capability testing, is planned to occur bi-annually to ensure the readiness of the systems to provide a Presidential emergency alert to the American People.
- Incorporate testing of the IPAWS capabilities into the National Exercise Program.

Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC)

The MWEOC facility, located in Mount Weather, VA, provides the infrastructure to support COOP, Incident Management, and all hazards activities for multiple Executive Branch departments and agencies, including the DHS/FEMA HQ COOP site. In addition, it provides operational space for and maintains the capability to coordinate, track, and synchronize the relocation of key leadership and staff from the FEMA Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) members to perform their essential functions. ERG members serve as FEMA HQ emergency personnel responsible for performing the Agency's mission essential functions.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Upgraded facilities

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete Multi-Purpose Building, Area A Water Distribution, Environmental Compliance Phase II, Logistics Center, Public Safety Building, Heath Unit & New Road Design

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete life-cycle IT Modifications to update current system
- Implement electromagnetic pulse protection from solar weather events
- Complete Fire Sprinklers Phase IV & V upgrades in legacy buildings
- Complete Environmental Compliance Phase II Construction to address erosion and run-off issues

4. Office of the Administrator

Office of the Administrator Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Management and Administration	15	13	2,198	566	2,764
Office of the Executive Secretariat	5	5	658	411	1,069
Law Enforcement Advisor	3	3	100	110	210
Faith-Based and Community Initiatives	5	5	805	772	1,577
Administrator's Programs	28	26	3,761	1,859	5,620

The Administrator has the ultimate responsibility for providing leadership and direction that enables FEMA to accomplish Agency mission, to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Executive Office

The Office provides support to the Administrator and Deputy Administrator in fulfilling mission. The Administrator collaborates with State, local governments and other emergency providers to build a national system of emergency management. The Administrator integrates the Agency's emergency preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation responsibilities to confront the challenges of a natural disaster, act of terrorism or other manmade disaster. The Administrator coordinates the implementation of risk-based, all-hazards strategy.

The Administrator is the principal advisor to the President, Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary of The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for all matters relating to emergency management in the United States. Advice is provided on request to any of these entities. After informing the Secretary, the Administrator makes recommendations to Congress relating to emergency management. The President may designate the Administrator to serve as a member of the Cabinet in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters. Nothing in the above is to be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under the Homeland Security Act.

The Administrator shall assist the President in carrying out functions of the Stafford Act, and carry out the mission to protect the Nation from all hazards by leading and supporting a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system. The Administrator is also responsible for supervising FEMA's grant programs and administering the National Response Framework. The Administrator assists the President in carrying out the functions of the national preparedness goal and the national preparedness system.

Executive Secretariat

The Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES) serves as the primary point of contact for FEMA's Office of the Administrator for coordinating departmental tasking, briefing material, and official correspondence. The OES is the central coordination point within FEMA responsible for ensuring proper and expeditious action on all tasks and correspondence addressed to and from FEMA.

Office of Senior Law Enforcement Advisor

The Law Enforcement Advisor enhances communication and coordination between FEMA and State, local and tribal law enforcement. The Law Enforcement Advisor is an integral part of FEMA's senior leadership team – participating in planning meetings and consequence management during a crisis.

DHS Center for Faith- Based and Community Initiatives

The DHS Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (CFBCI) builds, sustains, and improves effective partnerships between government sectors and faith-based and community organizations. Located within FEMA, CFBCI attends to faith-based and community organization engagements and partnerships across DHS.

National Advisory Council

As statutorily required by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (P.L. 109-295), the National Advisory Council advises the Administrator on emergency management, members shall be appointed by the Administrator, and they shall represent a geographic and substantive cross section including the private sector and nongovernmental organizations. The National Advisory Council incorporates state, local, tribal, and private sector input in the development and revision of a number of FEMA programs and documents, including the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF) and other related plans and strategies. The NAC has provided over 100 individual formal recommendations to the Administrator. Provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act apply to the committee's operations.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Commenced Deputy Administrator's internal budget review process. This process resulted in a realignment of \$75 million within the FY 2011 Management and Administration appropriation spend plans to fund centrally managed requirements, salaries and benefits, and Administrator's priority initiatives.
- Designed Whole Community Framework for Catastrophic Planning and implemented a new framework to respond to catastrophic disasters that will be tested in upcoming exercises.
- Strengthened workforce development including implementing work force enhancement initiatives such as the Mission Readiness course that established a comprehensive employee orientation program.
- Created of capstone doctrine for FEMA (FEMA Publication 1).
- Conducted meetings Washington, DC and Denver, CO and a public teleconference to specifically discuss the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The council also reorganized its subcommittee structure to mirror FEMA's structure, to realize greater efficiencies, and to provide greater awareness and allow for fuller participation on subcommittees.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- In FY 2011, the NAC will be providing input on revisions to the National Response Framework, as a part of the implementation of the Presidential Decision Directive; catastrophic planning; the NIMS revision; post disaster housing; and flood plain management and mitigation issues.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- The NAC will meet approximately quarterly, providing input and recommendations in accordance with the Administrator’s priorities.

Office of External Affairs

Office of External Affairs Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Intergovernmental Affairs	8	8	1,111	394	1,505
International Affairs	11	11	1,425	370	1,795
Public Affairs	23	23	3,119	1,294	4,413
Legislative Affairs	16	16	2,122	152	2,274
Private Sector Initiatives	6	6	835	143	978
Ready Campaign	-	-	431	1,854	2,285
Regional Support	36	36	4,230	-	4,230
Management and Other Activities	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2,391</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>2,907</u>
Subtotal	124	124	15,665	4,723	20,388

The Office of External Affairs provides leadership, message coordination, internal communication, analyses, outreach/relationship building, external affairs training, and decision-making support on FEMA policies, plans, programs, key initiatives, and actions that affect stakeholders and the American public. The OEA provides operational services to FEMA’s mission for Intergovernmental Affairs, International Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Private Sector Initiatives, and Public Affairs.

Intergovernmental Affairs

This division serves as FEMA’s primary national-level liaison for tribal, state, and local officials and the associations that represent their interests. Intergovernmental Affairs staff supports senior FEMA leadership by coordinating meetings with intergovernmental partners and facilitates partner participation in the FEMA policy development process.

International Affairs

This division supports information exchanges (technical assistance and other subject matter expertise) with foreign emergency management agencies and multilateral organizations; implements the agency’s international agreements; manages FEMA’s involvement in the civil side of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); supports the resolution of international issues during domestic disasters; facilitates participation in international training and exercises; and supports the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in international policy work related to emergency management.

Legislative Affairs

This division serves as FEMA’s primary liaison to congressional committees, members of Congress and their staff. Division staff responds to congressional committee oversight and other inquiries from individual members and their congressional staff; notifies Congress about agency initiatives, policies, and programs; coordinates the development of congressional testimony and briefings for FEMA senior officials; and develops and implements strategies to advance the FEMA’s legislative initiatives and other interests relating to Congress.

Private Sector Initiatives

This division serves as FEMA's primary liaison to the corporations, trade associations, academia, and other non-governmental organizations that make up the nation's private sector. During all phases of disaster management, the division works to enhance a culture of preparedness by building a private sector network and assisting the development of functional relationships between FEMA and representatives of major private sector organizations. The Private Sector division advises senior leadership on emergency management issues that are top of mind with the private sector and supports the identification of private sector best practices that FEMA programs can use to improve Agency processes and to deliver better service to customers.

Public Affairs

This division coordinates FEMA's public message and serves as the primary point of contact with the media and the American public to communicate FEMA's actions, activities, responsibilities, policies, and initiatives. Public Affairs coordinates with all FEMA offices to disseminate information; tracks and manages all contacts with the media; maintains FEMA's public communications, such as press releases and the FEMA Web page; develops and implements the agency's social media strategies; and educates FEMA employees through internal communications and meetings.

Ready Campaign

This program develops and executes a national public service advertising campaign designed to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to emergencies including natural disasters and potential terrorist attacks. Launched in 2003, the goal of the campaign is to get the public involved and ultimately to increase the level of basic preparedness across the nation. The campaign works closely with the Citizens Corp program, which is the local-level effort to increase the preparedness of the American public and businesses.

Disaster Operations and Cadre Management

This division provides leadership, training, coordination, and support to FEMA's External Affairs function during incidents requiring a Federal response to fully execute all functional responsibilities necessary to lead public disaster communications in a unified manner. The division also supports External Affairs cadre management to include recruiting and training, as well as provides staffing support and communications coordination during disaster operations.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Continued proactive outreach with government officials, community leaders and private sector stakeholders to include hosting conferences with African American and Hispanic leaders and listening sessions with tribal leaders, leveraging resources to strengthen regional capability to more directly engage and support Tribal nations and private sector engagement initiatives, engaging the private sector into FEMA's no-notice "Thunderbolt" exercises, creating an interactive tabletop exercise for private sector distribution and use, and holding the first ever FEMA Technology Sector Day, bringing industry and FEMA staff together to share essential response and recovery data with the public in user-friendly formats.
- Exchanged best practices and solutions to emergency management challenges through participation in multilateral organizations such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union and with emergency management offices in Australia, New Zealand, Israel, the Russian Federation, Canada,

Mexico, Chile, and 16 other nations.

- Engaged nearly 5,000 National Preparedness Month (NPM) Coalition Members to educate individuals, families, and communities on the importance of emergency preparedness through the Ready Campaign, representing the largest Coalition in the campaign’s history.
- Launched new public service advertising (PSAs) targeting both the General Market and the Hispanic market. The new television, radio, outdoor and Web PSAs promote the idea that preparing today will help reduce the consequences of a disaster tomorrow, encourage Americans to prepare and direct audiences to visit www.listo.gov where they can find tools and resources to prepare. These PSAs are available in English and Spanish.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Support the engagement of all FEMA stakeholders in the *Whole Community* approach by leveraging governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to become active participants in External Affairs operational procedures and public messaging.
- Expand efforts to ensure underserved populations and stakeholders are fully integrated into outreach efforts and engaged in operational planning and public messaging, to include the disability advocacy community, tribal governments, international community, private sector, children’s advocates, and faith-based organizations.
- Increase overall awareness of citizen’s role in preparedness by promoting the engagement of all citizens and stakeholder organizations to be better prepared and to encourage communities to be more resilient through the Ready Campaign.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue proactive outreach to state, local and tribal officials, Congressional members and staff; private sector and other non-governmental representatives; and the media to establish stronger communications and partnerships with agency stakeholders
- Provide clear and consistent information through a variety of channels before, during and after a disaster to reduce the impact of disaster and help individuals recover.
- Continue bilateral emergency management exchanges and engage with multi-lateral emergency management organizations to provide subject matter expertise and receive “Lessons Learned” and “Best Practices” from international partners.
- Increase citizen preparedness by expanding partnerships with public and private sector organizations to increase the reach and effectiveness of preparedness information.
- Deliver enhanced training for all External Affairs disciplines (community relations, intergovernmental affairs, legislative affairs, private sector, and public affairs) to ensure personnel have the training and skills needed to meet disaster response and recovery missions as defined by the agency’s credentialing program

Office of Policy and Program Analysis (OPPA)

Office of Policy and Program Analysis Programs FY2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
OPPA Programs	29	26	3,876	5,264	9,140

The Office of Policy and Program Analysis (OPPA) fosters strategic coherence across FEMA by leading and coordinating the development and implementation of Agency policy, strategy,

program analysis and evaluation, and FEMA's use of the Defense Production Act (DPA) authorities.

Policy Division

The mission of the Policy Division leads and coordinates development of policies that support effective and efficient delivery of Agency programs across the full spectrum of preparedness and emergency management, and to represent agency interests in departmental, national, and international policymaking. This office also supports Agency leadership in the identification, development, and implementation of the Agency's policy priorities and represents the Agency on DHS-policy matters. In addition to these efforts, the Policy Division develops, oversees, and coordinates the Agency's policy process, including chairing the FEMA Policy Working Group and coordinates, tracks, and analyzes Agency responses to GAO and OIG reports and recommendations.

Defense Production Act Division

The mission of the Defense Production Act (DPA) Program Division is to provide guidance and support to DHS and other Federal agencies to develop plans and programs to expedite and expand the supply of critical resources from the private sector for homeland security, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities and critical infrastructure protection and restoration. The DPA Program is responsible for implementing FEMA's DPA functions enabling OPDA to provide guidance and support for use of DPA authorities by FEMA and other DHS components; advises the National Security Council on issues of national security resource preparedness and on the use of DPA authorities; and provides for the central coordination of DPA plans and programs by Federal departments and agencies.

Program Analysis & Evaluation Division

The mission of the Program Analysis & Evaluation (PA&E) Division is to give the agency an independent analysis and evaluation capability that enhances decision-making, program performance transparency, and accountability. PA&E conducts program analyses, which include analyses and evaluations of alternative plans, programs, components, personnel levels, and budget submissions; and the formulation of the Future Years Homeland Security Program. PA&E also helps develop strategic requirements and capabilities to include: establishing a common strategic requirements development system for all of FEMA; assessing current operations capabilities; and validating and prioritizing organizational capabilities to determine risks and gaps for FEMA Senior Leadership.

Strategic Planning & Analysis Division

The mission of the Strategic Planning & Analysis (SP&A) Division is to help the agency make innovative and informed decisions on FEMA's short - term strategic direction and identify future drivers or requirements affecting emergency management operations in 15 to 20 years. This is accomplished by leading the development and implementation of FEMA's strategic planning process, to include development of FEMA's 3-5 year Strategic Plan and long-term driver and trend analysis in support of the Strategic Foresight Initiative, which will proactively monitor changing drivers and trends in emergency management 15 – 20 years out. SP&A also establishes and maintains an enterprise wide risk framework to aid the Agency's planning, programming, and decision making efforts and ensure linkage to the DHS integrated risk management efforts. These efforts along with providing guidance to help the agency make innovative and informed decisions about FEMA's long term direction and facilitating integrated strategic thinking,

planning, and decision-making enables FEMA to be in a better position to conduct its overall mission and determine future requirements.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Organized and led a DHS Task Force comprised of 18 components to evaluate the risks of climate change effects to DHS missions and operations as a pilot project for the White House Council on Environmental Quality. The final adaptation report has been approved by Secretary Napolitano. This includes guidance proposing six recommendations for implementation in FY 2011.
- Established an interagency working group (IWG) to coordinate development of a “consistent and unified” Federal priorities and allocations system, in accordance with new Defense Production Act statutory requirements. The IWG developed common provisions to be included in the priorities and allocations rules to be issued by the six Federal departments that are delegated DPA priorities and allocations under Executive Order 12919.
- Launched FEMA’s Strategic Foresight Initiative (SFI). This initiative established a community of practice with more than 600 participants from federal, state, local, private sector, and non-government organizations that identified and began analysis of 10 strategic drivers that will affect the strategic needs of the emergency management community over the next 10 – 15 years.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct pilot of program policy assessment model that will perform a policy review of climate change adaptation, environmental and historic preservation compliance, public assistance program policies, and community engagement and resilience with a goal to refresh and improve FEMA’s policies.
- Conduct an engagement campaign to listen to and discuss with local residents ideas for strengthening public participation in emergency management and homeland security.
- Develop and implement a performance management process called FEMASat that will look at the missions and goals of FEMA organizations, the metrics used by these organizations to evaluate their performance, and the resources provided to accomplish the mission(s) of these organizations.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement a second year of policy assessments to improve FEMA’s mission delivery, including identification of major policy areas to be assessed, developing and undertaking the necessary work programs, and identifying policy changes that will allow more effective delivery of FEMA assistance to its partners.
- Support the activities of the Defense Production Act Committee (DPAC) by coordinating the interagency development of the required annual DPAC report to Congress, recommending actions to amend and implement DPA authorities, as needed and appropriate, to support the national defense including homeland security plans and programs.
- FEMASat will evolve over time but plan to establish regular, frequent, and integrated meetings with relevant staff components to discuss outcomes, resources, and strategies.
- Conduct five workshops, prepare reports for each, and develop one annual SFI report to be distributed and presented to the emergency management community. Workshops and

reports will help to identify and summarize analysis of strategic needs for emergency management.

Office of Equal Rights (OER)

Office of Equal Rights Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equal Rights Programs	23	23	2,365	1,093	3,458

The Office of Equal Rights (OER) serves the Agency and the Nation by promoting affirmative employment, a discrimination-free workplace, and equal access to FEMA programs and benefits. The OER proactively pursues a workforce that reflects the Nation's labor force for its employees, and a workplace climate that fully embraces the core values of Accountability, Compassion, Diversity, Integrity, Partnership, Respect, and Trust. OER performs its mission by providing expert guidance and proactive support to all its customers, including State and local government officials, and the American people. The overarching goals of the office are to bring the fullest human value to the work of the Agency and to fulfill the office responsibilities under the federal law. The office is organized into three sections: Civil Rights – manages the Federally Assisted and Federal Conducted Programs; Informal EEO Programs – manages EEO counseling, dispute resolution, and training; and, Formal EEO Programs – manages formal EEO complaint processing and investigations. OER encompasses the following activities and elements:

- Federally Assisted and Federally Conducted Programs and Investigations
Entitles any person eligible to receive disaster aid or other services from FEMA receives those benefits without discrimination. The Civil Rights Program provides Technical Assistance and Complaints Resolution services. Technical assistance is provided through policy guidance to the agency in meeting Civil Rights mandates. In disaster operations, the staff works closely with community organizations to resolve tensions and eliminate potential complaints. The office also provides assistance to FEMA and the national emergency management community in the effort to make publications, programs, and facilities accessible to people with disabilities. Complaints resolution is attempted for anyone who believes they have been discriminated against in the receipt of services or benefits from FEMA.
- Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program
The EEO Program enforces all Federal discrimination laws that cover all FEMA personnel, including DAEs and applicants for employment. Through the EEO program, OER provides a variety of services: including equal rights training for managers, supervisors, and employees; developing and maintaining an informal and formal EEO discrimination complaint process; investigating formal complaints of discrimination, increasing resolution of complaints through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); and proactively recruiting employees and Special Emphasis programs.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Developed a one-to-two day scalable training class for supervisors in a field setting that focuses on supervisory accountability and integrity, managing a temporary workforce, resolving conduct and performance issues, and managing personnel during

demobilization.

- Conducted training throughout the regional organizations to ensure new management personnel understood responsibilities under the Equal Employment Opportunity Laws, specifically the Genetic Information Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008.
- Conducted two week-long interactive forums at Emergency Management Institute for Tribal Colleges and Universities and Historical Black Colleges and Universities for the purpose of capacity building as well as establishing partnership with the Agency. The participants were Tribal Colleges, Universities, Historically Black Colleges, Universities Presidents, and Senior Academic Officials.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance audit plans and conduct compliance reviews focusing on a specific disaster from a previous year to assess and strengthen policy and procedures that focuses on an element of agency programs.
- Implement/launch newly developed on-line Title VI (external civil rights), diversity awareness, and harassment training for supervisors and employees.
- Through the Emergency Management Institute, continue to develop relationships with minority serving institutions on campus emergency preparedness and emergency management as a curriculum.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Launch an independent study course for managers/supervisors that include disability awareness training with a focus on reasonable accommodations.
- Develop a comprehensive Title VI web page, newsletter.
- Through the Emergency Management Institute, conduct two conferences with minority serving institutions on campus emergency preparedness and emergency management as a curriculum.
- Conduct a forum at Emergency Management Institute for Hispanic Serving Institutions for the purpose of relationship building and Emergency preparedness.

Disability Integration and Coordination

Disability Integration and Coordination Program FY2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Disability Coordinator	2	2	353	150	503
Regional Support	10	10	1,175	-	1,175
Subtotal	12	12	1,528	150	1,678

The Office of Disability Integration and Coordination provides guidance and leadership to the Agency, Federal partners, and States on integrating the access and functional needs of children and adults with disabilities. This includes all efforts associated with preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from and mitigating all hazards. Access and functional needs include physical, communications and programmatic access and assistance to maintain independence and preserve health and safety.

Guidance and leadership is provided via two way communication utilizing email to a distribution list of over 1000 constituency leaders in all 50 States and territories as well as meetings with

partners and stakeholders to discuss strategies to improve integration of planning response and recovery for children and adults with disabilities in community-wide initiatives. Assistance is provided through the leadership of the ODIC, the FEMA Disability Working Group and via the Regional Disability Integration Specialists.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Established the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination with a mission to prepare individuals and families and strengthen communities before, during, and after a disaster by providing guidance, tools, methods and strategies to integrate and coordinate emergency management efforts to meet the access and functional needs of all citizens, including children and adults with disabilities.
- Established the FEMA Disability Working Group with a membership of over 35 federal representatives to provide leadership and advice across the Agency to integrate the access and functional needs of people with disabilities across all of FEMA's work
- In September 2010, ODIC brought together 700 stakeholders in person and via webcast for a 3 day conference "Getting Real" on Whole Community inclusive practices in emergency management. The work of this conference has continued with regional and national initiatives underway to take action to address the Whole Community inclusive emergency management priorities identified during this conference.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- FEMA is currently bringing on Regional Disability Integration Specialists in every Region to support Whole Community initiatives inclusive of the access and functional needs of people with disabilities. 8 of the 10 specialists are onboard as of 1/19/11
- Getting Real 2011 will continue the engagement of stakeholders in Whole Community initiatives inclusive of the access and functional needs of children and adults with disabilities.
- Lead an agency -wide effort to review FEMA's training materials for accuracy, accessibility and alignment with Whole Community principles that integrate the access and functional needs of children and adults with disabilities across all emergency management training.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Utilize Disability Working Group to lead 10 percent Increase in opportunities for inclusive, Whole Community training imbedded in all related training topics.
- Increase outreach to FEMA's disability and emergency management stakeholders in all states and the Territories by 10 percent. FEMA's database of 1,000 stakeholders allows us to reach and communicate with key partners in our Whole Community teambuilding efforts. This increased outreach will allow us to improve ongoing communication with interested parties and share guidance, training and promising practices in inclusive emergency management.
- Increase disability inclusive initiatives in grant guidance.
- Regional workshops on promising practices in disability inclusive emergency management in all ten Regions
- Identify criteria, acquire and disseminate disability inclusive promising practices in emergency management via FEMA.Gov

Regional Operations

Regional Operations FY2012 Funding Summary (\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Headquarters Liason Office	6	6	769	374	1,143
Region 1	8	8	940	798	1,738
Region 2	6	6	705	640	1,345
Region 3	5	5	587	456	1,043
Region 4	7	7	822	868	1,690
Region 5	4	4	470	450	920
Region 6	4	4	470	895	1,365
Region 7	4	4	470	455	925
Region 8	4	4	470	602	1,072
Region 9	4	4	470	1,276	1,746
Region 10	4	4	470	793	1,263
Subtotal	56	56	6,644	7,607	14,251

* Region IX program \$1.276 million of funds of includes Pacific Area Office support program funds of \$0.877M. Total PAO funding level in FY 2012 is \$2.2 million, which includes S&B spread of \$1.323M across different directorate regional support activities (primarily Response).

**M&A Regional FTP = 960 positions, of which 904 positions are identified as “Regional Support” within each directorate, with the balance, the remaining Regional Administrator staff, detailed above.

The table above outlines the program funding allocations for the 10 FEMA Regional Offices and Office of Regional Operations in support of the missions and functions outlined in this budget narrative, as well as the salaries and benefits allocations.

The Regional Operations mission cuts across all FEMA missions and disciplines. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management and mission support functions and staff of the 10 FEMA Regions, and a small headquarters coordination and liaison office. The Regions execute the operational direction received from headquarters to ensure that FEMA can build, sustain and improve capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards.

The Office of Regional Operations at Headquarters is located within the Office of the Administrator and serves as the Agency’s Office through which all policy, managerial, resource and administrative actions that affect or impact the Regions receive effective coordination between headquarters and the Regional Offices. The Office of Regional Operations also works to ensure that FEMA policies, programs, administrative and management guidance are implemented in the Regions in a manner consistent with the Agency’s overall goals.

The principal functions of the office are: (a) serving as liaison between the Regional Administrators and Headquarters leadership to ensure successful collaboration as one team; (b) advising the headquarters leadership on matters affecting or impacting the Regions; and (c) providing guidance to Regional Administrators on policy, programs, operations, and administrative matters.

Regional Administrators

It is the mission of the Regional Administrator (RA) to manage the office in supporting the development and execution of a Regional, all-hazards, risk-based emergency management system

of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation through close working relationships with Federal agencies, States, tribal nations, localities, business and industry, and State and local volunteer organizations. RA functions are broad and reflect the full range of responsibilities set forth in section 507 of the Homeland Security Act (6 USC § 317), authorities specifically delegated from the Administrator, section 2.22 of Title 44 of the CFR, and other responsibilities.

The Regional Administrator for each of the 10 FEMA Regions include the Regional Administrator, Deputy Administrator, emergency analyst policy staff, regional counsel, external affairs officers, administrative support, and other support staff. The precise number of persons and types of positions varies by Region based on regional priorities and office requirements.

Mission Support Divisions

The Regional Mission Support Divisions for each of the 10 FEMA Regions include a division director, Administrative Services Branch, Information Technology Branch and other personnel responsible for facilities management, security, personal property management, acquisitions, and budget coordination.

Regional resources outlined in this section also support grants management functions for the financial aspects of grants administered out of the Regional Offices functions that reside as either a Grants Management Branch within the Mission Support Division, or as a separate Grants Management Division.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Regional Offices have an increased role in Agency operational and strategic planning initiatives through improved processes and coordination forums for matters related to the organization, policy and doctrine, staffing, personnel, facilities, priorities, and other activities affecting the Regional Offices.
- 84 positions from FEMA HQ to the Regional Offices were reallocated to the Regional Offices with the goal to enable the Regions to implement expanded authorities pursuant to the Administrator's Intent.
- Developed processes to deliberately identify and share lessons learned and best practices, as well as policies and doctrine impacting the Regions.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Regional Accountability – Regional Offices develop and execute Operating Plans outlining the planned expenditure of resources to execute Agency priorities with outcomes monitored through Agency FEMAStat reporting sessions;
- Regional Budgets – Regions develop spend plans to begin to execute FY 2012 budgets and assess resource requirements to help develop the FY2013 budget pursuant to the guidance and priorities set forth by program offices at headquarters;
- Building the Regional Workforce and Team Effectiveness – Regions engage in intra- and inter-divisional information sharing and planning forums to understand how to best leverage employee strengths, improve management, and improve teamwork to achieve the FEMA mission

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Regions fully perform budget development and execution responsibilities for program,

and salaries and benefits resources to achieve outcomes set forth in Regional Operating Plans to successfully execute Agency mission priorities.

- Identify and formalize the range of regional authorities and Agency policies to ensure a consistent and continuous implementation of FEMA’s mission across all 10 Regional Offices; and
- Imbed and reflect Whole Community principles and goals within the range of Regional program initiatives and outreach efforts.
- Increase engagement with the private sector and communities with access and functional needs in planning, information sharing, and advisory forums.
- Expand the Office of Regional Operation’s ability to serve as a coordination point for information sharing and alignment of HQ and the Regional offices to improve the quality and diversity of policies and initiatives managed in concert with the Regional Administrators.

Office of the Chief Counsel (OCC)

Office of Chief Counsel Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Counsel Programs	61	61	10,522	923	11,445
Regional Support	10	10	1,175	-	1,175
Subtotal	71	71	11,697	923	12,620

The OCC supports FEMA’s efforts to reduced loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards by providing the Agency with high quality legal advice, counsel, risk analysis, and dispute resolution services through a knowledgeable, accessible, responsive, and solution-oriented network of innovative and ethical legal professionals. The OCC is comprised of eight divisions: Federal Insurance and Mitigation; Response and Recovery; Mission Support; Protection and National Preparedness; Legislation, Regulations and Policy; Professional Development; Chief of Staff for Legal Policy; Professional Development; and Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Response and Recovery Legal Division

The Division consists of three branches: Response; Recovery; and Litigation. The Division is responsible for providing legal advice to the Response and Recovery Directorate to support FEMA’s efforts to reduce loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards by providing Response, Recovery, Office of Federal Coordinating Officers, and Logistics, with high quality legal advice, counsel, risk analysis, and dispute resolution services through a knowledgeable, accessible, responsive, and solution-oriented network of innovative and ethical legal professionals. The Response Branch also manages CORE and DAE field counsel cadres that deploy to disasters across the country; and the Recovery Branch manages legal teams at the Louisiana and Mississippi recovery offices.

Mission Support Legal Division

The Division consists of three branches: Acquisition, Technology, and Property; General Law; and Mission Support Litigation. The Division provides legal services related to acquisition and contracting, ethics, equal employment opportunity, fiscal policy and procedures, human capital,

information and privacy, property, records management, technology use, and tort claims, primarily to activities of the Mission Support Bureau and the Office of Equal Rights.

Federal Insurance and Mitigation Legal Division

The Division furthers the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration's (FIMA) mission of reducing the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters through the provision of comprehensive, timely and professional legal counsel, and zealous and ethical representation in litigation for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Flood Map Modernization, Mitigation grant programs, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, National Dam Safety Program, National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, National Hurricane Program, for the Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation, and for other programs and activities administered by FIMA.

Protection and National Preparedness Legal Division

The Division provides solution-oriented, articulate, legally sufficient and timely counsel to further the mission of the Protection and National Preparedness Directorate (PNP) in coordinating preparedness and protection-related activities throughout the Agency. Legal counsel includes, but is not limited to, issues involving grants; planning; training; exercises; individual and community preparedness; assessments; lessons learned; and continuity and national capital region coordination. This Division also provides legal advice to the United States Fire Administration (USFA) in furtherance of its mission to reduce loss of life and property in emergencies and disasters.

Legislation, Regulations and Policy Legal Division

This Division provides dedicated, responsive, and prudent legal advice and counsel on matters relating to legislation, regulations, and policy. Clients supported include the Office of External Affairs, the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination, the FEMA Law Enforcement Advisor, the Center for Faith Based and Community Initiatives, the Policy Working Group, the Government Accountability Office and Office of Inspector General Liaison Office, and the National Advisory Council Designated Federal Official.

Chief of Staff for Legal Policy Legal Division

The Chief of Staff for Legal Policy (CSLP) provides oversight, visibility, and legal policy integration across OCC functional divisions to ensure consistency and consideration of cross-program or Agency-wide implications of complex or compound legal issues, such as those that affect more than one division or program subject area, involve threshold questions of applicable FEMA legal authorities, or potentially implicate more than one functional division or program. The CSLP also supervises OCC's Regional Counsel who assists the Regional Administrators in properly carrying out their missions and functions by providing timely and comprehensive legal advice, training, and information.

Professional Development Legal Division

This Division is responsible for managing a professional development program for the OCC staff that includes workforce readiness through training, credentialing, and developing professional capabilities and resources aligned with OCC's operational goals at the Field, Regional, and National levels to ensure effective and consistent response to all hazards. The Division's essential mission is two-fold: 1) to grow leaders with a set of core competencies that ensure mission readiness; and 2) to lead OCC's efforts to build a culture of high performance in law related knowledge, accessibility, and solution orientation. In developing and implementing this program,

the Division considers OCC's delivery of legal services; identifies training mechanisms and curricula by which those services may be improved; engages in strategic and tactical planning; and collects and exchanges information to develop policy and deliver legal services.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The ADR Office provides ADR services for FEMA under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996. The ADR Office offers a wide range of dispute resolution processes and tools to engage Agency personnel in preventing and managing conflicts. The ADR Office customizes various ADR techniques and tools to deepen the conflict management, strategic decision-making, and collaborative problem solving skills of FEMA personnel.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Implemented a major organizational realignment dissolving the former OCC organizational structure and creating a new organizational structure that aligns with and mirrors the overall organization of FEMA.
- Commenced implementation of a redesign of the OCC electronic shared workspace (ESW) to host a new Task Management System (TMS), which is a matter management reporting system for tracking all executive and major matters in OCC.
- Established Regional Counsel in FEMA Regions IV, VI and IX in furtherance of goal to have regional counsel in every region.
- Commenced the Advice in Crisis Initiative team's development of an OCC training module based on a critical examination of the interaction between lawyers and decision makers in the context of disasters and crises. The AIC Initiative team began this endeavor by examining specialized literature, case studies, and conducting interviews/focus groups with FEMA veterans, government, and non-governmental stakeholders.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Establish Regional Counsel in every region and Assistant Regional Counsel in regions IV, VI and IX.
- Empower Regions and Joint Field Offices to address our most significant legal risks and enhance the Agency's ability to act jointly with all stakeholders in a consistent, effective, and legally sufficient manner nationwide.
- Complete implementation of the redesign of the OCC electronic shared workspace (ESW) to host a new Task Management System (TMS), which is a matter management reporting system for tracking all executive and major matters in OCC.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Make every lawyer an emergency management lawyer through training that will establish a baseline level of expertise for each OCC attorney. Utilizing the Disaster Operations Legal Reference published in FY 2011 and other training activities, each OCC attorney will receive training in requisite legal areas and in their assigned areas of subject matter expertise. Each OCC Attorney also will be prepared through training to provide effective legal guidance during disaster operations at headquarters and in the field.
- Complete implementation of a DHS Office of General Counsel (OGC) Knowledge Management system for containing and sharing documents and reference sources within DHS OGC and among the DHS OCCs, including FEMA OCC. OCC is involved in a knowledge management working group (WG) spear-headed by the DHS OGC. The WG is composed of designated knowledge management personnel from OGC-HQ and OGC

component offices. The WG is advisory and will provide recommendations to OGC on matters relating to information and knowledge management technology. Such matters will include OGC purchase, development, use, and sharing of software and hardware technology to assure uniformity, efficiency, and the highest possible accuracy in those activities.

5. Mission Support:

Mission Support Bureau FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of Associate Administrator	259	234	30,361	5,128	35,489
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	114	110	13,272	66,670	79,942
Office of the Chief Security Officer	92	89	9,426	18,389	27,815
Chief Information Officer	280	268	36,457	59,816	96,273
Chief Human Capital Officer	154	145	17,042	3,278	20,320
Chief Procurement Officer	202	177	23,543	1,772	25,315
Subtotal	1,101	1,023	130,101	155,053	285,154

The Mission Support Bureau (MSB) supports all facets of the Agency mission by providing strategic leadership to and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, human capital, financial, Information Technology (IT), procurement, and security services and business function capabilities. This community of capabilities supports the entire FEMA enterprise of mission activities that range from performing Urban Search and Rescue; to taking in and managing requests for Individual and Public Assistance grants; to approving and paying those grants; to managing flood insurance policies for the Nation's citizens.

MSB consists of seven Offices:

- The MSB Executive Office (MSB EO)
- The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)
- The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO)
- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)
- The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
- The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)
- The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

MSB'S linkage to FEMA's strategic plan:

Each of the aforementioned Bureau offices delivers vital capabilities that constitute the essential backbone to accomplish FEMA's mission. When viewed as an integrated whole, the products, resources, and services the Bureau's offices deliver are the very foundation—the brick and mortar—upon which every staff and program office in FEMA can build success, and therefore ultimately achieve the outcomes desired from the four initiatives outlined in the Agency's strategic plan:

Strategic Initiative

- Foster a Community-Oriented Approach to Emergency Management Nationally that Strengthens Local Institutions, Assets and Social Networks to Build Sustainable and Resilient Communities.
- Build the Nation's Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 Hours, Restore Basic Services, and Community Functionality within 60 Days Thereafter.
- Build Unity of Effort and Common Strategic Understanding Among the Emergency Management Team Nationally By Acting Jointly to Address Our Most Significant Risks.
- Enhance FEMA's Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization.

Achieving these desired outcomes requires that MSB Offices deliver administrative, human capital, financial, IT, procurement, and security services. Without these services, no FEMA staff or program office can move forward to success. In this context, each MSB Office Chief brings the capabilities and expertise from their respective areas into a mutually supporting leadership climate that aggressively seeks to:

- Improve service and support across the enterprise continuously.
- Achieve high levels of customer satisfaction evidenced by operational and functional resilience.
- Ensure financial and managerial accountability, and achieve measurable financial efficiencies in service delivery or program management.
- Promote creative problem solving and implement innovative solutions to mission challenges.
- Identify and implement program and service efficiencies.
- Promote workforce diversity.
- Seek external partnership opportunities.
- Engage and motivate employees to achieve high levels of productivity.

The capabilities of each MSB Office are detailed in their respective Overview, , and organizational Performance sections. The concluding section of this Congressional Justification, the MSB ACTIVITY MEASURES SET, identifies the criteria that MSB leadership will use to measure progress throughout the budget year.

The MSB Executive Office (MSB EO)

Office of Associate Administrator (MSB) FY2012 Funding Summary
(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Executive Offices	19	17	2,162	5,128	7,290
Regional Support	240	217	28,199	-	28,199
Subtotal	259	234	30,361	5,128	35,489

The MSB EO provides primary strategic oversight to - and is focused on integrating activities within and seeking efficiencies among – the six MSB Component Offices. Additional, specific Executive Office responsibilities include the functions of the Component Acquisition Executive; managing the Administrator’s Priority Workforce Enhancement Initiative; coordinating administrative, human capital, financial, and acquisition needs in FEMA’s ten Regional Offices; establishing and maintaining a highly responsive enterprise customer assurance capability; coordinating cross-Bureau continuity of operations planning; and managing and overseeing basic administrative functions and activities.

Organizational Performance
FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Supported national response and recovery operations for 10 major disasters.
- Formally established and staffed the Executive Office for the new Mission Support Bureau.
- Established multiple working groups comprised of personnel representing a true cross-FEMA Management and Administration - 89

section of FEMA employees to identify improvements to the workforce lifecycle, focusing on performance reviews, awards, leadership development, training, recruitment, hiring, and retention.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Create a one-stop customer service center to promptly address internal and external personnel and office support needs, and assure quality and competent customer support across the Agency, but initially focusing on the National Capital Region.
- Identify and implement enterprise opportunities and efficiencies within the Mission Support family of functions.
- Continue Mission Readiness course delivery for all new employees, while expanding employee readiness to include a new “Duty Readiness” element.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Expanding the one-stop customer service center to include Regions and, if possible, field activities and organizations.
- Continue to identify and implement enterprise opportunities and efficiencies within the Mission Support family of functions.
- Continue Mission Readiness and Duty Readiness course delivery for all new employees, while expanding employee readiness to include a new “Deployment Readiness” element.
- Institute the new Performance Management system for all employees FEMA-wide.
- Continue to ensure major agency acquisition activity receives all necessary due diligence prior to progression through the Acquisition Review Board process.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer Programs FY2012 Funding Summary
 FY2012 Funding Summary
 (\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
	5	4	466	-	466
Facilities and Support Services	60	57	6,633	16,250	22,883
FEMA Enterprise Operations	-	-	-	44,242	44,242
Records Management	28	28	3,418	427	3,845
OSHE	21	21	2,754	5,751	8,505
Subtotal	114	110	13,272	66,670	79,942

The OCAO provides critical support to FEMA’s mission through a full range of administrative and management services, including real and accountable property management; occupational safety, health and environmental programs; records management; printing and graphics support services; fleet support and management; support to Freedom of Information Act requests; and privacy protection to FEMA’s programs, partners, and stakeholders. In addition, the OCAO is responsible for supporting Mission Support Bureau strategic and operational planning activities by providing assistance to all Offices within the Bureau for the development and implementation of operational and tactical program-level plans that support FEMA and Mission Support Bureau strategic direction. The portfolio of the OCAO includes:

Facilities and Support Services Division: The Facilities and Support Services Division is responsible for facility management-related policies, products, services, and solutions, to include the acquisition, leasing, repair, maintenance, and disposal of FEMA fixed and temporary facilities, and accountable property. It manages space optimization planning, furniture acquisition, energy management, move support services, and the transit subsidy program. In addition, the Division provides or coordinates critical mission support services, such as mail delivery, fleet management, and printing for both steady state and disaster support operations.

Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Division: The Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Division provides leadership, oversight, guidance, and support to ensure the protection of all FEMA employees, operations and programs nationwide, and supports both steady-state and disaster response operations, including the Nuclear Incident Response Team and the Domestic Emergency Support Team. Divisional responsibilities are accomplished through a robust array of specific programs (such as Occupant Evacuation Planning), trained and experienced personnel (such as the National Safety Cadre), training programs (such as Collateral Duty Safety Officer Training), and evaluation, assessment, and compliance verification activities (such as Management Evaluation Technical Assistance Reviews, Life Safety and Fire Engineering Plan Reviews, and Environmental Regulatory Compliance Reviews).

Records Management Division: The Records Management Division (including the Privacy Office) are responsible for and administer a number of Agency programs addressing key statutory responsibilities, including Records Management, the Privacy Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the Information Quality Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and the Federal Advisory Committee Act. These programs include responsibility for Correspondence Management; Forms Management; Directives Management that support the development of critical Response and Recovery policies, Research Service, and the National Archives and Records Administration Reimbursable Program. The Division also administers the enterprise systems for the collection, preservation, management, safeguarding of records, correspondence, and historical research material. These programs support the Agency by training staff in records management and privacy awareness, and seeking and implementing measures to reduce the burden of Federal paperwork on the public.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Defined the requirements and costs for development of facility acquisition projects listed in the Five Year Plan for relocating/consolidating Regions 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9.
- Completed 170 Fuel Tank Program site visits, including 70 assessments, 60 closures, and 40 repairs.
- Closed all FY 2009 privacy incident sand processed 794 Freedom of Information Act requests to closure.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Refine the requirements and costs for development of facility acquisition projects listed in the Five Year Plan for relocating/consolidating Regions 4, 6, and 8.
- Bring 32 percent of remaining regulated tanks into compliance.
- Reduce the pending Freedom of Information Act backlog by the number of new requests received, plus an additional 25 percent of that same number.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Prepare for the acquisition of Regional offices in Regions 4, 6, 8, a storage facility for the Thomasville Mobile Emergency Response Support Detachment, and the Faith Wing building for the Center for Domestic Preparedness.
- Increase the Regions' national preparedness status by decentralizing the Government Printing Office Express and Simplified Purchase Agreement services to the Regions in order to allow the Regions to more efficiently print materials.
- Conduct a feasibility study to examine the necessity for pre and post deployment medical examinations for all deployable FEMA employees.
- Reduce the pending Freedom of Information Act backlog by the number of new requests received plus an additional 25 percent of that same number.

The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO)

Chief Human Capital Officer Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Human Capital Programs	154	145	17,042	3,278	20,320

The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO) plays a critical role in managing FEMA most important asset, its people, and maintains a continuing responsibility for a broad range of activities, principally but not exclusively, focused on building, developing, and retaining a high-performing and diverse workforce composed of permanent, temporary, and intermittent employees. This request supports accomplishment of an unusually challenging human capital mission through numerous programs and initiatives designed to acquire and retain top notch talent, develop employees, support managers, build and sustain partnerships, incentivize employees, ensure strong labor relations, encourage performance awards and recognition, build and sustain a strong Surge Contingency Force, support a work life program that includes robust benefits and retirement counseling, maintain an employee assistance program, seek additional telework opportunities, as well as support various other activities.

OCCHCO programs and functions are organized across the following divisions: the Workforce Operations Division, Workforce Programs Division, and Disaster Workforce Division. These divisions are supported by the Business Management Unit, the Executive Services Unit, the Technology Innovations Unit, and the Human Capital Plans and Policy Unit. All divisions and supporting offices work together in a unified and integrated effort to retain, develop, and motivate FEMA's multifaceted employee workforce to reach their fullest potential.

Workforce Operations Division

The Workforce Operations Division is responsible for building a talented and proficient staff that will efficiently and effectively carry out the mission and vision of the Agency. The Division conducts personnel activities to recruit, hire, and staff Headquarters, Regional, and Field Offices, as well as processes all personnel and payroll actions and is responsible for pay administration.

Workforce Programs Division

The Workforce Programs Division provides leadership and direction in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs to promote efficient and effective human capital

management and represents the Agency on personnel matters with both internal and external stakeholders. The Division ensures Federal, Departmental, and FEMA human capital goals, policies, and practices are communicated to all employees. Additionally, it manages FEMA's human capital efforts in leadership and professional development, organizational development, performance management, employee/labor relations, and employee services.

Disaster Workforce Division

The Disaster Workforce Division coordinates policy affecting the disaster workforce, and oversees the FEMA-wide deployment tracking process of all FEMA employees deployed for disaster response and recovery operations. The Division also coordinates and implements the Surge Capacity Force CONOPS Plan as mandated by section 624 of the PKEMRA in coordination with FEMA's Office of Response and Recovery and DHS.

Business Management Unit

The Business Management Unit facilitates development and execution of the OCCHCO budget and serves as the Office liaison with the Offices of the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Procurement Officer to ensure effective contract management and acquisition plan oversight. The Unit manages Office supply and equipment purchases, oversees the preparation of financial audits, coordinates travel and purchase card issuance and use, represents OCCHCO on FEMA's Investment Working Group and Performance Improvement Council, and support other functions which contribute to the successful business operations of the human capital enterprise.

Executive Services Unit

The Executive Service Unit manages FEMA's human resources program for executive and politically appointed staff, including Presidential Appointees; members of the Senior Executive Service; Schedule C employees; and executive experts and consultants. The Unit provides advisory services to the Agency, as well as analysis and policy-development in coordination with the Plans and Policy Unit.

Technology Innovations Unit

The Technology Innovations Unit is responsible for processing FEMA personnel actions and providing customer service liaisons to all supported program offices. It manages all FEMA automated human capital systems, and is the primary interface with the National Finance Center. The Unit provides organizational development consulting services to program offices, and is responsible for aggressively seeking ways to further develop and improve human capital data systems.

Plans and Policy Unit

The Plans and Policy unit provides strategic human capital plan development and alignment and facilitates FEMA-wide workforce planning, ensuring that workforce programs and initiatives fully complement and integrate with FEMA's overarching strategic human capital plan. The unit researches, monitors, evaluates legislation, regulations, and guidance to ensure the widest dissemination of policy changes, and provides policy clarification and interpretation support to program offices.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Completed the first phase of the strategic workforce planning initiative, with an

engagement with the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI); establishing current capabilities of the FEMA baseline workforce.

- Completed agency hiring milestones, the conversion process for the disaster CORE employee workforce into permanent fulltime (PFT) employee positions.
- Developed the concept of operations (CONOPS), training, and implementing guidance for the FEMA Surge Capacity Force (SCF).

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete subsequent phases of the strategic workforce planning initiative, which will focus on recording required mission capabilities, identification of workforce requirements to achieve these capabilities; development and execution of workforce strategies to realize the work force requirements and capabilities articulated.
- Continue the “BEST Workforce” initiative to improve employee engagement, which directly affects individual and organizational performance in achieving FEMA’s mission.
- Expand Surge Capacity Force training to include other DHS Components.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete final phases of the strategic workforce planning initiative and begin implementing strategies for the hiring and retention within the FEMA workforce of individuals with the right skills to support FEMA’s current and projected mission requirements.
- Continue implementing and maturing the guidance for the FEMA Surge Capacity Force (SCF). Provide training development and oversight.
- Introduce the FEMA Future Deployment System; the next-generation FEMA automated deployment and reporting system improving deployment capability and accountability.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Chief Financial Officer Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary
(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial Programs	191	177	22,711	5,082	27,793
Centrally Managed/Working Capital	-	-	-	32,490	32,490
Subtotal	191	177	22,711	37,572	60,283

The OCFO supports the FEMA mission by providing funds control, financial information, financial operations, and financial policy support to FEMA’s management and oversight organizations. OCFO functions:

- Serve as the principal advisor to the Administrator and other Agency Leadership on matters relating to FEMA’s financial resources.
- Provide for and assure the financial integrity, formulation, execution, and analysis of FEMA’s annual and multi-year budget.
- Develop and maintain an integrated agency-wide financial accounting system, including systems for cash management, credit management, and debt collection, with appropriate financial reporting and internal controls.

- Provide for consolidated finance and accounting services.
- Plan and perform FEMA-wide reviews to determine compliance with the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
- Provide required reports, which include a description and analysis of the status of financial management in the Agency's, annual financial statements, audit reports, and internal accounting and administrative controls systems.
- Manage the Agency payroll services and, as appropriate, cross-servicing to other Federal Agencies.
- Serve as liaison to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and to the Congressional Appropriations Committees for all matters related to the Agency's budget.
- Provide oversight and guidance to Field Offices on financial management activities.

The OCFO is comprised of three line-operating divisions: the Financial Management Division, the Budget Planning and Analysis Division, and the Financial Systems and Management Reporting Division. The operating divisions are supported by four staff functions: Risk Management and Compliance, Financial Policy, Field-Based Financial Operations, and Business Operations.

Financial Management Division: The Division performs all accounting services for 93 FEMA Appropriations Accounts. It reconciles accounts and ensures accuracy of trial balances for the preparation of financial statements and accompanying footnotes. It also manages debt collection activities. Division personnel perform the invoice approval and payment processes for all mission assignments, reimbursable activities, and other intergovernmental payments. They ensure timely and accurate recording of grant obligations and process final closeouts in the financial system, as well as coordinating with internal and external entities to ensure compliance with DHS/FEMA policies, and legislation and directives related to financial controls.

Budget Planning and Analysis Division: The Division performs an ongoing role in the planning, formulation, justification, analysis, and execution of FEMA's operating, mitigation, and disaster budgets. The Budget Division has the primary responsibility for making recommendations to the Administrator and presenting FEMA's portion of the President's Budget to the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress. After budgets are approved by the Congress and signed into law by the President, the Budget Division monitors the Agency's execution activities for conformance with executive and legislative intent. The Division provides program management and oversight of current year and prior year funding.

Financial Systems and Management Reporting Division: The Division provides technical support to implement and maintain the OCFO financial management systems/interfaces. The staff also furnishes accurate, relevant, and timely financial information to clients across the Agency, the Department, and Congress.

Risk Management and Compliance Unit: This Unit is responsible for developing and implementing the Agency's internal controls program. Working in conjunction with the DHS financial management staff, the FEMA Risk Management and Compliance unit manages the annual audit of financial statements, coordinates testing and corrective actions to improve improper payments, and coordinates the review of internal controls as required by OMB Circular A-123.

Financial Policy Unit: This Unit develops Agency-wide policies, procedures and standards for all financial management functions and promulgates these and related government-wide financial

management requirements throughout the Agency. This unit is also responsible managing and addressing specific questions related to FEMA travel policy.

Field-Based Financial Operations Unit: This Unit is responsible for managing and directing FEMA's field-based financial management activities including budget formulation and execution, finance and accounting operations, and risk management. This unit provides management and oversight to the field-based financial staff, including Recovery Office financial directors, Joint Field Office financial leads, and OCFO comptrollers. This team is responsible for formulating and executing operating budgets for open disasters, working closely with program management to determine multi-year financial requirements for public assistance, individual assistance, and hazard mitigation projects for open disasters.

Business Operations Unit: This Unit supports the day-to-day operations of the OCFO through coordination and execution of strategic planning, knowledge management, human capital management, Continuity of Operations (COOP) activities, leadership and staff development, procurement, facilities, and management of the OCFO operational budget.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Lead the Agency-wide effort to examine the FEMA FY 2011 budget by coordinating the Deputy Administrator's internal budget review process, which resulted in a realignment of funding within the Management and Administration account to fund mandatory infrastructure requirements and the Administrator's strategic initiatives, including workforce enhancement, catastrophic planning, and the Disaster Management and Support Environment.
- Strengthened internal controls within the OCFO by improving internal controls over the journal voucher process and implementing funds control processes and procedures for Apportionment and Reapportionment Schedule (SF-132) and Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources (SF-133).
- Worked in partnership with the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer to de-obligate more than \$1.5 billion in unliquidated contract obligations, which provided additional funding to support critical disaster recovery activities during FY 2010.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Interface the Agency's current financial system (IFMIS) with the Fed Traveler system, which will streamline the current business process, strengthen internal controls, accelerate voucher approval time, and reduce the existing burden on Agency travelers.
- Complete the implementation of Regional Budgeting to allow the Regional Administrators the control to apply resources to best execute their mission.
- Strengthen internal controls within the grants management process by establishing an Agency-wide process for tracking compliance with OMB Circular A-133, and developing an Agency project plan for compliance with the Open Government Directive.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Collaborate with the Grants Program Directorate to develop an enterprise-wide grants management program resulting in increased internal controls and consistency in grants management.

- Complete data clean up and requirements development for the implementation of TASC as part of the larger effort to increase the accuracy of financial reporting within FEMA.
- Support FEMA in achieving compliance with the Agency-wide effort to achieve compliance with the Open Government Directive.
- Transition from paper-based to electronic processing within key financial operations, including travel processing, accounts payable, and accounts receivable resulting in increased efficiency and accuracy in processing transactions.
- Strengthen internal controls around the purchasing, recording and tracking of capital assets by ensuring the assets are properly valued and recorded on the Agency Financial Statements.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Chief Information Officer Programs FY2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Information Technology Programs	280	268	36,457	35,997	72,454
FEMA Enterprise Operations	-	-	-	23,820	23,820
Subtotal	280	268	36,457	59,816	96,273

The OCIO supports FEMA’s mission by maintaining, enhancing the Agency’s Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, developing, and enhancing key systems to support operating programs. The requested funding supports FEMA’s mission by building, sustaining and improving the capabilities that provide operations and maintenance support for 90 applications; afford IT governance and administrative support for programs and offices; and deliver IT services (including Information Security, internet, telecommunications, and desk-side technical help), support and oversight across the enterprise which includes more than 20 fixed locations, over 9,000 employees, and during an event can include up to 25,000 employees, who support our citizens and first responders. Funding supports FEMA plans to build on its FY 2010 and 2011 successes of consolidating two data centers (SAVVIS and Plano, TX) into the DHS Enterprise Data Center in Southern VA. Funding also supports FEMA plans to improve management effectiveness by seeking cost-effective, reliable, secure, and innovative solutions through which to continue to deliver the Agency’s services to Nation’s citizens and first responders. Our IT initiatives are closely aligned with those who carry out the Agency’s mission and with the broader framework provided by the President’s Management Agenda, and relevant legislation and guidance.

To continue to ensure the sustained viability and resiliency of IT capabilities and reduce costs, FEMA will continue to work towards the migration of applications from the FEMA Mount Weather Facility and two other commercial data centers that are currently hosting FEMA mission support applications. FEMA will continue to take advantage of IT services offered at the DHS-enterprise level, such as email and internet collaboration services, that will improve capabilities and reduce costs. These efforts along with the accomplishments from FY 2010 will continue to reduce the costs associated with maintaining and operating multiple disparate data centers and improve the support of the FEMA mission by providing enterprise class services.

Operating Activities includes the essential functions for the OCIO's divisions and branches to support FEMA's mission to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capabilities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The OCIO is comprised of two operating divisions: The Operations Division and the Administration Division. The Operations Division provides IT services and capabilities to FEMA, other Federal Agencies, and State and local governments in support of FEMA's mission by building, sustaining, and improving FEMA's information systems, networks, and IT service centers. It provides leadership and guidance in conducting and maintaining FEMA's IT enterprise infrastructure and for the management, design, development, acquisition, integration and implementation of critical infrastructure products and systems and assist in maintaining the CIO goals and standards.

OCIO Operations Division: The Operations Division manages Operations Support, Software Development and Integration, Architecture, Engineering, and Enterprise Services, Regional Support, and Information Technology Security.

Operations Support Branch: Provides day-to-day operation, maintenance, control and security of the FEMA enterprise from Headquarter sites thru the regions and including the extension of the enterprise into disaster field offices and sites. The enterprise includes both classified and unclassified voice, video and data systems as well as the customized and off-the-shelf software applications required to perform FEMA's mission throughout the entire spectrum of preparation; planning; response; recovery and mitigation of all hazards.

- The Network Operations Center (NOC) – Funding requested by the NOC is used to provide A 24 x 7 operation center that serves as the central control and management point for all telecommunications and computing services that support Headquarters and Regional FEMA offices in the delivery of disaster assistance services to citizens and first responders. Supported by various monitoring tools, the NOC manage all systems, networks, managed services provided by telecommunications carriers, DHS data centers, and enterprise applications, to ensure IT services are available to the entire FEMA Enterprise in support of the FEMA Mission.
- Security Operations Center (SOC) – Funding requested will be used to ensure IT resources are secured and available to the entire FEMA IT Enterprise by monitoring the enterprise 24/7 using state of the art Intrusion Detection System (IDS) appliances. The SOC also provides IT computer forensics/Digital Media Analysis for the entire Agency; responds to, coordinates, and jointly works reported security incidents with the DHS SOC; and manages enterprise patch management, antivirus software and vulnerability scans to ensure FEMA's data and infrastructure is protected from cyber risks.
- Video Operations Center (VOC) – Funding will be used to provide fully integrated and managed enterprise video conference capabilities to support First Responder command and control, Headquarters, Regional Offices, Joint Field Offices (JFO), State Offices, and other fixed sites in support of the FEMA Mission with state of the art multipoint video integration. During major events the VOC is the center of command and control activity, linking deployed FEMA assets with Headquarters and the multitude of Federal, State, Local, and Tribal partners who affect response and recovery operations. The VOC also provides video services to various other federal departments and agencies to include the White House.

- Service Delivery Section – Funding is used to provide a secure command, control, and communications infrastructure, which supports mobile users and fixed sites such as the Recovery Division’s National Processing Service Centers, and the Logistics Division’s Distribution Centers (including the new state-of-the-art facility in Atlanta) with readily available applications and services used by FEMA employees and partners before, during, and after an event. This funding also supports operations and maintenance of critical disaster support systems, such as Public Assistance Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment (PA EMMIE), which tracks the grant lifecycle for Public Assistance grants.
- Site Support Section – Funding is used to deliver desk-side technical services to FEMA and its partners at all Headquarters facilities in the National Capital Region; Operations Centers such as the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center, and Regional and National Watch Centers, such as the National Response Coordination Center; National Processing Service Centers; the Disaster Operations Center, and Logistics Distribution Centers, that support disaster survivors.

Systems Development and Integration Branch: Funding provides the establishment of leadership and support for the direction, design, development, testing and fielding of applications, systems, and infrastructure. Additionally, funding pays for the management of successful delivery of IT projects, such as the Recovery Division’s FY 11 and 12 efforts to improve the National Mass Evacuation Tracking System (NMENTS) and Direct Assistance Replacement Assistance Consideration (DARAC) within scope, budget, and on schedule, using leading edge technologies, Project Management Institute best practices coupled with world-class vendors obtained through innovative contract vehicles. The funding ensures that system development efforts follow the DHS System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC) and FEMA guidance to ensure the sustainability of projects.

Architecture, Engineering and Enterprise Services Branch: Funding pays for the design and documentation of architectural blueprints and Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure business plans, which inform strategic decisions when reviewing potential solutions to improve IT capabilities, such as the Response Division’s effort to identify and implement a baseline equipment and a lifecycle equipment management program for National Response Coordination Center; the analyses of business requirements for planning future business direction, and evaluating current organizational position-benchmarking/maturity assessment; supports design and implementation of technical plans, such as the implementation of the Logistics Division’s advanced wireless network at the Atlanta Distribution Center and the Recovery Division’s plan to modernize its Advanced Contact Center Network in FY 12, while undertaking configuration management planning and ICT infrastructure research studies and evaluation; and for resources to establish service portfolios which will aid in gap analyses and the determination of action plans, to address business process improvement and automation issues such as the Mitigation Division and National Preparedness Directorate’s development of web-based system to manage and streamline acquisition processes to enhance efficiency, and improve financial accountability and traceability.

Regional Support Branch: Funding pays for resources to serve as Liaison between the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the FEMA Regions providing oversight, first responder functionality, and comprehensive support to Regional IT and various FEMA satellite facilities in order to improve coordination, standardization, uniformity, and operational compliance; resources to serve as the IT authority on Regional/Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) IT

resources and capabilities, providing support and oversight of Regional/MERS programs (classified and unclassified), and national IT initiatives utilizing standard practices and procedures; and to develop and maintain inventories of regional IT assets and capabilities to reduce costs and improve national response capability.

Information Technology Security Branch: Funding pays for the oversight of the FEMA Information Security Program by managing and controlling all aspects of security vulnerabilities in FEMA's 90 systems, including conducting incident investigation, diagnosis, resolution, recovery and closure, as well as establishing and maintaining security education and training programs; oversee inspections, assessments, and assistance to FEMA organizations, including the conduct and verification of security certification and accreditation (C&A) activities; the expertise to serve as the Chief Information Officer's (CIO's) agency expert on computer security issues, including support of management initiatives, budget/resource preparation and justification, IT capital planning, enterprise architecture planning, annual and quarterly FISMA reporting, Agency annual performance plan inputs, and new technologies assessments; and for the resources that direct FEMA IT security program, which involves establishing and enforcing thorough and in-depth technical standards and procedures for security policy and ensuring adherence to laws, and policy.

OCIO Administration: Provides leadership and oversight to establish and direct the underlying business processes and functions necessary to affect efficient operations throughout the OCIO and supported missions across FEMA. Ensures the OCIO has the resources required to accomplish its mission. Funding requested by the Administration Division is used to manage Independent Verification and Validation, Customer Advocates, Governance and Investment Integration, and Business Operations.

Independent Verification and Validation Branch: Funding supports the development and implementation of the Agency's Quality Assurance Program for FEMA IT systems, such as the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS); development of plans and programs for achieving and maintaining product quality throughout the systems life cycle; resources to ensure system owners, such as the Mitigation and Recovery Divisions and the Chief Financial Officer manage the configuration of their systems; to provide quality assurance insight, oversight, and visibility into the design, development, testing and fielding of applications, systems, and infrastructure; provide resource that monitor deliverable artifacts during development cycle to prevent the production of defects and verify adherence to quality plans and requirements, and thus improve effectiveness and reduce overall systems costs.

Customer Advocate Branch: Funding pays for the resources that assist Directorate, Division, and Program Offices in defining requirements for IT systems, such as the effort to document and validate the Disaster Work Force Division's business process and functional needs, ensuring that system development efforts are in accordance with DHS and FEMA SELC guidance; act as an IT budget formulation and planning liaison to communicate IT processes and integration standards; assist in determining system recovery design criteria including reliability and maintainability; establish measures that reflect stakeholder perspectives; and schedule and conduct IT service delivery performance reviews that are the cornerstone of successful provider-customer relationships.

Governance and Investment Integration Branch: Funding provides for the resource that conducts IT investment analysis and translates strategic plans and mission objectives into policy and guidance to advance agency-wide IT programs; the resource that oversees the development of

effective plans of actions and milestones to implement industry best practices and auditor recommendations for improving IT operations, such as for improvements to the Chief Financial Officer's Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) and the Recovery Directorate's Individual Assistance services; and the support that serves as IT Liaison for Program Performance reporting for agency IT capital assets (OMB Exhibits 300 and 53), Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and Acquisition Program Baselines for 9 major investments, including the National Continuity Programs Division's Integrated Public Alerts and Warnings System (IPAWS), the Logistics Division's Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS), and the Mitigation Division's RiskMap System.

Business Operations Branch: Funding pays for the resources that provide leadership, and serve as the OCIO focal point for FEMA-wide IT financial management, including OCIO budget development and execution that supports 90 existing systems, over 20 major system development efforts, and over 9000 full time employees with IT services to support agency strategic priorities; the resource that develops and directs the effective implementation of IT related acquisition strategies and methods, ensuring contract deliverables comply with established contractual terms and conditions and to implement methods for monitoring, tracking, and reporting the status of OCIO contracts; the resources that provide leadership and oversight in managing the human resource activities and organizational functions in support of the mission of the OCIO.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments:

- Provided IT services and the communications (computing, telecommunications, and satellite) backbone for Response, Logistics, and Recovery Division's efforts on 10 major disasters.
- Provided IT services for Regional Response and Recovery operations for disasters for a total of 406 days of activation.
- Supported the deployment of National IMATs in support of disasters and special events, including the Vancouver Winter Olympics, the 2010 North Dakota flooding, the Department of Health and Human Services during the H1N1 response, the American Samoa earthquake and tsunami response, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) during the Haiti earthquake response, and the U.S. Coast Guard during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Provide telecommunications, internet, e-mail, and desk-side technical support services to over 9000 full time employees, and maintain a surge capability to support up to 25,000 in case of a major event.
- Improve mission operations, customer support and system security by deploying new business systems completed in FY 2010 to address identified weaknesses and deficiencies.
- Operate and maintain FEMA's critical business systems (IFMIS, ProTrac, Resource Manager online) and mission systems (National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS), LSCMS, PA EMMIE, Mitigation eGrants, etc.).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Engage plans for upgrading FEMA's enterprise telephone switching system to improve enterprise voice availability and reliability. Implement Voice Over Internet Protocol

technology where feasible.

- Implement plans for standardizing FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers, using the FEMA Enterprise Video Contract to standardize design, implementation, and maintenance to reduce cost.
- Work with programs to ensure alignment with DHS Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) initiatives, which will enhance FEMA’s ability to integrate into the One DHS environment.
- Work on the next generation of Disaster applications leveraging emerging technologies while continuing to support legacy systems resulting in enhanced support disaster response.
- Complete transition FEMA Intelligent Road/Rail Information System, Agile Systems Development, and NEMIS (including 26 associated applications) to the DHS data center resulting in improved system administration, security, and system availability.

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Chief Procurement Officer Programs FY 2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Procurement Programs	202	177	23,543	1,772	25,315

The OCPO provides a full range of acquisition services and business solutions to FEMA programs, partners, and stakeholders, such as the Recovery and Logistics Directorates, in support of both steady state and disaster activities and operations. The OCPO ensures quality contracting in a timely manner, and delivers acquisition services using the most efficient and effective means possible by:

- Providing pre- and post-award contracting and acquisition support to our customers – ensuring stewardship of public funds by following the federal acquisition regulations and the tenets of best practices in acquisition.
- Conducting acquisition oversight and monitoring of internal controls pertinent to the acquisition process to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of acquisition resources.
- Updating, maintaining and providing access to electronic procurement systems, including the contract writing system, to ensure uniform as well as statutory and regulatory compliant contract documents;
- Improving the delivery of sound acquisition and business solutions and increasing the number of strategic sourcing opportunities.
- Providing program management oversight and inventorying of FEMA acquisition programs, ensuring that FEMA acquisition life-cycle oversight complies with FEMA/DHS policies.
- Conducting acquisition investment reviews.

Acquisition Operations Division: The Acquisition Operations Division awards, modifies, and provides life cycle oversight of acquisitions for both steady state and disaster/contingency requirements. The Division coordinates and collaborates closely with FEMA program customers to develop and execute quality and timely acquisition solutions that fully support mission requirements.

Acquisition Program and Planning Division: The Acquisition Program and Planning Division educates and equips customers and stakeholders with the innovative tools, resources and business

solutions they need to make sound acquisition and business management decisions. The Division works with FEMA organizations and acquisition professionals to develop requirements and effective acquisition strategies, to include exploring opportunities for strategic sourcing; conducting acquisition portfolio reviews; providing acquisition guidance, governance and oversight of FEMA programs and the Acquisition Program Managers and Contracting Officer's Technical Representatives tiered training programs; and conducting extensive market research with industry through vendor outreach in a continuing effort to minimize contract risk and maximize the execution of FEMA's mission throughout the acquisition life cycle.

Acquisition Policy and Legislation Division: The Acquisition Policy and Legislation Division directly supports the acquisition operations functions of awarding and modifying contracts by informing contracting officers and contract specialists of existing acquisition policies and procedures that affect the way they do business; conducting special acquisition programs that directly support FEMA's mission; identifying and providing acquisition training opportunities that ensure currency of acquisition knowledge, skills, and abilities; maintaining and providing access to electronic acquisition tools to create, maintain, and report contractual documents; and conducting acquisition oversight activities that monitor acquisition staff performance and that identify and correct internal control deficiencies.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Awarded to new Public Assistance appeals contracts to assist FEMA Headquarters and Regional office staff with the adjudication of 1st and 2nd appeals
- Conducted two Commodity Councils, which identified \$10 million in cost avoidance for the Agency. Achieved an additional estimated \$6 million in cost avoidance through promoting the use of DHS Strategically Sourced Contracts.
- Expanded the Acquisition Disaster Assistance Employee cadre to 40, achieving partial implementation of DHS Office of the Inspector General recommendations.
- Conducted six contracting officer technical representative (COTR) tiered training courses, resulting in 78 COTRs receiving Tier II (41) and Tier III (37) certifications.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Establish commodity councils (integrated project teams) to explore the benefits of streamlining processes in order to acquire commodities and services for the Agency at the most cost-effective pricing. Establish an Industry Liaison Local Business Transition Team to facilitate the transition of disaster requirements/contracts to local businesses within the disaster area and coordinates business outreach activities with Joint Field Office staff and the private sector. This will support the implementation of Section 307 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
- Recruit and hire the Disaster Acquisition Response Team for Regional deployment, which will focus on achieving efficiencies in administering and closing out disaster contracts.
- Establish processes that will improve the quality of large contract award decisions and reduce the number of upheld protests.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the automation of the Procurement Request process. The new system will allow FEMA components to locate, track, and manage their procurement requests on demand.

- Continue to refine established processes to improve the quality of large contract award decisions and reduce the number of upheld protests.
- Continue to streamline and improve support to the FEMA and DHS Acquisition Review Board process.
- Support the Response Directorate’s Nuclear Incident Response Team to continue to enhance its capabilities through the procurement of equipment.

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

Office of the Chief Security Officer Programs FY2012 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Security Programs	92	89	9,426	1,568	10,994
FEMA Enterprise Operations	-	-	-	16,821	16,821
Subtotal	92	89	9,426	18,389	27,815

The OCSO supports the FEMA mission by providing critical security services to protect and safeguard all FEMA personnel; property; buildings and facilities, such as the National Response Coordination Center, Joint Field Offices, and sensitive compartmented information facilities; classified material and systems. The CSO also supports mission critical programmatic functions, such as the prevention of disaster assistance program fraud. OCSO is comprised of four operating divisions that are supported by nine branches: the Field Operations Division consists of the Disaster Security Operations Branch and Regional Security Operations Branch; the Support Operations Division consists of the Personnel Security Branch and Physical Security Branch; the Program Protection Division consists of the Special Security Programs Branch, Security Solutions Branch and the Administrative Security Programs Branch; and the Fraud and Internal Investigations Division consists of the Law Enforcement Coordination and Investigation Branch and the Fraud Prevention and Investigation Branch.

Field Operations Division (FOD)

Disaster Security Operations Branch (DSOB): DSOB is responsible for ensuring that critical security services are provided at all FEMA disaster sites and special event assignments. DSOB is the first-line security element for the Response and Recovery Directorate and for ensuring that security is provided for Urban Search and Rescue, Incident Management Assistance Team, Tactical Incident Branch, Mobile Emergency Response Service (staff and communications equipment), Logistics staging sites and other temporary FEMA locations requiring security protection or augmentation to all Security activations, and monitors National Response Coordination Center Emergency Support Function 13, mission assigned actions. DSOB is also responsible for the recruitment, hiring, credentialing and management of the Security Cadre, which is comprised of 105 members who deploy and manage security operations at the Joint Field Offices, Disaster Relief Centers, Mobile Disaster Relief Centers, and Responder Support Base Camps.

Regional Security Operations Branch (RSOB): RSOB serves as the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) liaison to the Regional Administrators (RAs) and is responsible for supporting regional security operations through the Regional Security Officers (RSOs). The RSOB provides administrative, technical and policy guidance for all security programs at regional facilities. The RSOB also provides direct support to all RAs and RSOs for operational and

technical security matters. In addition, the RSOB provides or facilitates security training to regional security POCs, regarding new technical and operational security processes.

Support Operations Division

Personnel Security Branch (PSB): PSB is responsible for initiating personnel security and suitability background investigations on all permanent full-time employees, Disaster Assistance Employees, local hires, CORE, and contract employees, and for the periodic reinvestigations of applicants and employees. PSB is also responsible for ensuring compliance with Federal regulations regarding personnel security and suitability policies, programs, and standards that govern background investigations and adjudications as well as granting, denying and revoking security clearances and access to classified information.

Physical Security Branch (PSB): PSB is responsible for the protection and safeguarding of FEMA personnel, property, buildings, and facilities. PSB is also responsible for developing and implementing physical and technical security policies and procedures in accordance with Federal, state, and other applicable regulations. In addition, PSB is responsible for all FEMA facility access control and the issuance and compliance of Personal Identity and Verifications access cards (HSPD-12); conducting NCIC/NLETS inquiries on employees, contractors and visitors; initiating foreign visitor verification and approval; conducting vulnerability risk and security assessments; providing direct oversight to Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) for all FEMA real property assets; protecting over 153 FEMA facilities and other related assets; procuring, deploying, standardizing and monitoring electronic security systems.

Program Protection Division

Special Security Program Branch (SSPB): SSPB is responsible for National Security policy oversight and programs for protecting sensitive classified information received from the Intelligence Community and executing the Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) program within FEMA. Additionally, SSPB oversees FEMA's participation in, and support of, Special Access Programs (SAP) facilities and information systems.

Security Solutions Branch (SSB): SSB is a new branch within the OCSO which consists of the Technical Surveillance Countermeasures and TEMPEST Programs and is responsible for providing National Security protection of sensitive compartmented information facilities or other designated classified or collateral areas from technical surveillance penetration by hostile and foreign governments to obtain unauthorized access to classified or sensitive information.

Administrative Security Programs Branch (ASPB): ASPB is a new branch within the OCSO and is responsible for the protection of classified National Security Information (NSI) and sensitive but unclassified information, the processing of foreign travel visits by FEMA employees, and FEMA's counterintelligence program to prevent hostile or foreign intelligence agents from successfully gathering and collecting intelligence from FEMA. ASPB is also responsible for ensuring compliance with Presidential Executive Orders, Federal law and regulations and various DHS Management Directives. ASPB also manages the Industrial Security Program, Operations Security Program, NATO Program, and the Security Training Program. In addition, ASPB is responsible for FEMA's new Controlled Unclassified Information rollout of sensitive information and for identifying, reporting, and conducting official inquiries

into security incidents involving the mishandling or compromise of NSI and sensitive but unclassified information, to include personal identifiable information.

Fraud and Internal Investigations Division

Law Enforcement Coordination and Investigation Branch (LECIB): LECIB is responsible for investigating administrative and criminal employee misconduct, theft of Government property, conducting threat assessments against FEMA employees, investigating and collecting data on reports of suspicious activities in carrying out counterterrorism-related activities under the DHS Suspicious Activity Reporting Program, and providing and coordinating personal protective details and escort functions, security training, and serving as FEMA's liaison to Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and to the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force.

Fraud Prevention & Investigation Branch (FPIB): FPIB identifies, impedes, mitigates, and prevents fraudulent losses of FEMA funds and assets through agency fraud awareness training, comprehensive research, investigation and recoupment of funds. FPIB ensures the agency's compliance in addressing fraud, waste and abuse as well as recommending internal controls to prevent disaster fraud as noted in the *Stafford Act*, as amended, and the *Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act*. FPIB also performs data-mining analysis of disasters to identify potential fraudulent activity, handles all preliminary complaints of fraud against FEMA, conducts initial inquiries of those complaints, and works in partnership with the DHS Office of Inspector General supporting the prosecution of offenders. In addition, FPIB submits recoupment's of fraudulent and/or improper payments to recover FEMA disaster assistance funds in coordination with FEMA's Office of Chief Counsel and National Coordination Team.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Established FEMA's first electronic fingerprinting process system reducing processing time from 2 to 3 weeks to just 1 to 3 days.
- Completed HSPD-12 Regional Deployment Plan for the issuance of the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards. As such, FEMA is in compliance with HSPD-12. In addition, OCSO issued over 7,000 PIV cards for other DHS component agencies.
- Deployed electronic security systems to reduce reliance on security guard services at FEMA's National Capital Region locations, Regional Offices, and Gulf Coast facilities resulting in an estimated annual cost-savings of \$4.1 million.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to improve FEMA's electronic fingerprinting process system reducing processing time from 1 to 3 days to 12 to 48 hours.
- Continue to deploy electronic security systems to reduce reliance on security guard services at FEMA's National Capital Region locations, Regional Offices, and Gulf Coast facilities to realize cost-savings.
- Deploy the Identity Credentialing Access Management (ICAM) system for FEMA Headquarters and Region IV visitor access.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue to improve FEMA's electronic fingerprinting process system reducing processing time from 12 to 48 hours to less than 8 hours.
- Continue to deploy electronic security systems to reduce reliance on security guard forces

at FEMA's National Capital Region locations, Regional Offices, and Gulf Coast facilities to realize cost-savings.

- Continue to identify efficiencies for cost reductions in guard services by reducing the number of guard posts nationwide and modifying guard positions to security assistants.
- Automate ICAM for all FEMA employees' on boarding and off boarding.
- Continue to upgrade FEMA's Technical Surveillance Countermeasures equipment in order to provide support to FEMA nationwide.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Office of National Capital Region Coordination
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Capital Region Coordination			
	Perm Pos	FIE	Amount
FY2010 Actuals	20	19	6,787
FY2011 C.R.	21	19	6,995
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	(1,502)
2012 Current Services	21	19	5,493
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	21	19	5,493

FEMA requests \$5.493 million, 21 positions, and 19 FTE.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION

Established by Congress in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (section 882) the Office of National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) coordinates between and among federal, state, local, regional, private sector and nonprofit partners in the National Capital Region (NCR) to enhance preparedness in the National Capital Region.

NCRC will continue to facilitate federal interagency coordination; engage, collaborate with and advocate for state and local NCR partners to improve integration between these partners and federal preparedness efforts; and, maintain opportunities for NCR stakeholders to increase awareness of all hazards preparedness.

As part of these activities, NCRC will maintain its role in the NCR’s unique regional governance processes, which encourage partners to cooperate, think and plan on a regional basis in addition to their jurisdictional or agency imperatives.

On the Federal level, the NCRC Director chairs the Joint Federal Committee (JFC), which represents the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Branches, and NCRC will continue to staff this entity. Given that the NCR does not have a Federal Executive Board, the JFC is one means to develop, coordinate, and implement inter-agency activities and plans for the NCR.

The NCRC Director is also a principal member of the Senior Policy Group (SPG), along with the Homeland Security Advisors and Directors of Emergency Management from Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The SPG, representing their respective Chief Executives, is the senior policy and decision-making body for homeland security in the NCR. NCRC also participates and coordinates regularly with Regional Emergency Support Functions, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and its related committees, the region’s chief information officers, and others to improve preparedness in the NCR.

In prior years, NCRC has performed a “heavy lift” in improving planning for NSSEs and other major events. With an improved planning baseline having taken root, NCRC will participate in

such activities at a reduced level. Additionally, under this reduction, the completion of regional efforts geared toward identifying and reducing regional risks will be phased over two years rather than one.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Organized federal emergency managers and partnered with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to improve the preparedness of Federal agencies and employees and lay the groundwork for OPM-led exercises prior to the 2013 Presidential Inauguration.
- Developed a managed risk knowledgebase with extensive stakeholder input to support risk-informed regional decision-making, in direct response to stakeholder needs identified in prior regional risk activities.
- Strengthened NCR situational awareness and information sharing by coordinating the utilization of legacy information management systems across levels of government; supporting regional planning; and, improving ties between FEMA and NCR partners (via FEMA watch center).

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Strengthen NCR-specific situational awareness and information exchange with additional selected federal, state and local entities.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete the next iteration of federal emergency planning, building on prior efforts, with a focus on refining planning in high density federal “neighborhoods.”
- Provide coordination support to OPM evacuation and sheltering exercise.
- Participate in Presidential Inaugural planning via the Consequence Management Subcommittee (co-chaired by NCRC and FEMA Region III), with other parties actually writing plans and funding exercises.
- Maintain NCR-specific situational awareness and information exchange with selected federal, state and local agencies and refine protocols leading up to the Inauguration.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Urban Search and Rescue Response System
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)			
	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
FY2010 Actuals	8	8	32,451
FY2011 C.R.	8	8	28,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	1,113
2012 Current Services	8	8	29,113
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	8	8	29,113

FEMA requests \$29.113 million, 8 positions, and 8 FTE.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION

In accordance with Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, 42 U.S.C. §5121, et seq., PKEMRA, and 44 CFR 208 – National Urban Search and Rescue Response System, the National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System funds 28 task forces across the country to provide a coordinated, national, all-hazards capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing survivors of structural collapse resulting from natural and man-made causes, including those involving terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Among its many activities, the US&R Program is responsible for strategic roles (ESF-9 lead, interaction with sponsoring agencies and operations groups), management roles (managing cooperative agreements with the Task Forces, providing budget, training and exercises), and field operations roles (cadre management, cache management, alerts and notifications, and reporting).

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Significant Accomplishments

- Activated a US&R Incident Support Team and eight National US&R Task Forces of which four task forces and IST elements deployed to the Haiti Earthquake in support of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) resulting in the unprecedented live rescue of over 130 entrapped earthquake survivors by U.S. US&R teams. US&R-Developed Search & Rescue organizational constructs involving ESF-9 partner agencies for planning and execution.
- Administered and monitored US&R Preparedness Grants by reviewing bi-annual task force progress reports and tracking grantee progress to ensure compliance with cooperative agreements.
- In coordination with the Department of State, executed a joint tabletop exercise with EMERCOM of Russia to improve collaboration and understanding of international urban search and rescue capabilities and protocols.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Improve Preparedness Cooperative Agreement administration by streamlining grant preparation and administration processes using automation where appropriate.
- Improve US&R Preparedness Grant monitoring and oversight by enhancing HQ and regional level coordination for reviewing progress reports from task forces bi-annually and tracking progress of grantees to ensure compliance with cooperative agreements.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide and administer Preparedness Cooperative Agreements to 28 US&R Task Forces.
- Monitor US&R Preparedness Grants by reviewing progress reports from Task Forces bi-annually and tracking progress of grantees to ensure compliance with cooperative agreements.
- Enhance US&R/CBRNE response capabilities through improved equipment procurement, training, and exercises.
- Improve preparedness for international urban search and rescue resource cooperation for domestic catastrophic disasters through collaborative exchange and exercises.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase #1: Acquisition Workforce
 PPA: Operating Activities
 Program Increase: Positions - 18 FTE - 9 Dollars \$2,389,509

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	2,390
Total Request							18	9	2,390

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer’s technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President’s March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP’s Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY 2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5 percent to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration’s emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, FEMA requests \$2.389M to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for FEMA will be used to:

Core Acquisition Staff Needs by Component (combined PMO and CAE)													
	PM	SE	Log	BFM	COTR	IT Arch	T& E	Cost Analyst	Total	FY 2012 Cost	GS-14	GS-15	
FEMA	0	3	5	5	1	1	2	1	18	\$2,389,509	9	9	
FEMA													
	Logistics Supply Chain Mgmt System (LSCMS)						Systems Eng.		1		Program Core Team		
	Logistics Supply Chain Mgmt System (LSCMS)						Logistician		1		Program Core Team		
	Logistics Supply Chain Mgmt System (LSCMS)						COTR		1		Program Core Team		
	Logistics Supply Chain Mgmt System (LSCMS)						Business/Finan. Mgr.		1		Program Core Team		
	Logistics Supply Chain Mgmt System (LSCMS)						Test and Evaluation		1		Program Support		
	Housing Inspection Services (HIS)						Logistician		1		Program Core Team		
	Housing Inspection Services (HIS)						Business/Finan. Mgr.		1		Program Core Team		
	Risk Mapping, Analysis and Planning (Risk Map)						Systems Eng.		1		Program Core Team		
	Risk Mapping, Analysis and Planning (Risk Map)						Logistician		1		Program Core Team		
	Risk Mapping, Analysis and Planning (Risk Map)						Business/Finan. Mgr.		1		Program Core Team		
	Acq Bus Consulting						Logistician		1		CAE Core staff		
	Acq Program Support						Business/Financial Management		1		CAE Core staff		
	Acq Program Support						Cost Analyst		1		CAE Core staff		

- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department’s centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Program Increase #2: Data Center Migration
 PPA: Operating Activities
 Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$7,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200
Total Request									7,200

Description

FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2010
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP capability to DHS Data Centers
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers

Justification

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

Program Decrease #1: Business Systems Investment Reduction
 PPA: Operating Activities
 Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$(5,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	0	0	20,851	0	0	20,750	0	0	18,156
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	2,594	-	-	(\$5,000)
Total Request			20,851			18,156			13,156

Description

The Business Systems Investment money is to be used to provide new capabilities for FEMA users in business systems (as opposed to mission systems). FY 2012 examples include:

- Maintain the existing portion of previously developed of business process work flows of purchase requisitions from two program offices through approvals to the contracting officer for execution.
- Maintain the previously developed content tracking system for Office of General Counsel and Office of Chief Procurement Officer.
- Maintain previously implemented e-travel and budget systems.
- Maintain a previously implemented e-correspondence system.
- Maintain a previously procured enterprise shared workspace system.
- Maintain a previously implemented e-mail system.
- Complete building and maintain a mobile solutions infrastructure.
- Program management office staff to perform preparatory activities for the new DHS Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC) project.
- Complete TASC data cleansing effort.

Justification

Business systems investments Since 2009, FEMA has made significant investments in its business systems, and since many of these new systems are now entering an operations and maintenance phase, the Agency requires less funding for these business systems requirements.

Program Decrease #2: Facility Enhancement Program Reduction
 PPA: Operating Activities
 Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$(23,300)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	0	0	13,300	0	0	9,400	0	0	32,700
Program Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(23,300)
Total Request	0	0	13,300	0	0	9,400	0	0	9,400

Description

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate all hazards. FEMA accomplishes this mission by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based comprehensive management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

One of FEMA’s critical functions is to build and maintain an operational capacity for emergency response and to increase the overall preparedness of the country. FEMA has current documented repair needs of over \$84 million at its owned facilities. Many of the repairs are required to replace and update major building systems (e.g., HVAC, plumbing) that, if they were to fail, would compromise the mission support capability of the facility and hinder Agency mission attainment. The multi-year funding program will significantly improve the condition of FEMA facilities to support mission attainment and maintain safe and healthy working conditions for employees. As these funds are invested, the annual amount required to repair and maintain facilities will decrease. This initiative directly supports FEMA’s mission to provide enhanced preparedness capability to handle its all hazards responsibility related to natural and man-made disasters.

Justification

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

Program Decrease #3: National Level 2012 Exercise
 PPA: Operating Activities
 Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$(2,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,000)
Total Request									\$3,000

Description

NLE is the first national level exercise focusing on a catastrophic natural disaster. The Response Directorate will be specifically testing several innovative concepts to include augmenting national response capabilities using non-traditional emergency management partners and resources under the Whole Community concept. Coordinate and plan the participation in Tier II exercises, Vigilant Shield 2011, and Anthrax Series as well as four Principal Level Exercises (PLE) and four Senior Officials Exercises (SOE). Anthrax Series is an exercise with the DoD and interagency partners focused on CBRNE specific incidents. PLEs and SOEs prepare the Nation’s senior level leadership to process and adjudicate high-level policy issues during all-hazards incidents.

Justification

The President’s Budget requests \$2.000 million in FY 2012. The 2012 NLE will exercise cyber attack response and will not require the movement of personnel – Urban Search and Rescue Teams, IMATs etc - characteristic of NLE 2011. Thus the FY 2012 NLE funding requirement has been reduced.

Program Decrease #4: Disaster Management Support Environment
 PPA: Operating Activities
 Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$3,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,000)
Total Request									(\$3,000)

Description

The Disaster Management Support Environment (DMSE) Pilot Project evaluated, interconnect, and consolidate existing FEMA IT systems. Identified, analyzed and reviewed disaster management and support functions to determine how to best consolidate various software systems to create a more streamlined workflow that better aligns with FEMA business practices. Identified requirements for middleware in order to accomplish long-term (Phase III) project objective of creating a comprehensive resource management ordering, tracking and reporting suite of tools to provide improved visibility and control of event management and support services.

Justification

The 2012 President’s Budget reflects FEMA’s priority to manage resources more effectively across the Federal Government while ensuring the Nation’s resilience from disasters. Primary FEMA investment in DMSE will be completed in FY 2011 and this level of effort does not need to be repeated in FY 2012.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for management and administration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, \$,815,099,000, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394): Provided, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$12,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013, for capital improvements at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$29,113,461 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which not to exceed \$1,600,000 may be made available for administrative costs; and \$5,319,432 shall be for the Office of National Capital Region Coordination: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$2,389,509 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

No significant changes are proposed.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE*</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	4,105	3,818	\$986,153
FY 2011 C.R. ¹	3,562	3,398	903,250
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	5,516
Total Increases.....	---	---	5,516
Decreases			
2011 Pay adjustment.....	---	---	(3,154)
Operational Support Reduction.....	---	---	(5,516)
Technical Adjustment.....	---	---	(284)
FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	96	96	(8,108)
Efficiency Review.....	---	---	(998)
Management and Technology Efficiency.....	---	---	(23,701)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(28,196)
Total Decreases.....	96	96	(69,957)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	96	96	(64,441)
2012 Current Services	3,658	3,494	838,809
Program Changes			
Facility Enhancement Program Reduction.....	---	---	(23,300)
Business Systems Investment Reduction (OCIO).....	---	---	(5,000)
National Level 2012 Exercise.....	---	---	(2,000)
Data Center Migration.....	---	---	7,200
Disaster Management Support Environment.....	---	---	(3,000)
Acquisition Workforce Initiative.....	18	9	2,390
Total Program Changes	18	9	(23,710)
2012 Request	3,676	3,503	815,099
2011 to 2012 Total Change	114	105	(88,151)

¹ Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 C.R., the amount for M&A in FY 2011 includes \$105.6 million transferred from the DRF and \$120.6 million transferred from the SALP appropriation. The amount shown does reflect the transfers.

² A total of \$28,196 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

*Variance to FY12 MAX FTE due to insourcing

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm Pos.	FTE*	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	4,105	3,818	\$986,153
FY 2011 C.R.	3,562	3,398	903,250
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustments	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	5,516
Decreases	96	96	(69,957)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	96	96	(64,441)
FY 2012 Current Services	3,658	3,494	838,809
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	18	9	(23,710)
FY 2012 Total Request	3,676	3,503	815,099
2011 to 2012 Total Change	114	105	(88,151)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Operating Activities	3,533	3,371	\$868,255	96	96	(64,441)	18	9	(23,322)	3,647	3,476	\$ 780,493	114	105	(\$87,763)
2 National Capital Region Coordination	21	19	6,995	---	---	---	---	---	(1,502)	21	19	\$ 5,493	---	---	(1,502)
3 Urban Search & Rescue	8	8	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,113	8	8	\$ 29,113	---	---	1,113
Total	3,562	3,398	\$903,250	96	96	(\$64,441)	18	9	(\$23,710)	3,676	3,503	\$815,099	114	105	(\$88,151)

Note:

*Variance to FY12 MAX FTE due to insourcing

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Justice			90			90			90	---	---	---
Department of Commerce			30			30			30	---	---	---
Department of Health and Human Services, NDMS			853			853			853	---	---	---
Department of Defense			472			464			464	---	---	---
US Army Corps of Engineers			58			58			58	---	---	---
US Coast Guard, National Pollution Funds Center			2,480			3,500			3,500	---	---	---
Department of Interior			31			50			50	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security			224			2,503			2,503	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security, OCIO			1,533			1,533			1,533	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security, OPO			7,434			11,250			11,250	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security, CBP			723			723			723	---	---	---
Department of Commerce, DAIP			30			30			30	---	---	---
Department of Defense, DAIP			30			30			30	---	---	---
Department of Education, DAIP			195			83			83	---	---	---
Department of Housing & Urban Development, DAIP			201			130			130	---	---	---
Department of Labor, DAIP			434			411			411	---	---	---
Department of Agriculture, DAIP			248			1,011			1,011	---	---	---
Department of Interior, DAIP			49			42			42	---	---	---
Department of Justice, DAIP			134			96			96	---	---	---
Department of Treasury, DAIP			148			130			130	---	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs, DAIP			110			194			194	---	---	---
Office of Personnel Management, DAIP			49			42			42	---	---	---
Small Business Administration, DAIP			628			465			465	---	---	---
Social Security Administration, DAIP			176			183			183	---	---	---
Department of Health and Human Services, DAIP			772			195			195	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	17,132	---	---	24,096	---	---	24,096	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operating Activities			\$17,132			\$24,096			\$24,096	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	17,132	---	---	24,096	---	---	24,096	---	---	---

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$312,820	\$274,345	\$288,862	\$14,517
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$1,263	\$0	\$0	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$10,751	\$6,599	\$5,895	(704)
11.8 Special Service Pay	\$0	\$0	\$0	---
12.1 Benefits	\$87,828	\$120,404	\$126,325	5,920
13.0 Benefits - former	\$0	\$0	\$0	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$412,662	\$401,348	\$421,082	\$19,734
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	19,705	20,063	14,308	(5,755)
22.0 Transportation of things	845	843	602	(242)
23.1 GSA rent	31,192	35,285	40,009	4,724
23.2 Other rent	47	48	34	(14)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	24,762	25,184	17,960	(7,224)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,747	1,796	1,281	(515)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	66,741	68,617	48,934	(19,683)
25.2 Other services	197,327	174,356	123,478	(50,878)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	107,618	137,758	78,904	(58,854)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	4,446	4,571	3,260	(1,311)
25.5 Research and development contracts	18	19	14	(5)
25.6 Medical care	4	4	3	(1)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	11,539	11,863	8,460	(3,403)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	24	25	18	(7)
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,658	7,786	5,553	(2,234)
31.0 Equipment	24,513	17,932	17,780	(152)
32.0 Land & structures	22,939	17,583	16,818	(765)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	52,363	23,283	16,604	(6,679)
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	573,490	\$547,017	\$394,017	(\$153,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$986,153	\$948,365	\$815,099	(\$133,266)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(3,574)	(45,115)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	45,115	---	---	---
Recoveries	(1,436)	---	---	---
Total Requirements	1,026,257	903,250	815,099	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	65	63	63	---
Total, EX				---
GS-15	396	353	362	9
GS-14	788	662	674	12
GS-13	1,109	979	997	18
GS-12	1,072	1,011	1,020	9
GS-11	338	249	267	18
GS-10	1	0		---
GS-9	143	86	112	26
GS-8	51	37	37	---
GS-7	95	87	92	5
GS-6	26	29	29	---
GS-5	15	4	4	---
GS-4	4	2	2	---
GS-3	2	0	0	---
GS-2				---
Other Graded Positions				---
Ungraded Positions			---	---
Total Permanent Positions	4,105	3,562	3,659	97
Unfilled Positions EOY				---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	4,105	3,562	3,659	97
FTE*	3,818	3,398	3,486	88
Headquarters	3,023	2,602	2,716	114
U.S. Field	1,082	960	960	---
Foreign Field				---
Total Permanent Positions	4,105	3,562	3,676	114
Average ES Salary	\$ 154,925	\$ 179,700	\$ 179,700	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 93,849	\$ 93,005	\$ 94,252	\$ 1,246
Average GS Grade	12.00	12.00	12.00	---

*Variance to FY12 MAX FTE due to insourcing

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management & Administration
Operating Activities
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operating Activities		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$310,365	272,027	286,545	\$14,517
11.3	Other than perm	1,263	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	10,676	6,552	5,848	(704)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	87,204	119,391	125,311	5,920
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	19,514	19,896	14,143	(5,753)
22.0	Transportation of things	820	822	579	(243)
23.1	GSA rent	31,192	35,285	40,009	4,724
23.2	Other rent	47	48	34	(14)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	24,496	24,956	17,722	(7,234)
24.0	Printing	1,747	1,796	1,281	(515)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	66,741	68,617	48,934	(19,683)
25.2	Other Services	191,791	169,007	119,577	(49,430)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	107,618	137,758	78,904	(58,854)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	4,446	4,571	3,260	(1,311)
25.5	Research & Development	18	19	14	(5)
25.6	Medical care	4	4	3	(1)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	11,539	11,863	8,460	(3,403)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	24	25	18	(7)
26.0	Supplies & materials	7,573	7,711	5,480	(2,231)
31.0	Equipment	24,250	17,704	17,548	(156)
32.0	Land & Structures	22,939	17,583	16,818	(765)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	22,646	(2,264)	(9,993)	(7,729)
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	---	---
91.0	Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
Total, Operating Activities		946,915	913,370	780,492	(\$132,878)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,574)	(45,115)	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		45,115	---	---	
Recoveries		(1,436)	---	---	
Total Requirements		987,019	868,255	780,492	

PPA Mission Statement

Operating Activities includes the essential functions for all of FEMA’s major mission organizations and directly supports FEMA’s primary mission to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the Nation from all hazards including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. Operating Activities leads and supports the Nation through a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$409,508	\$397,970	\$417,704	\$19,734

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 3,337 FTEs.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$19,514	\$19,896	\$14,143	(\$5,753)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$820	\$822	\$579	(\$243)

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$31,192	\$35,285	\$40,009	\$4,724

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$47	\$48	\$34	(\$14)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$24,496	\$24,956	\$17,722	(\$7,234)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility service.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$1,747	\$1,796	\$1,281	(\$515)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$66,741	\$68,617	\$48,934	(\$19,683)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$191,791	\$169,007	\$119,577	(\$49,430)

Other services include report contracted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$107,618	\$137,758	\$78,904	(\$58,854)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$4,446	\$4,571	\$3,260	(\$1,311)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

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	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$18	\$19	\$14	(\$5)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$4	\$4	\$3	(\$1)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$11,539	\$11,863	\$8,460	(\$3,403)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$24	\$25	\$18	(\$7)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contracted services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$7,573	\$7,711	\$5,480	(\$2,231)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$24,250	\$17,704	\$17,548	(\$156)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$22,939	\$17,583	\$16,818	(\$765)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to building, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$22,646	(\$2,264)	(\$9,993)	(\$7,729)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, or projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management & Administration
Office of National Capital Region Coordination
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of National Capital Region Coordination		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$1,720	1,690	1,690	\$0
11.3	Other than perm				---
11.5	Other per comp	59	34	34	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay				---
12.1	Benefits	432	739	739	---
13.0	Benefits-former				---
21.0	Travel	25	24	16	(8)
22.0	Transportation of things				---
23.1	GSA rent				---
23.2	Other rent				---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	1	1	0	(0)
24.0	Printing				---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services				---
25.2	Other Services	4,522	4,478	2,993	(1,484)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.				---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities				---
25.5	Research & Development				---
25.6	Medical care				---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment				---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons				---
26.0	Supplies & materials	15	14	10	(5)
31.0	Equipment	15	15	10	(5)
32.0	Land & Structures				---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions				---
42.0	Indemnity				---
91.0	Unvouchered				---
Total, Office of National Capital Region Coordination		6,787	\$6,995	\$5,493	(\$1,502)
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries		---	---	---	---
Total Requirements		6,787	6,995	5,493	

PPA Mission Statement

National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) program advances homeland security, including all hazards preparedness, in the National Capital Region (NCR). The program serves as a model for other regions of the country. NCRC focuses on developing and refining a common regional approach to homeland security that results in the integrated strategies and interoperability among Federal, State, local, regional and private/non-profit stakeholders. NCRC's primary responsibilities include coordinating and participating in programs and initiatives aimed at enhancing the homeland security posture of the region. NCRC also plays valuable roles in events, drills, and exercises that occur annually in the NCR. NCRC also serves as a principal in the NCR's regional governance structure and coordinates with the NCR's Regional Emergency Support Function (RESFs) to improve preparedness in the NCR.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,210	\$2,463	\$2,463	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 8 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes no increase for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$25	\$24	\$16	(\$8)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$4,522	\$4,478	\$2,993	(\$1,484)

Other services include report contracted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$15	\$14	\$10	(\$5)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$15	\$15	\$10	(\$5)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management & Administration
Urban Search & Rescue
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Urban Search & Rescue		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$735	628	628	\$0
11.3	Other than perm				---
11.5	Other per comp	17	13	13	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay				---
12.1	Benefits	192	275	275	---
13.0	Benefits-former				---
21.0	Travel	166	143	149	6
22.0	Transportation of things	25	22	22	1
23.1	GSA rent				---
23.2	Other rent				---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	265	228	237	9
24.0	Printing				---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services				---
25.2	Other Services	1,015	872	908	36
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.				---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities				---
25.5	Research & Development				---
25.6	Medical care				---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment				---
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons				---
26.0	Supplies & materials	71	61	63	2
31.0	Equipment	248	213	222	9
32.0	Land & Structures				---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	29,717	25,547	26,597	1,050
42.0	Indemnity				---
91.0	Unvouchered				---
Total, Investigations - Urban Search & Rescue		32,451	\$28,000	29,113	\$1,113
	Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
	Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
	Recoveries	---	---	---	---
	Total Requirements	32,451	28,000	29,113	

PPA Mission Statement

The National Urban Search and Rescue System is comprised of 28 task forces that provide a coordinated, national, all-risk capability to assist State and local governments in responding to structural collapse incidents when the President declares a major disaster or emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). These task forces are highly trained and possess the necessary expertise to extricate and medically treat victims in heavy rescue situations. Funding is used to operate and train the existing task forces, maintain the equipment caches, and replace/repair equipment that has been used in training and actual disasters.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$944	\$915	\$915	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 8 FTEs.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$166	\$143	\$149	\$6

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$25	\$22	\$22	\$1

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$265	\$228	\$237	\$9

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility service.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$1,015	\$872	\$908	\$36

Other services include report contrEnacted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$71	\$61	\$63	\$2

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$248	\$213	\$222	\$9

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$29,717	\$25,547	\$26,597	\$1,050

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, or projects.

I. Changes in FTE

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012*
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	2,273	3,818	3,398
INCREASES			
Annualization of FTE Funded by Prior Year DRF Transfer	925	0	0
Annualization of Prior Year Part Year Funding	5	18	0
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	77	31	96
Technical Adjustment of Non-Disaster Specific CORE to PFT	198	73	0
Operational Planners	0	30	0
Annualization/NPD migration/additional FTEs	340	0	0
Acquisition workforce	0	0	9
Sub-Total Increases	1,545	152	105
DECREASES			
Technical Adjustment of FTE funded by Prior Year DRF Transfer	0	0	0
Removal of SLP FTE	0	(572)	0
Sub-Total Decreases	0	(572)	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	3,818	3,398	3,503
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,545	61	(105)

*FY10 is based upon a projected 93% fill rate and FY11 is based upon current actuals, where the fill rate is >93%

*Variance to FY12 MAX FTE due to insourcing

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Management and Administration**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Operating Activities	\$25,419	\$19,565	\$23,168	\$3,603
National Capital Region Coordination	---	---	---	---
Urban Search & Rescue	---	---	---	---
Total Working Capital Fund	\$25,419	\$19,565	\$23,168	\$3,603

K: DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below.

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$8.1 million and 79 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Directorate	FY2010 Actual		FY2011 Pres. Budget		FY2011 Annualization		FY2011 Fellow-on		FY2012 Increase		Fy2011-FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	POS	FTE	POS	FTE	POS	FTE	POS	FTE	POS	FTE	POS	FTE
Office of Recovery & Response (ORR)									49	49	49	49
Response Directorate									45	45	45	45
Logistics Management Directorate									4	4	4	4
Mission Support Bureau (MSB)									30	30	30	30
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer									25	25	25	25
Office of Chief Security Officer									5	5	5	5
Total									79	79	79	79

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Provide additional details on the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce including:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Management and Administration functions provide the corporate infrastructure (IT, Finance, HR, Procurement, Facilities) facilities are currently working to reduce the amount of contract employees in place
- FEMA has 14 contracts that are currently projected to reduce contractors through replacement of FTE conversion in FY 2012. The projection will replace contractors with 79 FTE and reduce contract funds from \$14.3 million to \$8.1 million, a cost savings of \$6.1 million.

FEMA is currently working under a continuing resolution. Once final approved budget is received additional information will be available.

- The Logistics Management Directorate has a human capital support contract in the amount of \$837 thousand (annually) that will have four positions converted to federal employees. The computation for cost saving is as follows: The amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees is \$340 thousand per annum, the amount needed to retain two contractors to provide skill sets not resident to federal worker is \$317 thousand, for a combine total of \$657 thousand. Thereby, realizing a cost saving of \$180 thousand per annum.
- The Response Directorate has five contracts in the amount of \$5.947 million that will have positions converted to federal employees, which will eliminate or reduce contract cost. The amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees under the Response Directorate for FY 2012 is \$5.050 million. All five contracts will be terminated in the amount of \$5.94.7 million
- The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) has three (3) contracts in the amount of \$1.503 million that will have positions converted to Federal employees, which will eliminate or reduce contract cost. The OCPO has determined that the amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees is \$452 thousand. The projected contract cost after conversion is \$512 thousand for a total contract savings of \$539 thousand.
- The Office of The Chief Security Officer (OCSO) has 5 contracts in the amount of \$6 million that will have positions converted to federal employees, which will eliminate or reduce contract cost. Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees is \$1.949 million.
 - Implementation Timeline – *Do you expect any overlap of contractor and Federal employees (for training etc) Contracts are not expected to overlap. When will the contract end?* The requirement to exercise follow on options will be evaluated each year, however, three of the contracts will be eliminated immediately following the conversion and the others will only be reduced and will continue through period of performance.

- *Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal employees and do not require additional new federal positions. Staff assistants within each of the directorate's five divisions will absorb some of the minor administrative work currently being completed by the contractor.*

FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

FEMA is currently working under a continuing. Once final approved budget is received additional information will be available.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Provide additional justification for FY 2010 and FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Follow-On.

- Any adjustments necessary to reflect any contractor conversion that occurred prior to FY 2012 that were not reflected in the corresponding year's budget request.

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

State and Local Programs



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for State and Local Programs:

Through the appropriation for State and Local Programs (SLP), FEMA fulfills its role as the principal component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for preparing State and local governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The appropriation provides for grants, training, exercises, and other support to assist Federal agencies, States, territories, and tribal and local jurisdictions to prepare for terrorism and major disasters. SLP funds are administered by two different organizations within FEMA, the Grants Programs Directorate (GPD), and the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD).

B. Budget Activities:

In support of the National Preparedness Guidelines and the National Strategy for Homeland Security of 2007, FEMA's FY 2012 budget for State and Local Programs is divided into four major categories: the State and Regional Preparedness Program; the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program; the Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program; and Management and Administration (M&A) of the State and Local Program, which is a percentage of the other three program categories.

Protection and National Preparedness (PNP)

PNP is FEMA's lead component responsible for the coordination of protection and preparedness related activities throughout the Agency, including grants, planning, training, exercises, individual and community preparedness, assessments, lessons learned, continuity, and national capital region coordination. PNP conducts assigned mission sets through four directorates (National Preparedness, Grant Programs, National Continuity, National Capital Region Coordination) consisting of 20 divisions and 4 offices.

Grant Programs Directorate

GPD is responsible for the award, administration, and programmatic oversight of the State and Regional Preparedness Program and the Metropolitan Area Statistical (MSA) Preparedness Program.

State and Regional Preparedness Program

The State and Regional Preparedness Program includes grant programs that provide resources to support preparedness projects that build State and local capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the Target Capabilities List, and the National Strategy for Homeland Security of 2007:

- *State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)* - This program awards grants to all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and four U.S. territories on the basis of risk and need.

- *The Citizen Corps Grant Program (CCP)* - CCP is the Department's grassroots initiative to actively involve all citizens in hometown preparedness through personal readiness, training, and volunteer service.
- *Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)* - This program provides grants that address emergency response and recovery activities. The EMPG program provides resources to assist State and local governments to sustain and enhance all-hazards emergency management capabilities.
- *Firefighter Assistance Grants Program* - This program is comprised of Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG), Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants, and Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&S). The combination provides support to fire departments and non-affiliated emergency medical services (EMS) to improve the readiness and capability of local first-responders during all-hazards emergencies including firefighting and EMS operations. Firefighter Assistance Grants are an integral part of the Department of Homeland Security's grant programs that assist Federal agencies, States, territories, tribal, and local jurisdictions protect against, prevent, plan for, and respond to acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program

The MSA Preparedness Program includes:

- *Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)* - This program provides funding to support regional collaboration on enhanced security and terrorism readiness in the Nation's highest-risk urban areas.
- *Transit Security Grant Program* - The TSGP provides grant funding to support mass transit agencies within the Nation's key high-threat urban areas in their efforts to enhance security measures for critical transit infrastructure, including bus, rail, and ferry systems. This program also provides funding to Amtrak for continued security enhancements for intercity rail operations between key, high-risk urban areas throughout the United States. A risk-based approach is used to allocate TSGP funding to eligible mass transit and intra-city bus systems on a regional basis to address priorities identified in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the NIPP, and the National Strategy for Transportation Security (NSTS), with particular focus on high-risk and high consequence transit systems.
- *Port Security Grant Program* - The PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. PSGP funds are primarily intended to assist ports in enhancing port-wide risk management capabilities, enhanced domain awareness, capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and other non-conventional weapons, as well as training and exercises. PSGP funds are allocated to the Nation's highest risk port areas to address priorities identified in National Preparedness Guidelines (NPG), the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), and the National Strategy for Maritime Security.
- *Buffer Zone Protection Program* - The BZPP provides funds to build security and risk-management capabilities at the State and local levels that will help protect critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism. Specifically, the program helps to implement Buffer Zone Plans (BZPs) by providing funds to support planning and equipment acquisition. BZPs help identify preventive and protective measures that make it more difficult for terrorists to conduct surveillance or launch attacks within the immediate

vicinity of high-risk critical infrastructure assets. BZPs are developed in cooperation between DHS and State and local officials, and help increase the preparedness capabilities of the jurisdictions responsible for the security of surrounding communities.

National Preparedness Directorate

NPD is responsible for administering the Training, Measurements, and Exercise Programs, which covers exercises, training, technical assistance, and evaluations.

Training, Measurement, and Exercise Programs

Training, Measurement, and Exercise Programs provide resources to support homeland security preparedness activities for State and local capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines and Homeland Security Act of 2002. For FY 2012, there are six programs included in Training, Measurement, and Exercise Programs:

- *National Exercise Program (NEP)* - NEP provides an organized approach to setting priorities for exercises, reflecting those priorities in a multi-year schedule of preparedness-related security exercises that serve the strategic and policy goals of the U.S. Government, and addressing findings from those exercises in a disciplined, interagency process.
- *Continuing Training Grants Program* - This program provides first responders with a comprehensive Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) training program that improves their capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.
- *National Domestic Preparedness Consortium* – Including the Center for Domestic Preparedness, this program identifies training needs for all response disciplines responsible for terrorism and other catastrophic event prevention, deterrence, and incident response. The Consortium specifically focuses on enhancing first responders' capability to prepare for, respond to, protect against, and recover from incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) agents.
- *Technical Assistance (TA) and Evaluations and Assessment Program* - The TA program is a capabilities-based program structured to build and sustain State and local capacity in priority preparedness activities. The TA services developed and delivered to State and local homeland security personnel address the full spectrum of the goals, priorities, and capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines. The Evaluations and Assessment portion provides for the successful performance of preparedness policy, planning, and assessments to synchronize and integrate the preparedness activities conducted across the Federal government and among the State and local stakeholders.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, FEMA requests 680 FTE and \$3,844,663,000 for State and Local Programs as described below:

PPA 1 – State and Regional Preparedness Program (\$2,083,000,000): In FY 2012, FEMA requests \$1.050 billion for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), of which \$50 million is for Operation Stonegarden, \$13 million for the Citizen Corps Grants Program (CCP), and \$350 million for the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program. This PPA also includes \$670 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants, of which \$250 million is allocated for

Assistance to Firefighters Grants, and \$420 million is dedicated to Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants, and Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) and Station Construction Grants.

PPA 2 – MSA Preparedness Program (\$1,570,000,000): In FY 2012, FEMA requests \$920 million for grants under the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), \$300 million for the Port Security Grants Program (PSGP), \$300 million for the Transit Security Grants Program (TSGP), and \$50 million for the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP).

PPA 3 – Training, Measurement, and Exercise Programs (\$191,663,000): In FY 2012, FEMA requests \$191.6 million for Training, Measurement, and Exercise Programs, which includes \$40 million for the National Exercise Program (NEP), \$20.7 million for Continuing Training Grants Program (CTGP), \$107 million National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) which includes \$62.5M supporting the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), \$10 million for Technical Assistance Program, and \$14 million for Evaluations and National Assessment Program.

PPA 4 – Management and Administration: In FY 2012, FEMA requests not to exceed 4.8% of the total State and Local Programs appropriation for management and administration activities. This funding will support the full range of grant administration, related preparedness activities, program administration activities, and FEMA’s support organizations for infrastructure and administrative activities, including contributions to the Departmental working capital fund. FEMA requests this amount be transferred post-enactment to the Management and Administration appropriation.

(\$ in thousands)

<i>Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</i>	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request
BUDGET ACTIVITY		
1. State and Regional Preparedness Program	\$2,353,700	\$2,083,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program	\$890,000	\$1,000,000
Operation Stonegarden	\$60,000	\$50,000
Regional Catastrophic Planning Grants	\$35,000	
Citizen Corps	\$13,000	\$13,000
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$41,000	
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	\$340,000	\$350,000
Firefighter Assistance Grants	\$810,000	\$670,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	{\$405,000}	{\$250,000}
SAFER Grants	{\$405,000}	{\$420,000}
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grants	\$50,000	
Real ID Grants	\$50,000	
Emergency Operations Centers	\$60,000	
Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium	\$3,000	
Cybercrime Counter-terrorism Training	\$1,700	
2. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program	\$1,549,000	\$1,570,000
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	\$887,000	\$920,000
Buffer Zone Protection Program	\$50,000	\$50,000
Port Security Grants	\$300,000	\$300,000
Rail & Transit Program	\$300,000	\$300,000
Antrak Grant	{\$20,000}	{\$20,000}
Over-the-Road Bus Security Grants	\$12,000	\$0
TOTAL, GRANT PROGRAMS	\$3,902,700	\$3,653,000
3. Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	\$262,500	\$191,663
National Exercise Program	\$40,000	\$40,000
Continuing & Emerging Training Grants	\$29,000	\$20,663
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	\$164,500	\$107,000
Technical Assistance	\$13,000	\$10,000
Evaluations & Assessments	\$16,000	\$14,000
4. Management and Administration	-\$120,608	<i>up to 4.8% Transfer</i>
TOTAL, STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS	\$4,044,592	\$3,844,663

IIa. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
State and Regional Preparedness Program	66	\$2,370,887	74	\$2,353,700	---	\$2,083,000	(74)	(270,700)	---	(269,013)	(74)	(1,687)
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program	---	1,467,040	---	1,549,000	---	1,570,000	---	21,000	---	21,000	---	---
Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	---	249,628	---	262,500	---	191,663	---	(70,837)	---	(62,419)	---	(8,418)
Management and Administration	486	---	560	---	680	---	120	---	---	---	120	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	66	\$4,087,555	74	\$4,165,200	0	\$3,844,663	46	(\$320,537)	0	(\$310,432)	46	(\$10,105)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	66	\$4,087,555	74	\$4,165,200	0	\$3,844,663	46	(\$320,537)	0	(\$310,432)	46	(\$10,105)

Iib. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
State and Regional Preparedness Program	66	\$2,370,887	74	\$2,353,700	---	\$2,083,000	(74)	(\$270,700)	---	(\$269,013)	(74)	-\$1,687
State Homeland Security Grant Program	---	852,000	---	890,000	---	1,000,000	---	110,000	---	110,000	---	---
Operation Stonegarden	---	60,000	---	60,000	---	50,000	---	(10,000)	---	(10,000)	---	---
Regional Catastrophic Planning Grants	---	33,600	---	35,000	---	---	---	(35,000)	---	(35,000)	---	---
Citizen Corps	---	12,480	---	13,000	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metropolitan Medical Response System	---	39,360	---	41,000	---	---	---	(41,000)	---	(41,000)	---	---
Emergency Management Performance Grants	15	338,426	14	340,000	---	350,000	(14)	10,000	---	10,000	(14)	---
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	51	776,842	60	810,000	---	670,000	(60)	(140,000)	---	(138,313)	(60)	(1,687)
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grants	---	148,000	---	50,000	---	---	---	(50,000)	---	(50,000)	---	---
Read ID Grants	---	48,000	---	50,000	---	---	---	(50,000)	---	(50,000)	---	---
Emergency Operations Centers	---	57,667	---	60,000	---	---	---	(60,000)	---	(60,000)	---	---
Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium	---	2,880	---	3,000	---	---	---	(3,000)	---	(3,000)	---	---
Cybercrime Counter-terrorism Training	---	1,632	---	1,700	---	---	---	(1,700)	---	(1,700)	---	---
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program	---	1,467,040	---	1,549,000	---	1,570,000	---	21,000	---	21,000	---	---
Urban Area Security Initiative	---	851,520	---	887,000	---	920,000	---	33,000	---	33,000	---	---
Buffer Zone Protection Program	---	48,000	---	50,000	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Port Security Grants	---	288,000	---	300,000	---	300,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rail and Transit Program	---	268,000	---	300,000	---	300,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Over-the-Road Bus Security Grants	---	11,520	---	12,000	---	---	---	(12,000)	---	(12,000)	---	---
Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	---	249,628	---	262,500	---	191,663	---	(70,837)	---	(62,419)	---	(8,418)
National Exercise Program	---	38,041	---	40,000	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Continuing and Emerging Training Grants	---	27,801	---	29,000	---	20,663	---	(8,337)	---	(7,337)	---	(1,000)
Center for Domestic Preparedness/Noble	---	59,664	---	62,500	---	62,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	---	97,920	---	102,000	---	44,500	---	(57,500)	---	(53,809)	---	(3,691)
Technical Assistance Program	---	12,455	---	13,000	---	10,000	---	(3,000)	---	---	---	(3,000)
Evaluations and Assessments	---	13,747	---	16,000	---	14,000	---	(2,000)	---	(1,273)	---	(727)
Management and Administration	486	---	560	---	680	---	120	---	---	---	120	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	552	4,087,555	634	4,165,200	680	3,844,663	46	(320,537)	---	(310,432)	46	(10,105)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	552	\$4,087,555	634	\$4,165,200	680	\$3,844,663	46	(\$320,537)	---	(\$310,432)	46	(\$10,105)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA 1: STATE AND REGIONAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual			2,370,887
2011 C.R.			2,353,700
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			0
2012 Current Services	0	0	2,353,700
2012 Program Change			-270,700
2012 Total Request	0	0	2,083,000

FEMA requests \$2,083,000,000 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The State and Regional Preparedness Program suite includes grant programs that are some of the most visible and highly funded Homeland Security grant programs.

State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) – \$1.05 billion

The SHSP is a primary funding source for building homeland security capabilities that align with the NPG at the state and local levels. States and localities use SHSP funds to build a wide range of homeland security capabilities. Most capabilities specific to terrorism also are applicable to large-scale natural disasters and public health emergencies. Grant allocations are based on an analysis of risk and effectiveness, but each state is assured a minimum allocation.

Projects funded under SHSP support building and sustaining capabilities at the state and local levels through planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities and help states implement the strategic goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies. The SHSP supports activities within the QHSR mission areas, as well as the National Priorities identified in the NPG. SHSP funding remains primarily focused on enhancing capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) incidents. However, the allowable scope of SHSP activities includes catastrophic events, provided that these activities also build capabilities that relate to preventing, protecting against, responding to, or recovering from acts of terrorism.

Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) - \$50 million

The intent of OPSG is to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders. Prospective recipients for OPSG include local units of government at the county level and federally recognized tribal governments in the states bordering Canada (including Alaska), southern states bordering Mexico, and States and territories with international water borders.

Citizens Corps Program (CCP) - \$13 million

CCP funding supports Citizen Corps Councils with efforts to strengthen collaboration between government and civic leaders. These Councils serve as a collaborative planning body to develop goals and strategies for community resilience tailored to specific community vulnerabilities and populations. Elements of local strategies include: outreach and education on personal preparedness; integration of nongovernmental assets and personnel in preparedness and response protocols; improved plans for emergency notifications, evacuation, and sheltering; and increased citizen participation in community safety. Citizen Corps Councils engage citizens in personal preparedness exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response in order to better prepare citizens to be fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect/mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This program provides funding by formula basis to all 50 States and 6 territories.

The CCP was established post-9/11 to empower American citizens to take responsibility for their own safety and security against all types of threats and disasters. The CCP works to ensure everyone in the country has a baseline understanding of hazards, has the information they need to prepare for and act in the event of an emergency, has access to preparedness and response training and exercise programs, and has opportunities to volunteer their time towards community preparedness. Currently, there are over 2,300 Citizen Corps Councils in jurisdictions that cover 78percent of the U.S. population and is operating in all 50 States and six U.S. territories.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Fielded an online registration tool to collect data on Citizen Corps Councils and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs to collect data better aligning program priorities and leveraging activities in priority areas (i.e. engagement in whole community planning and public education; training through CERT programs).
- Established Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) processes and systems to support the majority of FEMA's grant programs, and conducted numerous workshops assisting grant recipients.
- Conducted 40 SHSP monitoring visits to track grantee performance.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Bring online the Non-Disaster Grant System (ND Grants) and migrate legacy data from the Office of Justice Programs Grant Management System over to ND Grants

- Implement sub-grantee reporting visibility on USAspending.gov in accordance with OMB guidance to ensure that the taxpayers can see where grant dollars are being spent.
- Set objectives and evaluative criteria for FEMA's Whole Community Planning and Preparedness Initiative as well as efforts to counter violent extremism.
- Develop performance measures that track FEMA's efficiency in administering grant programs.
- Develop State Accomplishment Summaries for 56 States and Territories that categorizes expenditures by target capability, reviews accomplishments by the States in the utilization of FEMA resources, and discusses the specific hazards facing the jurisdictions.
- FEMA will develop and implement 3-7 grants effectiveness measures by the end of FY 2011.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Begin the migration of grantee reporting through the Grants Reporting Tool to ND Grants along with the implementation of program monitoring and EHP compliance requirement modules so that grantees can utilize one online resource to apply for, report on, and manage their grants.
- Increase partnership and participation with the regional offices, stakeholders and our federal partners to provide better customer service, increase responsiveness, and transparency of the grant program.
- Deliver report evaluating existing grant performance measures and developing a set of quantifiable performance measures and metrics assessing the effectiveness of grant programs.
- Close out the FY 2007 Public Safety Interoperable Communication (PSIC) grant which has provided nearly \$1 billion in funding for interoperable communications equipment that enabled state and local jurisdictions to meet the goals in their State Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP).
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the SHSP grants program implementing the plan and measures developed by Grants Program Directorate (GPD) and National Preparedness Assessment Division (NPAD).

Emergency Management Performance Grants Program (EMPG) - \$350 million

EMPG is a formula grant provided to assist state and local governments to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management program. Funds are provided to all 56 states and territories as well as to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. FEMA provides states the flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent state and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Working within the standard Federal Government grant administration process, EMPG provides the support that state and local governments need to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: 1) Laws and Authorities; 2) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; 3) Hazard Management; 4) Resource Management; 5) Planning; 6) Direction, Control, and Coordination; 7) Communications and Warning; 8) Operations and Procedures; 9) Logistics and Facilities; 10) Training; 11) Exercises; 12) Public Education and Information; and 13) Finance and Administration.

In FY 2012, the Administration proposes to realign the EMPG into the State and Local Program appropriation.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Distributed \$123 million to “Develop and Enhance Plans and Protocols” to improve the ability of State and local communities to prevent, respond, and recover from natural and man-made disasters.
- Developed all-hazard plans at state and county levels.
- Tested, trained, and exercised state and county emergency plans; including evacuation plans for special needs population.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Award and monitor grants enabling state and local jurisdictions to ensure that their emergency management agency’s (EMA) are adequately staffed.

Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) - \$670 million

The AFG program awards grants directly to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency management services (EMS) organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation’s first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations. Under its authorizing legislation, AFG must also expend a minimum of five percent of appropriated funds for fire prevention activities.

FEMA’s GPD administers the program, in cooperation with the U.S. Fire Administration. The entire AFG process is fully automated in an electronic grants system. Applicants apply online; grants are awarded electronically; grantees manage their grants (payment requests, amendments, etc.) online; and grants are monitored and closed out electronically. For FY 2012, eligible applicants will again be invited to submit an application for assistance in the following program areas most critical to enhancing the capabilities of the fire and EMS services:

- Operations and Safety programs, which include training, equipment, and personal protective equipment
- Firefighting Vehicle Acquisition program, which includes pumpers, brush trucks, tankers/tenders, rescue vehicles, ambulances, turntable ladder trucks with quintuple capabilities (quints), aerials, foam units, and fireboats
- Wellness/fitness activities
- Increase the number of trained, "front-line" firefighters
- Modifications to facilities
- Fire Protection and Safety (FP&S) activities, which include awareness and education, arson prevention, code enforcement, burn prevention and firefighter safety research and development

Funding priorities for each of the funding activities are announced by DHS, based on the Department’s National Preparedness Goals (NPG) as well as recommendations from the Nation’s fire service, as represented by nine major fire service organizations. The applications that most closely relate to these

announced priorities are reviewed by peer panels. The peer review panels typically take three weeks to complete and commence within two weeks of the end of the grant application period. The grant awards are based primarily on the results of the peer review panels.

In FY 2012, the Administration proposes to realign the AFG Program into the State and Local Program appropriation.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Awarded 188 SAFER grants for \$207,258,816 to provide funding directly to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations in order to help them increase the number of trained, "front line" firefighters available in their communities.
- Awarded 5,206 AFG grants for \$506,421,557 to provide firefighters and other first responders critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards.
- Awarded 241 FP&S grants for \$37,380,494 to support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards.
- Collected performance measure data initiated the evaluation thereof.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Fund an estimated 625 pieces of response apparatus, 10,000 pieces of Self Contained Breathing apparatus, 40,000 sets of turn out gear, 50,000 pieces of rescue equipment and provide basic training to over 15,000 firefighters, and the installation of over 20,000 smoke alarms.
- Develop strategies to improve communication to AFG program stakeholders (i.e., expanding on feedback given to unsuccessful applicants; delivering additional guidance and training to applicants and awardees).
- Develop and implement improvements to the processing of grant awards in an effort to reduce timeline between appropriation and award.
- Develop and implement improvements to management of grant awards including strategies to improve the rate for which awardees expend grant funds.
- Develop and implement enhanced monitoring plans that emphasize a risk based approach.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Enable hiring of more than 2,200 firefighter positions that curb the trend of layoffs and improve departmental capability to respond per National Fire Protection Association recommendations.
- Evaluate strategies implemented in FY 2011 to improve communication to AFG program stakeholders; evaluate improvements to the processing of grant awards in effort to reduce timeline between appropriation and award.

PPA 2: METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual			1,467,040
2011 C.R.			1,549,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			0
2012 Current Services	0	0	1,549,000
2012 Program Change			21,000
2012 Total Request	0	0	1,570,000

FEMA requests \$1,570,000,000 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Programs include:

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) - \$920 million

The UASI Program addresses the unique multi-disciplinary planning, operations, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas, and assists them in building and sustaining capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism. This program provides funding to high-risk urban areas based on risk and effectiveness.

In FY 2012, program participants may use UASI funding to achieve or enhance all of the 37 capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines (NPG) and the Target Capabilities List, as long as they enhance the capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from acts of terrorism. Proposed investments under the UASI program should focus on the National priorities and the most urgent state and local priorities.

Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) – \$300 million

The PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. PSGP funds are primarily intended to assist ports in enhancing port-wide risk management capabilities; improving domain awareness; increasing capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices and other nonconventional weapons; and conducting training and exercises.

PSGP funds are allocated to the Nation's highest risk port areas to address priorities identified in the NPG, the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), and the National Strategy for Maritime Security. The pool of eligible port applicants has been expanded to reflect the changes required by the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act, which states that all entities covered by an Area Maritime Security Plan may submit an application for consideration. PSGP funds support the development of an integrated risk-based decision-making process for each port area patterned after the risk management framework articulated in the NIPP. At the recommendation of the U.S. Coast Guard, in several cases, multiple port areas have been grouped together to reflect geographic proximity, shared risk, and a common waterway.

Rail/Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) – \$300 million

The TSGP provides grant funding to support mass transit agencies within the Nation's key high-threat urban areas in their efforts to enhance security measures for critical transit infrastructure including bus, rail, and ferry systems. This program also includes \$20 million to provide funding to Amtrak for continued security enhancements for intercity rail operations between key, high-risk urban areas throughout the United States. A risk-based approach is used to allocate TSGP funding to eligible mass transit and intra-city bus systems on a regional basis to address priorities identified in the NPG, the NIPP, and the National Strategy for Transportation Security, with particular focus on high-risk and high-consequence transit systems.

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) – \$50 million

The BZPP provides funds to build security and risk-management capabilities at the State and local levels that will help protect critical infrastructure from acts of terror. Specifically, the program helps to implement Buffer Zone Plans (BZPs) by providing funds to support planning and equipment acquisition. BZPs help identify preventive and protective measures that make it more difficult for terrorists to conduct surveillance or launch attacks within the immediate vicinity of high-risk critical infrastructure assets. BZPs are developed in cooperation between DHS and State and local officials, and help increase the preparedness capabilities of the jurisdictions responsible for the security of surrounding communities.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Developed program monitoring for the SHSGP, EMPG, TSGP, Intercity Bus Security Grant Program, Freight Rail Security Grant Program, PSGP, and Intercity Passenger Rail grant programs.
- Established Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) processes and systems to support the majority of FEMA's grant programs and conducted numerous workshops assisting grant recipients.
- Conducted 37 TSGP, 15 PSGP, and 21 UASI monitoring visits to track grantee performance

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Begin accepting all FY 2011 preparedness grant applications through ND Grants and migrate legacy data from the Office of Justice Programs Grant Management System over to ND Grants.
- Implement sub-grantee reporting visibility on USAspending.gov in accordance with OMB guidance.
- Develop performance measures that track FEMA's efficiency in administering grant programs.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Begin the migration of grantee reporting through the Grants Reporting Tool to ND Grants along with the implementation of program monitoring and EHP compliance requirement modules.

- Continue the implementation and monitoring of Transportation Worker Identification Credential, OPack, and Asset Hardening projects under the Port and Transit Security Grant Programs.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the UASI grants program implementing the plan and measures developed by GPD and NPAD.

PPA 3: TRAINING, MEASUREMENT, AND EXERCISE PROGRAM

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual			249,628
2011 C.R.			262,500
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			
2012 Current Services	0	0	262,500
2012 Program Change			-70,837
2012 Total Request	0	0	191,663

FEMA requests \$191,663,000 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program consist of grants, exercises, technical assistance, and training programs that include: the National Exercise Program, Continuing Training Grant Program, National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, and the Technical Assistance and Evaluation and Assessment Program.

National Exercise Program (NEP) – \$40.0 million

The current NEP establishes a national, interagency-wide program to coordinate homeland security preparedness-related exercise activities. The NEP provides an organized approach to set priorities for exercises, reflects those priorities in a multi-year schedule of exercises that serves the strategic and policy goals of the U.S. Government, and addresses findings from those exercises in a disciplined process.

The NEP is based on the following:

National Level Exercises (NLE): Cabinet officers and other key officials are required to participate in approximately five exercise events annually. One of these is an operations-based exercise (i.e., full-scale or functional), designated as the NLE. NLEs test existing policies, plans, and capabilities in concert with intergovernmental, private sector, and international partners, where appropriate. NLE 2011 addresses a domestic non-terrorism major earthquake scenario; and NLE 2012 will address an international/defense crisis cyber attack scenario.

In addition, approximately four discussion-based exercises (i.e., tabletops or seminars), known as Senior Officials Exercises (SOE) or Principal Level Exercises (PLE), are conducted each year to address emerging issues. The Regional Exercise Support Program (RESP) and Terrorism Exercise Support Program (TPEP) also support the NEP by providing support to State and local partners and support emerging requirements.

Additionally, the following programs and functions support the NEP:

1. *Five-Year Exercise Schedule*: A multi-year schedule of exercises and exercise topics is presented to the Deputies each year, in advance of the budget call. The schedule is driven by U.S. Government-wide strategic priorities.
2. *Corrective Action Program (CAP)*: To ensure meaningful exercise outcomes, a CAP process identifies, analyzes, prioritizes, assigns, and tracks progress of issues identified in exercises.
3. *Alignment with Other Exercises*: The NEP does not replace other exercise programs, although some individual Department and agency exercises may be incorporated into NEP exercises where they align closely with the NEP goals and objectives.
4. *Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS)*: LLIS.gov is a web-based tool which serves as the national network of lessons learned, best practices, and preparedness information for homeland security professionals. The National Exercise Division works in conjunction with the National Preparedness Assessment Division on this program.
5. *National Exercise Simulation Center (NESC)*: The congressionally mandated NESC is implementing new technologies to support increasing demand for exercise support, promote realism, promote consistent design and evaluation, and reduce burden on real-world resources.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan:

- Build the Nation's Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 Hours and Restore Basic Services and Community Functionality Within 60 Days Thereafter
 - National-level exercises such as NLE 2011 will serve as a cornerstone for the Administrator's initiative to build the Nation's capacity to stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 hours and restore basic services and community functionality. NLE 11 will also demonstrate the Administrator's resolve to include the whole of community (i.e., private sector, citizens, non-governmental organizations, etc.) in our preparedness efforts. Additionally, NLE 11 will serve as a benchmark milestone for completion and/or validation of many of the Administrator's priorities.
- Enhance FEMA's Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization
 - FEMA NED's goal to implement a reformed National Exercise Program directly correlates with the ability of our organization to learn and innovate.
- Build Unity of Effort and Common Strategic Understanding Among the Emergency Management Team Nationally By Acting Jointly to Address Our Most Significant Risks
 - Efforts through preparedness exercises and the continuing expansion of the National Exercise Simulation Center's capabilities buttress the FEMA Administrator's priority to building a unity of effort amongst the entire emergency management community. FEMA NED's goals expand further than the emergency management community, to include all mission areas, and all across the homeland security enterprise.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Conducted NEP Tier I exercises including: NLE 2010, PLE 1-10, SOE 2-10, SOE 3-10, PLE 3-10, and planning NLE 2011.
- Refined and improved data collection, corrective action, and evaluation processes to better assess national preparedness, and ensure corrective actions are implemented following the conduct of exercises and/or real-world events.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Reform and revise exercise methodology doctrine and the NEP with a focus on smaller-scale, more efficient, limited-notice exercises that are based on validating plans and lessons learned.
- Conduct NLE 2011 focused on validating catastrophic plans and a whole of community (i.e., federal departments/agencies, 8 states, private sector, citizens, non-governmental organizations) response to a major New Madrid Seismic Zone earthquake.
- Plan NLE 2012 focused on cyber terrorism and conduct at least four SOEs (at the Principal and/or Assistant Secretary Level); and continue to enhance and empower the FEMA regions through the Regional Exercise Support Program, which is now under the authority of the Regional Administrators and Federal Preparedness Coordinators.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Fully implement the NEP reform process by incorporating smaller-scale, more efficient, limited-notice exercises; and building a series of progressive exercises building up to the conduct of large-scale NLE 2012 focused on response to a cyber incident.
- Fully reform the Regional Exercise Support Program, Terrorism Prevention Exercise Program, and the SOE/PLE programs to align with the revised NEP; and sponsor over 140 national-level, federal, regional, state, and local exercises.
- Advance the National Exercise Simulation Center's capability to utilize modeling and simulation tools and software, which will allow for increased support to exercises and real-world events throughout the country; and greater efficiencies by reducing the amount of participant travel.

Continuing Training Grant Program - \$20.663 million

Funds for the CTG and previous Competitive Training Grants Programs (CTGP) are administered through the Homeland Security National Training Program and are managed by NTED. CTG programs traditionally meet the continuing training needs of responder communities and consist of current training partners that have previously received grant funding to provide training and education to the state, local jurisdictional, and tribal first responders and local officials. In addition to providing training across various responder disciplines, CTG also includes programs that deliver homeland security curricula in the form of executive education programs and accredited master's degree education, such as the Center for Homeland Defense and Security at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) in Monterey, CA.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan:

- Enhance FEMA's Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization

The Continuing Training Grants support the Naval Postgraduate School's Executive Leadership and Homeland Security Master's Degree Programs which provide training and educational support to DHS and FEMA employees.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Delivered more than 600 training course completions resulting in more than 20,000 responders in resident, nonresident, Train-the-Trainer, and blended learning programs through instructor-led and web-based courses. Developed and delivered an additional 12 live response satellite broadcasts that addressed relevant FEMA issues and programs, with an additional two broadcasts scheduled. Conducted course audits in ten percent of NTED-approved classes.
- Conducted two cohorts (65 total students from 27 states) under the NPS Homeland Security Executive Leaders Program; and four cohorts (100 total students from 32 states) under NPS' Master's Degree Program.
- Conducted a series of roundtable discussions with senior leaders and training professionals across the Nation to develop the NTP, define and prioritize requirements, align training, and draft a national training strategy.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Conduct 20 additional Executive Education Seminars to educate new leadership and elected officials on home and security and emergency management issues following a number of state/locals elections scheduled in FY 2011. Finalize the searchable online course catalog for FEMA training and partner with DHS to include FEMA training in an online compendium of homeland security training available across the Nation.
- Finalize national training strategy and begin implementation. Coordinate and publish a series of documents which provides policy, guidance, and smart practices related to training design, development, delivery, and evaluation. Convene meetings with stakeholders to provide ongoing management and maintenance.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Work with NDPC training partners to continue to surpass the current accumulative FY average of more than 2,600 course completions, resulting in more than 120,000 distinct responder and local government students trained.
- Implement national training strategy with the focus on emergency management core competencies at all levels of execution, whether operational or strategic management. Incorporate all policy, guidance, and smart practices related to training design, development, delivery, and evaluation.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) - \$107 million

Overview: The NDPC consists of the following members:

- Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), Anniston, AL (\$62.5 million)
- Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (EMRTC), Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM (\$11.125 million)
- National Center for Bio-medical Research and Training (NCBRT)
 - Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA (\$11.125 million)
- National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (NERRTC),
 - Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX), Texas A&M University, College Station, TX (\$11.125 million)
- Counter Terrorism Operations Support (CTOS), Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), National Nuclear Security Administration, US Department of Energy, Las Vegas, NV (\$11.125 million)

The NDPC provides first responders with a comprehensive weapons of mass destruction (WMD) training program that improves their capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. In administering this program, the FEMA's National Training and Education Division (NTED) oversees, coordinates, and strives to institutionalize the development and delivery of comprehensive training that targets members of the responder community, providing WMD knowledge to enhance their skills and abilities. Ensuring the quality and consistency of training of first responders is a key element in FEMA's preparedness mission.

Each of the NDPC components focuses on development and delivery of products and services according to its institutional expertise. The NDPC specifically focuses on enhancing first responders' capability to prepare for, respond to, protect against, and recover from incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) agents. Under this arrangement, the NDPC demonstrated results in the Nation's unified effort to bring all levels of government, business, and the emergency response community to enhanced levels of preparedness.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan:

- Build the Nation's Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 Hours and Restore Basic Services and Community Functionality Within 60 Days Thereafter

The NDPC FY 2011 outcomes directly align with this strategic plan initiative. NDPC's primary focus is delivering training and preparing our nation's state, local, and tribal responders for catastrophic incidents, with a particular focus on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive related threats.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Reorganized the Training and Education Integration Division as the NTED to better support the overarching National Training Program (NTP) under the direction of the Assistant Administrator for

National Training and Education. Created and staffed an NTP Branch within NTED and drafted a concept of operations for the NTP.

- Recorded more than 2,100 training course completions resulting in training delivery to more than 100,000 responders in resident, nonresident, Train-the-Trainer, and blended learning programs through instructor-led and web-based courses.
- Implemented advances in technology in multiple states utilizing visual collaboration and synchronized computer-based training to reach those in urban, suburban, and rural areas, thus institutionalizing and standardizing the training provided by the NDPC.
- Integrated national standards in evaluating training using Kirkpatrick's Four-level Model of Training Evaluation. Since implementation, the program has completed Level 1 and 2 evaluations on all of its courses. One NDPC member developed a standardized Level 3 template for other NDPC members to integrate into their programs. This level of evaluation has enhanced the ability to assess the effectiveness of the training provided, and aids in determining whether or not trainees are better prepared as a result of the training they received.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Finalize NTP strategy and begin implementation. Coordinate and publish a series of documents which provides policy, guidance, and smart practices related to training design, development, delivery, and evaluation. Convene meetings with stakeholders to provide ongoing management and maintenance.
- Expand a project within the state of Oklahoma to develop two other discipline certification programs at the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels that will augment the state's credentialing system. Again, this project utilizes all the NDPC members and the NTED training partners with courses certified by NTED. These templates then will be reviewed by that discipline's national recognized body for adoption.
- Implement improved course catalogs, databases, Learning Management System solutions, and related knowledge management technologies to lay the groundwork for a national system that furthers National Preparedness.
- Develop requirements for National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) that requires the members to calculate and track a cost per student user day, aligning the practice with other training-related organizations (i.e. USFA, FLETC, etc.).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Increase course deliveries and completions by five percent, where appropriate, leveraging technology where practicable. Formulate and meet a shared goal with CTG Program training partners to surpass the current accumulative FY average of more than 2,600 course completions resulting in more than 120,000 distinct responder and local government students trained.
- Increase the number of institutionalized awareness courses. Platforms considered for institutionalization are academies, community colleges, state training centers, and private institutions when appropriate.
- Focus on higher education partnerships and outreach to grow the NTP and create understanding and synergy between participants in the various higher education conferences and communities.

- Carry out the NTP and routinely incorporate a robust dialogue that furthers the goals of the NTP into all NTED conferences and training and education events. Collect, maintain, and track cost per student user day data for the NDPC.

Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) - \$62.5 million

Funds for the CDP are allocated to provide specialized all-hazards preparedness training for state, local, and tribal emergency responders on capability-building skills tied to national priorities, especially those related to WMD, and to sustain and modernize the facilities at CDP. The facilities operated by CDP offer a unique capability that enables responders to train using toxic nerve agents and live biological agents while ensuring an optimized and safe learning environment for students. Within the funding provided for FY 2012, \$5.5 million is to be used to operate the Noble Training Facility (NTF). The NTF is the only hospital facility in the United States dedicated solely to training hospital and healthcare professionals in disaster preparedness and response operations. The NTF addresses training gaps identified by the healthcare response community and trains healthcare professionals to meet all-hazard threats in a realistic hospital environment. In addition to developing and delivering emergency responder training at various levels for a broad range of emergency response disciplines, the CDP also participates in efforts to standardize and decentralize this training for state, local, and tribal responders, while maintaining training quality and gathering meaningful evaluation data for continuous program improvement and effective program management. The CDP maintains a campus of 124 acres and approximately 900,000 square feet of training and support facilities. CDP provides one-of-a-kind training facilities and environments for emergency responders to conduct specialized, advanced hands-on training in realistic and challenging training venues that are not typically available at the state, local, or tribal levels.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

- Build the Nation's Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 hours and Restore Basic Services and Community Functionality within 60 Days thereafter.
 - The Center for Domestic Preparedness FY 2011 outcomes directly align with this strategic plan initiative. CDP's primary focus is delivering training and preparing our nation's state, local and tribal responders for catastrophic incidents.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Further enhanced existing training venues (NTF and Chemical Ordnance Biological and Radiological Training Facility (COBRATF)), by adding advanced CBRNE technology to training programs, enhancing scenarios by incorporating simulations as appropriate, and upgrading realistic training venue environments that further challenge the responder students' planning, decision-making skills, and the implementation of operational tactics.
- Identified and further expanded training partnerships internal and external to DHS and FEMA that support the mission of CDP and other agencies focused on state, local, and tribal emergency response capabilities to incidents of terrorism or natural disaster involving CBRNE or mass casualties.

- Focused mobile training efforts to meet critical training requirements while maintaining capabilities through providing police academies, fire academies, community colleges, universities, and major metropolitan departments with opportunities to participate in the CDP's mentor program with the goal being to institutionalize CDP training and development of a local training delivery capability through partnerships designed to meet annual refresher and sustainment training requirements.
- The CDP utilized a combination of our resident, mobile, and Train-the-Trainer programs to deliver 4,293 courses resulting in 89,579 course completions throughout the Nation and territories.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance the Advanced Responder Training Facility (ART) facility and pilot in support of existing CDP and partners' defined requirements related to training, exercises, and real-world response preparedness.
- Review CDP curriculum in order to align to NTP and expand integrated training exercise opportunities across training courses, disciplines, and capabilities to add realism based on complex scenarios, incorporating multiple threats, multiple targets, mass casualty incident response, and other facets associated with events involving CBRNE, including the implementation of advanced bio-detection training and practical exercises into all five COBRATF courses.
- Implement a quarterly integrated training exercise as a capstone end-of-course event for resident training that incorporates multiple target capabilities, incident command, and daytime and nighttime operational activities based on National Planning Scenarios that cover a minimum of two operational periods.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Fully implement the ART to meet national training and exercise requirements through CDP curriculum and collaborative partnerships in support of NTP.
- Implement a monthly integrated training exercise as a capstone end-of-course event for resident training that incorporates multiple target capabilities, incident command, and daytime/nighttime operational activities based on NTP, incorporating scenarios that include COBRATF, NTF, and ART.
- Further focus CDP's resident and nonresident training capabilities by building strategic partnerships with State Administrative Agency training points of contact for the purpose of providing comprehensive training approaches that meet identified training needs that focus on resident training while providing preparation for National Special Security Events and other risk-based requirements.
- Increase recognition and value of NTF through accreditation, certification, and endorsement of leading healthcare regulatory, accreditation, and credentialing organizations while further enhancing medical professional's ability to respond to mass casualty events.
- Improve all-hazards resident training through the integration of advanced technology into training programs, additional enhancement of scenarios and training venues through the incorporation of immersive training environments and increase in challenging learning conditions to improve the responder/students' planning, decision-making, and operational tactical skills.

Technical Assistance (TA) Program - \$10 million

The Technical Assistance (TA) Program is a capabilities-based program structured to build and sustain state and local capacity in priority preparedness activities. Under this vision, the TA services developed and delivered to state and local homeland security personnel address the full spectrum of the goals, priorities, and capabilities outlined in the NPG. As capability gaps are identified, the TA program develops services that can address those needs and build priority capabilities in the most critical areas. Throughout all of the TA programs, planning guidance and support is a common thread. The TA program is designed to be an agile program that addresses present-day areas of the greatest state and local need.

The program is committed to transferring and institutionalizing knowledge at the state and local levels and provides a dynamic menu of services responsive to national priorities. It is performance-based and effectively leverages limited resources. TA support is provided through lessons learned and best practices, planning guidance and templates, and direct support through workshops, subject-matter expert access, and planner support.

TA support requirements are characterized into three areas:

- Planning Services,
- Prevention/Protection, and
- Grants Management.

The TA program's processes will also serve as a conduit for direct support from other Directorates within FEMA, and potentially other components within the Department.

Planning Services TA – The enhancement of planning and planning capabilities at all levels of government is critical to national preparedness. Planning services are provided in support of all threats and hazards. The Planning Services TA programs draw on the subject-matter expertise resident within FEMA and the Department overall, as well as from throughout the emergency response community. The primary focus for this support is on planning for catastrophic events, as well as enhancing overall preparedness by integrating planning across the entire mission space to provide for improved strategic, deliberate, and crisis action planning at the state and local levels. Additionally, these services will support the development of preparedness guidance and planning standards or measures. Finally, these services will be leveraged to provide support to specialized, limited scope, and duration pilot projects in support of national planning.

Prevention/Protection TA - The establishment of a network of fusion centers to facilitate effective nationwide information sharing is a top priority that requires close collaboration among Federal, state, and local partners. To facilitate the development of a national fusion center capability, DHS, FEMA Protection and National Preparedness, and the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance have partnered to develop the Fusion Process Technical Assistance Program as a component of the Homeland Security Preparedness Technical Assistance Program. This program has been developed in support of the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis and in coordination with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; the Office of the Program Manager, Information Sharing Environment; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and experts from the state and local community—including the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council, and the Global Intelligence Working Group. The joint DHS/DOJ Fusion Process Technical

Assistance Program provides several direct support and subject matter expert services focusing on fusion centers, including onsite support services, personnel exchanges, fellowships, and documentation of best practices and lessons learned. This includes assistance to state and local jurisdictions on developing, implementing, and operating fusion centers.

Additionally, these funds support efforts to identify best practices in integrating protection activities, in partnership with the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection. Activities under this category also provide prevention and protection support to planning, exercise, and operational efforts across FEMA, the Federal Government, and the state/local community. Finally, the program supports the coordination of prevention/protection activities.

Grants Management TA - The Grants Management TA program facilitates grants management through focused TA for all of FEMA's grantees on pressing issues and concerns faced in the management of FEMA grants. The main objectives of Grants Management TA are to: (1) help participants in developing/revising effective policies, procedures, and practices in critical areas of grants management; (2) facilitate problem-solving in addressing specific grants management issues; (3) apply proven business practices that will create greater efficiency in the use of human capital to meet grants management priorities (i.e., monitoring, strategic planning, organization, program implementation, drawdown, staff training, auditing, and performance measurement); (4) improve participants' ability to conduct successful Federal and state programmatic and financial monitoring; (5) prepare participants for performance and financial audits; (6) improve participants' decision-making skills by focusing on more performance-oriented solutions which are consistent with state strategies and priorities; and (7) improve collaboration among policy, program, and financial staff as an effective means to integrate grants management operations.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

- Build Unity of Effort and Common Strategic Understanding Among the Emergency Management Team Nationally By Acting Jointly to Address Our Most Significant Risks
 - The Technical Assistance program is closely aligned with this strategic initiative. For example, the TA program supports the development of Comprehensive Preparedness Guides (CPG), which incorporates the Administrator's intent to include the whole of community (e.g., functional needs populations, citizens, private sector, etc.) in planning efforts. This priority was reflected in the most recent revision to CPG 101 and will be incorporated in future planning guidance.
- Build the Nation's Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 Hours and Restore Basic Services and Community Functionality Within 60 Days Thereafter
 - The TA program will be developing catastrophic planning guidance package for State / local governments to institutionalize planning for catastrophic incidents and provides technical assistance to State and local jurisdictions in developing and updating emergency operations plans for response to catastrophic disasters.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Expanded programs and activities to increase planning and technical assistance across all mission areas, to include coordinating prevention and protection information with response, recovery, and mitigation planning.
- Conducted the Nationwide Plan Review and developed five additional Comprehensive Preparedness Guides (CPGs) as prioritized to address preparedness requirements.
- Supported national fusion center initiatives, including the 2010 National Fusion Center Conference, and supported implementation of the Baseline Capabilities Assessment.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Expand available guidance and technical assistance across all three programs to provide increasingly specialized support in areas dictated by the state and local governments and provide program and project management technical assistance to enhance effectiveness of support programs.
- Implement program to address findings of the 2010 Nationwide Plan Review, including the development of a national planning system, finalization of five new CPGs, and expanded direct support programs to expedite the revision of state and local strategic plans, emergency operations, and the development of regional base plans.
- Support national fusion center initiatives, including support for the 2011 National Fusion Center Conference, regional TA workshops, and implementation of the Baseline Capabilities Assessment.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop catastrophic planning guidance package for State / local governments to institutionalize planning for catastrophic incidents.
- Support national fusion center initiatives, including support for the 2012 National Fusion Center Conference, regional TA workshops, and implementation of the Baseline Capabilities Assessment.
- Conduct strategic review of all TA programs' efficiencies.

In addition to the Technical Assistance performance objectives outlined above, the following performance measures represent additional measures of efficiency, effectiveness, or timeliness for key functions within the Technical Assistance Program:

Evaluations and Assessments Program - \$14 million

The NPD Evaluations and Assessments Program under the National Preparedness Assessment Division (NPAD) supports the FEMA mission by working to measure overall national preparedness, as well as the effectiveness of preparedness programs, including grants programs, NPAD also provides critical feedback to policy officials and program managers regarding compliance, capability, resource needs, and performance in the context of national preparedness strategy and guidance.

- ***National Preparedness Report (NPR)***. The 2009 NPR, revised by NPAD in FY 2010 and pending clearance, was a first-of-its-kind analytical capstone designed to fulfill five congressionally mandated preparedness reporting requirements while providing an objective, data-based evaluation

of preparedness. The NPR includes the Federal Preparedness Report, Catastrophic Resource Report, Emergency Medical Services Report, and Emergency Support Function Report, and a summation of the State Preparedness Reports submitted annually by the states to FEMA. The consolidation of the five subordinate reports into one capstone document is intended to allow integration and much improved analysis of the disparate information contained in those reports and to decrease the reporting burden on Federal, state, and local respondents. Development of the next National Preparedness Report is underway. The 2010 Report, to be completed in 2011, will be based on the Whole Community Planning process and engage with all preparedness stakeholders to produce a much enhanced product.

- ***State Preparedness Report (SPR)***. Each state or territory receiving Federal assistance must submit an annual report on its level of preparedness to FEMA. FEMA collects the reports from all 56 states and territories and reviews and analyzes them in order to produce substantive analysis on nationwide trends, identify areas for increased attention, and inform broader assessments of national preparedness. FEMA has created a web-based, quantitative SPR survey that incorporated states' input, enhancing the ability to effectively analyze this data as well as significantly reducing user burden. A follow-on Quality Assurance Survey validates the consistency of the SPR Survey tool in order to minimize subjectivity. FEMA provides extensive technical assistance to the states in completing the SPR and solicits feedback to improve the survey, tool, and process. It also initiated a series of SPR reports in order to provide information back to the states. In 2011 NPAD will produce and deliver a series of State Homeland Security Accomplishments Reports. These Summary Reports will present preparedness stakeholders with a high-level overview of State accomplishments in all-hazards preparedness supported through the use of Federal preparedness grants and programs.
- ***Remedial Action Management Program/ Corrective Action Program (RAMP/CAP)***. NPAD is conducting phased implementation to establish an integrated RAMP that supports data collection, after-action reporting, improvement planning, action tracking, and lessons learned for exercises and real-world events. RAMP is one of eight components of the national preparedness system and provides critical feedback on performance in the form of reports on corrective actions and lessons learned. NPD is leveraging existing processes and software systems where possible, such as the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) and Corrective Action Program (CAP), and Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS) currently managed under the NEP.
- ***Performance Measures and Metrics***. NPAD continually tracks data on PNP program metrics and milestones as required by the 1993 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). Performance measures and milestones are reported quarterly, allowing PNP to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of PNP programs and provide data to inform assessment projects. PNP will be reporting new measures for FY 2011 to demonstrate its performance in meeting the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) objectives for enhancing and sustaining nationwide disaster preparedness capabilities and for ensuring individual, family, and community planning readiness for disasters.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

- Build the Nation's Capacity to Stabilize a Catastrophic Event within 72 Hours and Restore Basic Services and Community Functionality Within 60 Days Thereafter

- NPD-NPAD will report annually on the preparedness of the Nation. It will use its individual activities, State Preparedness Reports, NIMSCAST, and FEMA grant programs, as well as other data collected as part of the Comprehensive Assessment System, to evaluate preparedness. NPD-NPAD's reporting products, including the National Preparedness Report, will inform its partners, Congress, and the public.
- NPD-NPAD will use the State Strategies provided by State Homeland Security Grant Program recipients to assess the effectiveness of the grants.
- NPD-NPAD's reporting products, including the National Preparedness Report, will inform its partners, Congress, and the public.
- Enhance FEMA's Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization
 - NPD-NPAD will partner with NPD-NED to develop the RAMP/CAP manual and directive and provide input to the HSEEP revision, to ensure that the guidance is consistent to the greatest extent possible for evaluation of operational performance in tracking Agency-wide actions to address lessons learned. NPD-NPAD will partner with the Response Directorate and others such as EMAP to develop measures for evaluation of operational performance by FEMA and our partners in real-world events. NPD-NPAD will work with the Office of the Administrator to help ensure that all FEMA components follow the RAMP/CAP manual and directive, which will establish a standard process and software to manage corrective actions and lessons learned.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Implemented the first-ever quantitative, web-based SPR through direct input, feedback, and participation from our state and territorial partners, reducing the user burden of more than 7,000 pages of narrative text previously submitted annually by states. FEMA provided the first-ever value-added reports back to the states based on their SPRs and data analysis from the CAS.
- The CAS became fully functional and operational and produced the first National Preparedness Report (NPR) currently in clearance.
- Produced after-action reports and lessons learned for the American Samoa Earthquake, Tsunami, and Flooding, and for the 2010 FEMA Support to the Haiti Earthquake Response. Conducted outreach to expand the LLIS.gov community from 46,000 to 58,000 users, to include emergency management and homeland security professionals at all levels of government and in nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Align NPD-NPAD assessments methodology to assessment related recommendations of the Preparedness Task Force to include a refined PrepCast tool; continue plans to expand the FEMA data warehouse to include NPD preparedness data to enhance the ability to query comprehensive preparedness data for analytic use by NPD as well as our state and local partners; improve CAS; and develop the next NPR.
- In collaboration with Federal partners, FEMA will produce an overarching multi-year implementation plan to review and improve the capability to manage FEMA-internal and Federal interagency corrective actions and lessons learned from exercises and real-world events, in

accordance with White House-level policy discussions. Develop a data collection capability, including documentation and training, to collect observations for FEMA during real-world events to generate better data for corrective actions and lessons learned.

- Align NPD-NPAD assessments programs to evolving National Preparedness policy initiatives to include the Whole Community approach to catastrophic planning and the refined National Preparedness System.
- In partnership with the Grants Program Directorate, NPD-NPAD will develop and implement 3-7 grants effectiveness measures by the end of FY 2011.
- NPD-NPAD is working with the NIC to develop more effective grant effectiveness measurements based on the National Preparedness System and the Whole Community Maximum of Maximum planning efforts. Accordingly, a process will be developed by the end of FY 2011 for measuring investments against the risks identified by each grant recipient.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement data integration concepts, plans, and policies and expand the use of the FEMA data warehouse to other FEMA Directorate IT systems, resulting in improvements to the next NPR. Develop concept to widen IT integration with Federal interagency partners' data sources in future years.
- Test and refine the data collection capability for FEMA based on experience in major disasters and emergencies. Develop after-action reports and lessons learned for two to three high profile real-world events to advance catastrophic disaster preparedness.
- Develop and publish guidance on how to use lessons learned available on LLIS.gov to improve national preparedness. Target outreach to expand participation by under-represented groups in the LLIS.gov user community. Develop partnerships to strengthen the content on priority topics, such as community preparedness to support objectives of the QHSR.
- Apply refined assessments methodology based on changes to the National Preparedness System and recommendations of the Preparedness Task Force to improve analysis and reporting products.
- Report on the effectiveness of the SHSP and UASI grants programs based on metrics and measurements developed in partnership with GPD Analysis will be based on the construct of the National Preparedness System in which jurisdictions identify risks, capability gaps, and needs and invest grant dollars to close those gaps and address those risks.

PPA 4: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (M&A)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual*	664	552	120,608
2011 C.R.*	664	634	120,608
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	66	46	63,936
2012 Current Services	730	680	184,544
2012 Program Change			0
2012 Total Request	730	680	184,544

FEMA requests 4.8 percent transfer of total funding from State and Local Program for salaries & benefits, program management and administration activities executed within the Protection and National Preparedness Directorate. These funds will be transferred to FEMA’s Management & Administration appropriation after enactment. This funding supports 730 positions/680 FTE which includes the 50 new positions identified under the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy for the Center of Domestic Preparedness (CDP). This in-sourcing initiative will result in an estimated \$750,000 in annual savings.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

M&A includes traditional operational and program management support resources for FEMA’s GPD and NPD. This account covers the salaries and benefits for headquarters and regional staff, travel, rent, printing and supplies, related preparedness activities, administration activities, and contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund.

National Preparedness Programs – 457 Positions/422 FTE

Budget Activity / Function	Auth Positions
National Exercise Program	27
Continuing Training Grants	10
CDP/NOBLE *	103
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	0
Technical Assistance	18
Evaluation and Assessment	23
National Integration Center	67
EMI	85
Individual and Community Preparedness	17
National Training and Education Division	28
NPD Management and Administration	79
TOTAL, National Preparedness Directorate	457

** Includes insourcing for CDP*

National Integration Center (NIC) - NPD serves as the Executive Agent for the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF). The NIC coordinates and brokers agency and interagency, intergovernmental, and private sector planning initiatives in support of operational response and recovery objectives for the NIMS and the NRF. NIC plays a critical role in

coordinating the various components of the NRF to ensure that the NRF remains linked to and based upon the NIMS. NIC also has the mission of coordinating the National Credentialing and Resource Typing Program, which includes developing and maintaining the policies, standards, and procedures to ensure emergency response personnel are qualified, identified, and equipped for their role in saving lives and protecting property. In addition, NIC evaluates and updates existing policies and guidance related to the development and implementation of a National Preparedness System (NPS) and the National Preparedness Goal (NPG).

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

- QHSR Objective 5.2.2: Strengthen capabilities: Enhance and sustain nationwide disaster preparedness capabilities
- FEMA Strategic Initiative #4: Enhance FEMA's Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization
- Administrator's Priority #1: Strengthen the nation's resilience to disasters
- IPG: Develop, enhance and maintain the National Incident Management System
- QHSR: Preparedness standards for life safety, law enforcement, mass evacuation, and shelter in place, public health, mass care, and public works capabilities, including capacity levels for catastrophic incidents, have been developed and are used by all jurisdictions.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Continued NRF and NIMS outreach efforts to support and facilitate the enhancement of existing and new incident management programmatic and operational standards for consistency with NIMS principles and doctrine.
- Per Title IX of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program, adopted three voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Standards to better prepare private sector partners. Implemented the program through each FEMA Region by training all 10 Federal Preparedness Officers and their representatives. Worked with the DHS Private Sector Office, DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection, and other FEMA offices to develop the Title IX-mandated small business concerns.
- Provided NIMS support through the NIMS Support Center; enhanced mutual aid through investing in enhancing the Emergency Management Assistance Compact increasing incident management interoperability, and pilot-testing the Resource Ordering and Status System in a statewide deployment, as well as by completing key NIMS documents and guidelines on the Incident Command System, Training, and Credentialing.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Review, validate, and update the NIMS Typed Resources and NIMS Job Titles with qualifications for mutual aid deployment and the NIMS Job Aids, e.g., Emergency Response Field Operating Guide (ERFOG), Incident Command System Forms, Position Qualification Guide, and the Command and General Staff Position Task Books.

- Complete biennial review and revision of the NIMS document, outreach to stakeholders with NRF and NPS, revise the NRF core document, and further implement the Title IX Private Sector Preparedness through FEMA regions. Identify, assess, and/or validate equipment and technologies that will support incident management and disaster preparedness.
- Modify national preparedness goal (NPG) and doctrine to reflect any revision or successor to Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 and the recommendations of the congressionally-mandated Federal, state, local, and tribal Preparedness Task Force.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Finalize and implement revised preparedness policy and doctrine per the Preparedness Task Force recommendations and presidential policy directive on national preparedness.
- Finalize capability level guidelines and establish a maintenance and management process for continuously evaluating, updating, revising, or modifying the guidelines based upon lessons learned, changes in policy or doctrine, and the understanding of risks and capabilities in coordination with appropriate Federal, state, and local subject matter experts and practitioners.
- Review, revise, and distribute the NIMS doctrine and associated guides and the NRF and based on lessons learned and stakeholder input and continue NRF and NIMS outreach efforts to support and facilitate the enhancement of existing and new incident management programmatic and operational standards for consistency with NIMS principles and doctrine.

National Training and Education Division (NTED) – The National Training and Education Division (NTED) provides the management and administration of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) and the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) Program. NTED training partners provide the first responders and Government official training that improves their ability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate, all-hazards incidents and acts of terrorism through the Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP). NTED funds 60 plus training partners to include the Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Security and Defense (CHSD).

Linkage to FEMA’s Strategic Plan

- Enhance FEMA’s Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization
 - Both the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) and the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) Program (with NTED manages) are geared toward advancing learning opportunities for FEMA employees (i.e., through the Naval Postgraduate School funded out of the Continuing Training Grants), as well as State and local first responders and homeland security/emergency management officials.
- Build the Nation’s capacity to stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 Hours and restore basic services and Community functionality within 60 days thereafter.
 - The focus of NDPC training is on preparing first responders to respond to catastrophic incidents.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Training Delivery – NTED, through the Training Partners, effectively trained more than 150,000 first responders in Fiscal Year 2010 in resident, non-resident, train-the-trainer and blended learning programs, and reached out to more than 184,000 responders with preparedness information through satellite broadcasts. NTED completed reviews/certifications of 48 courses, 9 instructor audits, and 10 desk audits in FY 2010.
- Learning Management Systems Consolidation and Enhancement - Continued improvement to the Registration and Evaluation System (RES), to include Geographic Information System (GIS) capability, and added the functionality of providing State specific reports by zip codes. Assisted with the phase I activities in building of the consolidated online FEMA/NPD training courses database.
- Completed the incorporation of training outcomes and reporting data collections for The Center of Domestic Preparedness (CDP), into the Responder Evaluation System (RES) database functions.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Training Delivery - Train an additional 160,000 responders in resident, non-resident, Train-the-Trainer and blended learning programs. Develop and deliver additional live response satellite broadcasts that address relevant FEMA issues and programs. Analyze products from 2010 NDPC Strategy and update as necessary. Conduct course audits in ten percent of NTED approved classes.
- Assist with the creation and administration of the Emergency Management (EM) Academy, with the initiation and implementation of the data system to track performance measures against the established goals.
- National Assessment Analysis - Assist in the developmental of the Strategic Plan to collect, synthesize, and analyze, the threats and risks of the by States and geographical location, to further develop the national training needs assessments. Incorporate plans and procedures into the learning management integration operational plans.
- Conducted the baseline data collection for the reporting of contact hours to measure the number of student contact hours for National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) direct delivery courses offered each fiscal year.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement quarterly reporting of student contact hours to measure the number of student contact hours to meet the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) direct delivery courses offered each fiscal year reporting requirements.
- Finalize requirements for the implementation of an integrated NTE information and learning management system to ensure consistency of management tools and policies (e.g., Responder Evaluation System, course development and review process, etc.) across the NTE collaborative environment.
- Develop and implement a national training business practice to provide baseline requirements for NTE course development and other learning and development opportunities.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) - The planning and systems aspects of Protection and National Preparedness/NPD are complemented by EMI which provides training to Federal, state, local, tribal, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies, including incident management, operational planning, disaster logistics, emergency communications, disaster assistance, continuity programs, public disaster communications, integrated preparedness, and hazard mitigation, as well as minority-serving institution initiatives and Tribal Incident Management Team and liaison initiatives. EMI directly supports the implementation of the NIMS, the NRF, the NDRF, and the NPG by conveying necessary knowledge and skills to practitioners. EMI uses a diverse training delivery system that includes residential onsite training; offsite delivery in partnership with emergency management training systems, colleges, and universities; and technology-based mediums to conduct individual training courses for emergency management personnel across the Nation.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

- QHSR Objective 5.2.2: Strengthen capabilities: Enhance and sustain nationwide disaster preparedness capabilities, to include life safety, law enforcement, mass evacuation and shelter-in-place, public health, mass care, and public works.
- FEMA Strategic Initiative #4: Enhance FEMA's Ability to Learn and Innovate as an Organization
- Administrator's Priority #1: Strengthen the nation's resilience to disasters
- Administrator's Priority #2: Build unity of effort among the entire emergency management team – Federal, state, local, tribal government, private sector; NGOs, communities, and individuals
- NPD Draft Strategic Plan Priority "Training and Education": Design and implement a comprehensive program to train and educate State, local, and Tribal officials as well as FEMA's disaster workforce and other Federal partners, to meet the current and emerging needs of the Nation's emergency management and homeland security professions.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Developed 18 new courses targeted at state, local, and tribal audiences for resident, field, and independent study delivery, as well as funded limited technology upgrades in resident classrooms using the additional \$1.9 million of funding allocated in FY 2010. These new courses represent the first large new development for state-delivered courses in nearly a decade.
- Deployed multi-hazard emergency planning for higher education at nine universities to date, reaching a total of 91 colleges and universities and 291 participants. Five additional universities are scheduled for delivery through September. Additionally, a four-hour training module from the course will be presented to nearly 100 participants at the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Law Enforcement Executives Association Conference in July 2010. This includes modeling on the HBCU initiative to disseminate emergency management related information to minority serving institutions of higher education. EMI built a tribal college/university program to develop increased tribal nation capacity for training and delivery of FEMA activities.
- In conjunction with FEMA mission support personnel, initiated a one-week training course for new FEMA employees to be conducted at EMI. This training is part of an effort to provide a consistent and comprehensive approach for the "on-boarding" of new employees. Additionally, developed a

three-day Emergency Management Practices course for delivery to all Protection and National Preparedness staff to provide baseline knowledge of emergency management.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop and deliver a competency-based Emergency Management Academy to provide career paths for entry level to executive emergency managers to continue the professionalization of emergency management. The foundational competency model will be piloted, the capstone event will be deployed, and development of the specialized training programs will begin.
- Extend the higher education outreach to Hispanic Serving Institutions by offering the Emergency Management Preparedness, Planning, Training, and Education for Colleges and Universities course designed to provide college and university executives an introduction to emergency management, a basic overview of EMI's Higher Education Program, career information on emergency management, and other information regarding FEMA activities.
- Expand EMI's Response and Recovery training curriculum for state, tribal, and local emergency management personnel and align EMI's curriculum with nationally recognized emergency management competencies based on key stakeholder collaboration, conduct gap analysis, and develop new courses or revise existing courses.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy the specialized training programs of the Emergency Management Academy and develop and pilot the executive/managerial training programs.
- Develop and deploy a revised Master Trainer Program (MTP) based on an analysis of the existing program underway. The MTP is a series of courses designed to develop a cadre of training professionals to achieve national capability in emergency management through training at all levels of government and related organizations.
- Implement an integrated internal/external EMI Learning Management System (LMS) under a single Meridian Global application utilizing multiple data domains. This effort will integrate the FEMA Employee Knowledge Center and the EMI eLearning LMS and provide the advanced functionality available to FEMA employees to local, state, tribal, and other federal professionals. The use of segregated domains within a single LMS will provide the security required of federal training records and personal information while achieving efficiencies in resource requirements such as hosting costs, software licenses, and operation and maintenance requirements.
- Develop a new Emergency Management for Tribal Elected Officials course and revise three foundational courses of the Tribal curriculum increase content sensitive to needs and issues of Native American tribes.
- Develop five new State-delivered field courses and revise several older courses to meet the needs of State and local emergency managers nationwide for major topics like planning, leadership, and damage assessment.

Individual and Community Preparedness Division (ICPD)- ICPD's mission focuses particularly on the outreach and training required to support the critical role of the public as prepared effective partners as well as the metrics to gauge progress in this goal. The outreach and training for youth and underserved populations will directly support whole of community participation in planning and training for

preparedness and resilience. ICPD activities are designed for implementation through partnerships with nongovernmental organizations and community leaders representing diverse populations.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

- Foster a Community-Oriented Approach to Emergency Management Nationally that Strengthens Local Institutions, Assets and Social Networks to Build Sustainable and Resilient Communities.
 - ICPD works to increase the preparedness of individuals, organizations, and communities through the support and coordination of local, grassroots preparedness programs that provide the greatest impact on communities across the nation. ICPD administers the Citizen Corps and Community Emergency Response Team Programs (CERT) nationally. The Division also works with internal DHS/FEMA and external partners to promote the common goal of achieving more resilient communities.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- In coordination with the U.S. Department of Education, and the American Red Cross hosted the National Summit on Youth Preparedness to develop a framework for a national strategy to enhance youth awareness and preparedness capabilities at all levels of abilities and backgrounds.
- ICPD Achievement Awards Program – *The 2010 National Citizen Corps Achievement Awards—Celebrating Resilient Communities*. The National Citizen Corps Achievement Awards recognized innovative practices and achievements of Citizen Corps Councils across the nation that are making our communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to manage any emergency situation. Fourteen awards were given out to individuals and members of Citizen Corps Councils to recognize their achievements.
- Develop and release new training materials for the CERT Program to address tribal, teen, traffic and crowd control and other preparedness initiatives.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Launch new data collection tool for Citizen Corps Councils and CERT programs to provide baseline information as to what activities have occurred with HS Grant funding that aligns with the Administrator's intent.
- Develop long term strategic plan for youth preparedness with the American Red Cross and Department of Education, including guidance, evaluation tools, resource guide, templates, and program materials, social media plan, summary of current research and plan for additional research.
- Release new CERT Supplemental Training modules
- Conduct biennial household survey through the ICPD Support Services contract.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop a library of community preparedness tools and templates on ICPD website to make programs, technical assistance, and contacts more accessible to the Whole of Community (e.g., translating ICPD publications and website into Spanish for accessibility in the Latino community).
- Analyze and produce guidance on findings for the 2011 National Household Survey, including a new mitigation measure to capture whether citizens are taking appropriate preparedness and mitigation actions.
- Provide resources enhance the 2010 Youth Summit, identify and develop youth education resources; and, develop new locally delivered accessible preparedness training delivered through partners and programs to underserved communities.

Office of Preparedness Integration and Coordination (OPIC) – OPIC’s mission is to support the Administrator’s Intent and overarching principle of regional empowerment by integrating and coordinating protection and preparedness programs, initiatives, and activities across all PNP components – the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), Grant Programs Directorate (GPD), National Continuity Programs (NCP), and Office of National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) – and across all 10 FEMA Regions. The office is responsible for facilitating dialogue between leadership and program staff at Headquarters and the Federal Preparedness Coordinators and program staff in the FEMA Regions on the types of programs described above. OPIC coordinates with the Office of Regional Operations to synchronize engagement with the Regions on preparedness efforts.

Linkage to FEMA’s Strategic Plan

- Build Unity of Effort and Common Strategic Understanding Among the Emergency Management Team Nationally By Acting Jointly to Address Our Most Significant Risks

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established and fielded two analytical courses for the Preparedness Analyst and Planning Office (PAPO) Preparedness Analyst and Planning Specialist (PAPS) to train them how to connect strategic planning efforts with performance results.
- Conducted four quarterly reviews with the Federal Preparedness Coordinators (FPC) and Deputy FPCs to foster an information sharing and learning environment.
-
- Led the Department’s efforts to establish a partnership between the National Governors Association (NGA) and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to collaboratively address complex challenges of homeland security and all hazards disaster prevention, protection, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The partnership provides a “ready-made” group of experienced subject matter experts providing input and technical assistance for the Departments national strategies, policies, plans and programs in homeland security and all hazards management.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue collaborative partnership with NGA and NEMA to improve national strategies, policies, plans and programs towards homeland security and all hazards management.
 - OPIC and NGA will host a Policy School for New State Homeland Security Advisors to assist new State Homeland Security leaders in enhancing their fundamentals in National Preparedness Coordination.
 - OPIC and NEMA will conduct an outreach and training program for new State Emergency Management Directors.
- OPIC will allocate \$29,000 to each of the 10 FEMA Regions for special projects with an emphasis on the importance of preparedness through the support and coordination of locally developed preparedness education programs for children and youth.
- Continue quarterly reviews with FPCs and Deputy FPCs to foster an information sharing and learning environment. Continued oversight and review will allow FPCs to better understand the preparedness cycle and in turn better carry out their designated mission.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue collaborative partnership with NGA and NEMA by conducting at least two forums supporting outreach or training initiatives to improve implementation of the Department's national strategies, policies, plans and programs towards homeland security and all hazards management.
- OPIC will allocate \$29,000 to FEMA Regions for special projects related to protection and national preparedness. All FY12 special projects proposed must align to at least one of the FY 2011 Annual Program Plan (APP) priorities. In accordance with the Administrator's priorities, special projects approved will support youth and family preparedness.
- Conduct quarterly reviews with the FPCs and Deputy FPCs to foster an information sharing and learning environment. Continued oversight and review will allow FPCs to better understand the preparedness cycle and in turn better carry out their designated mission.

Grant Preparedness Programs – 273 Positions/259 FTE

Budget Activity / Function	Auth Positions
Grants Accountability and Oversight	102
Business Support and Data Analysis	14
Program Development and Administration	157
TOTAL, Grants Program Directorate	273

FEMA's GPD has three primary functions: 1) Grants Accountability and Oversight; 2) Business Support and Data Analysis; and 3) Program Development and Administration. GPD leadership has conducted an internal reorganization to align its major components along these primary functions.

Grants Accountability and Oversight – This function manages the business processes necessary for all pre-award activities including the announcing of funding opportunities, accepting and reviewing

applications, determining award eligibility, providing quality control over grants award documents and processing award packages. This function manages all post-award activities, such as monitoring grantees, processing modifications, generating amendments, reviewing grantee financial status reports, and coordinating grant closeout. The function also assists in the coordination and monitoring of key grant-related audit activities, i.e., DHS Office of Inspector General, Government Accountability Office, Single Audit Act, and the independent Financial Auditor.

Business Support and Data Analysis – This function provides a single mechanism to analyze, synthesize, and present grant-related financial data. Responding to increasingly intense security of FEMA’s stewardship of grant and assistance resources, this function will provide information that ensures accountability and oversight of awarded funding.

Program Development and Administration – This function serves as the executive agent for development of grant guidance for the homeland security grant programs; provides programmatic oversight and technical assistance for grant administration, monitoring, and reporting; and is a principal liaison for interagency programmatic collaboration and coordination. This function will also support the FEMA regions. In addition, this function will develop programmatic monitoring protocols and strong performance measures that track how efficient FEMA is in administering the grant programs.

FEMA’s GPD M&A funding and requirements support the full range of the grant programs’ administration activities and FEMA’s support organizations for infrastructure/ administrative activities, including contributions to the Departmental working capital fund.

Linkage to FEMA’s Strategic Plan

GPD serves as the primary grants management organization within FEMA, and it works with the regions in its execution of grant oversight. The FEMA Regions implement the policies and initiatives developed at the headquarters level, providing the operational arm of a very tactical FEMA organization.

FEMA GPD’s first priority is to develop and refine efforts and activities that support the Administrator’s *Regional Empowerment initiative*. FEMA is therefore framing its goals and objectives, through both regional and headquarters activities which are meant to complement each other, to provide assurances that the appropriate management controls are in place for FEMA grants. FEMA is reorganizing its grant management function.

- Create a *One (FEMA) GPD* alignment of duties and responsibilities to the mission and cascade goals that resolve existing fragmented objectives and organizational linkages, which are current impediments to the Administrator’s goals, while creating outcomes oriented FEMA grants management.
- Establish communications avenues that enhance oversight management at headquarters and provide grantees a consistent message at the regional level.
- Identify and promote an understanding of grants management requirements at the regional level, when applicable, and across the FEMA portfolio of grants.

- Establish functional accountability and performance measures while enabling leadership to manage their resources and providing viable career paths for GPD staff.
- Implement oversight management of FEMA grant activity geared to mitigation of grant risks
- Establish accountability and performance measures in the following areas: Improper payments and disallowed costs, grant closeout, flow of funds, program performance, reporting, and pre-award management.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Reorganized grant administration and assistance functions to better align business processes and functions, including financial reviews and technical assistance to grantees.
- Institutionalized internal controls for grants management both operationally and strategically by: developing an internal controls framework; assessing and revising policies and procedures; working to provide adequate reporting systems; and implementing processes and analytical reviews that enable sound managerial decision-making as well as effective grant administration and oversight.
- Provided outstanding customer service to all grantees as well as internal and external partners via the customer service center. The customer service center responded to 1,605 calls and 15,860 emails in FY 2010.
- Conducted workforce analyses studies to thoroughly understand workload, possible improvements, and resource implications, to get ahead of workload and workforce fluctuations through strategic planning and forecasting in order to enhance customer service and stakeholder partnerships.
- Conducted three national grants management workshops, training FEMA grant recipients and Federal representatives to help ensure proper stewardship of Federal funds and compliance with regulations and requirements.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Begin accepting all FY 2011 preparedness grant applications through ND Grants and migrate legacy data from the Office of Justice Programs Grant Management System over to ND Grants.
- Streamline grant processes to improve effectiveness and efficiency in the award, financial management, and monitoring of grants, including financial reviews, funding drawdowns, and financial monitoring.
- Implement sub-grantee reporting visibility on USAspending.gov in accordance with OMB guidance.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Begin the migration of grantee reporting through the Grants Reporting Tool to ND Grants along with the implementation of program monitoring and environmental and historical preservation compliance requirement modules.

- Begin Regional Implementation of Grants initiative for which selected portions of the grants lifecycle are implemented in the regions to provide better customer service to grantees.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease #1: State and Local Programs

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 5.2 (5.2.1, 5.2.2)

PPA: State and Regional Preparedness Program

Program Decrease: (\$269,013)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									\$2,352,013
Program Decrease									(\$269,013)
Total Request			\$2,370,887			\$2,353,700			\$2,083,000

Description of Item

FEMA requests \$2,083,000 for State Homeland and Security Grant Programs in FY 2012.

Justification

The Agency’s request maintains funding levels for State Homeland Security Grant Programs (SHSGP) and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) while prioritizing the remaining \$13 million in FY 2012 resources towards the Citizen Corps Program (CCP). SHSGP grant recipients continue building capabilities to protect and prepare state and local governments’ responses to acts of terrorism, large-scale disasters (natural and man-made), and public health emergencies. OPSG continues to enhance and coordinate joint mission border protection priorities and activities across federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and tribal governments. CCP strengthens the Department’s activities with more than 2,300 Citizen Corps Councils in jurisdictions covering 78 percent of the U.S. population and operating in all 50 States and 6 U.S. territories. CCP activities collaborate local community resilience goals and strategies including: outreach and education on personal preparedness; integration of nongovernmental assets and personnel in preparedness and response protocols; improved plans for emergency notifications, evacuation, and sheltering; and increased citizen participation in community safety.

Assistance to Firefighter Grants

FEMA's FY 2012 request of \$670 million for the Assistance to Firefighter Grants program ensures that the Nation's communities will continue to be protected and prepared for all hazards by funding approximately 2,200 firefighter positions and 5,000 grants for firefighting first responders to purchase life-saving equipment.

The Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) program positively impacts local first responders' capabilities by providing basic services within their communities. FEMA will distribute \$250 million to approximately 5,000 grant recipients in order to support fire departments and nonaffiliated EMS organizations with one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations. Firefighter safety is directly impacted by the Department's ability to provide critical resources. AFG grant awards also supplement fire departments' insufficient equipment resources to enable them to conduct operations with fireground staff and other responders.

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants program awards grants directly to fire departments throughout the United States in order to rehire laid-off firefighters, increase fire department staffing consistent with nationally recognized consensus standards, support veteran first responders, and provide our state and local partners with the tools they need to keep our country safe. Fire department staffing, in particular, has been adversely impacted during the current economic downturn, and over the past 10 years. The increase to this program in FY 2012 supports the Department's request to distribute \$420 million to fund more than 2,200 firefighter positions within impacted local communities.

Emergency Management Performance Grants

The proposed FY 2012 EMPG program provides \$350 million to continue assisting State and local jurisdictions in improving their overall emergency management systems. EMPG grant recipients establish, expand, and maintain effective partnerships with neighboring jurisdictions to develop emergency management plans, train and exercise, and procure necessary resources to assist in the event of any emergency, natural or man-made. EMPG grants continue to be distributed on a formula basis across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, plus the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Program Decrease #2: State and Local Programs

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1 (1.1.3), 1.3 (1.3.2), and 5.2 (5.2.1, 5.2.2)
 PPA: Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program

Program Decrease: (\$62,419)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									254,082
Program Decrease									(\$62,419)
Total Request			\$249,628			\$262,500			\$191,663

Description of Item

FEMA requests a decrease of \$62,419,000 in the Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program for FY 2012.

Justification

FEMA will absorb the total reduction across multiple activities by applying efficiencies and eliminating redundant activities identified through working with state and local governments. A \$7.337 million reduction to Continuing and Emerging Training Grants will be achieved by focusing the provided funding on the most critical needs that aren't already being met by National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) training or the training offered by States. An additional \$53.809 million reduction will occur in NDPC because States are assuming increased responsibility for awareness level, refresher, and sustainment training that will allow our institutional partners to focus resources on more advanced, specialized training consistent with their respective expertise. A \$1.273 million reduction in Evaluation and Assessments funding will be realized due to streamlining and consolidating data collection efforts through the Agency.

Program Increase #1: State and Local Programs

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.3 (1.3.3) and 2.2 (2.2.3)

PPA: Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Programs

Program Increase: \$21,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									\$1,549,000
Program Increase									\$21,000
Total Request			\$1,467,040			\$1,549,000			\$1,570,000

Description of Item

FEMA requests \$1,570,000,000 for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program in FY 2012.

Justification

The Agency will continue to focus MSA Preparedness Program grant resources on activities supporting the Department’s highest prioritized mission, “Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security.” The FY 2012 request provides additional resources to Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) requests annually submitted by emergency management activities in high-threat, high-density urban areas. UASI grant requests continue to fund prevention, protection, response, recovery initiatives and capabilities directed at threats or acts of terrorism.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in State and Local Programs
Appropriation Language**

State and Local Programs

(including transfer of funds)

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, \$3,844,663,000 shall be allocated as follows:

(1) \$2,083,000,000 shall be for State and Regional Preparedness Programs, of which-

(A) \$1,050,000,000 shall be for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605): Provided, That of the amount provided by this paragraph, \$50,000,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden to address the Nation's Southwest Border security issues: Provided further, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2011, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(B) \$13,000,000 shall be for the Citizen Corps Program.

(C) \$350,000,000 shall be for Emergency Management Performance Grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(D) \$670,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, shall be for necessary expenses for the Firefighter Assistance Grants program authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), of which \$250,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and of which \$420,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

(2) \$1,570,000,000 shall be for the Metropolitan Statistical Area Preparedness Program, of which-

(A) \$920,000,000 shall be for the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604).

(B) \$300,000,000 shall be for Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance, under sections 1406 and 1513 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53; 6 U.S.C. 1135 and 1163), of which not less than \$20,000,000 shall be for Amtrak security: Provided, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(C) \$300,000,000 shall be for Port Security Grants in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 70107.

(D) \$50,000,000 shall be for Buffer Zone Protection Program Grants.

(3) \$191,663,000 shall be for the Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program, of which-

(A) \$107,000,000 shall be for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium in accordance with section 1204 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1102), of which \$62,500,000 shall be for the Center for Domestic Preparedness; \$11,125,000 shall be for the National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology; \$11,125,000 shall be for the National Center for Biomedical Research and Training, Louisiana State University; \$11,125,000 shall be for the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M University; \$11,125,000 shall be for the National Exercise, Test, and Training Center, Nevada Test Site;

(B) \$20,663,000 shall be for the Continuing Training Grants Program.

(C) \$24,000,000 shall be for Technical Assistance and Evaluations and Assessments.

(D) \$40,000,000 shall be for the National Exercise Program:

Provided, That not to exceed [4.7]4.8 percent of the amounts provided under this heading shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency "Management and Administration" account for program administration: Provided further, That for grants under paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B), and (2)(A), the applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 25 days after the date of enactment of this Act, eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 90 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 90 days after receipt of an application: Provided further, That for grants under paragraphs (2)(B) through (2)(D), the applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, eligible applicants shall submit applications within 45 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act not later than 60 days after receipt of an application: Provided further, That for grants under paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A), the installation of communications towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility: Provided further, That grantees shall provide reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary: Provided further, That (a) the Center for Domestic Preparedness may provide training to emergency response providers from the Federal Government, including without reimbursement to employees of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for professional development pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 4103, foreign governments, or private entities, if the Center for Domestic Preparedness is reimbursed for the cost of such training, and any reimbursement under this subsection shall be credited to the account from which the expenditure being reimbursed was made and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the purposes for which amounts in the account may be expended, and (b) the head of the Center for Domestic Preparedness shall ensure that any training provided under (a) does not interfere with the primary mission of the Center to train State and local emergency response providers.

Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	664	552	\$4,087,555
2011 C.R. ¹	664	634	4,165,200
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
GSA rent.....	-	-	748
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	66	46	3,926
Total Increases.....	<u>66</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>4,674</u>
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²			(1,000)
Annualization of 2011 pay raise.....			(286)
Non-recurring costs.....			(2,568)
Insourcing initiatives - contracts.....			(3,926)
DHS profession services contracts efficiency.....			(7,000)
Total Decreases.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,779)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	66	46	(10,105)
2012 Current Services	730	680	4,155,095
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
State and Regional Preparedness Program.....			(269,013)
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program.....			21,000
Training, Measurement and Exercise Program.....			(62,419)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(310,432)
2012 Request	730	680	3,844,663
2011 to 2012 Total Change	66	46	(320,537)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$1,000 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	664	552	\$4,087,555
2011 C.R.	664	634	4,165,200
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	66	46	4,674
Decreases	---	---	(14,779)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	66	46	(10,105)
2012 Current Services	730	680	4,155,095
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	21,000
2012 Total Request	730	680	4,176,095
2011 to 2012 Total Change	66	46	10,895

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.		2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 State and Regional Preparedness Program	---	74	---	(74)	(1,687)	---	---	(269,013)	---	---	2,083,000	---	---	(270,700)
2 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,000	---	---	1,570,000	---	---	21,000
3 Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	---	---	---	---	(8,418)	---	---	(62,419)	---	---	191,663	---	---	(70,837)
4 Management and Administration	664	634	---	---	---	---	---	---	664	634	---	---	---	---
Total	664	708	---	(74)	(\$10,105)	---	---	(\$310,432)	664	634	\$3,844,663	---	(74)	(\$320,537)

Note:

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Commerce	---	---	\$4,275	---	---	\$2,500	---	---	\$0	---	---	(2,500)
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	4,275	---	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	(2,500)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC)	---	---	\$2,168	---	---	\$2,500	---	---	\$0	---	---	(2,500)
Total Obligations	---	---	2,168	---	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	(2,500)

Section 3006 of the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 (Title III of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-171) creates a new matching grant program to assist public safety agencies in the acquisition of, deployment of and training for the use of interoperable communications systems that utilize or enable interoperability with communication systems that utilize the 764-776 MHz and 794-806 MHz bands. It directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) in consultation with DHS to take the administrative actions necessary to establish and implement the grant program. A memorandum of agreement (MOU) was established and signed in 2007 between the NTIA, Department of Commerce, and DHS, in which FEMA provides grants management and administrative services to NTIA in support of the PSIC program through fiscal year 2012.

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$4,787	\$7,196	\$0	(\$3,528)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	155	206	---	119
12.1 Benefits	1,991	2,879	---	5,673
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$6,933	\$10,281	\$0	\$2,264
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	8,237	8,237	7,436	---
22.0 Transportation of things	77	77	77	---
23.1 GSA rent	900	900	---	(152)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	3,016	3,016	3,016	3,817
24.0 Printing and reproduction	700	700	700	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	---	---	---	---
25.2 Other services	28,274	32,120	---	13,851
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	155,664	153,977	142,044	(11,933)
26.0 Supplies and materials	520	520	507	---
31.0 Equipment	1,362	1,362	1,322	---
32.0 Land & structures	---	---	---	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	3,884,244	4,599,789	3,689,561	(910,228)
Total, Other Object Classes	4,082,993	\$4,800,698	\$3,844,663	(\$904,644)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$4,089,927	\$4,810,979	\$3,844,663	(\$902,380)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(853,385)	(786,476)	---	786,476
Unobligated balance, end of year	788,050	89	---	(89)
Transfers: -In and +Out	140,608	140,608	---	(140,608)
Total requirements	\$4,165,200	\$4,165,200	\$3,844,663	(\$256,601)

The FY 2012 Request column of this exhibit does not include the breakout of management and administration costs.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	11	11	12	1
GS-15	65	65	65	---
GS-14	150	150	150	---
GS-13	270	270	310	40
GS-12	99	99	99	---
GS-11	28	28	28	---
GS-9	8	8	25	17
GS-8	5	5	7	2
GS-7	19	19	24	5
GS-6	5	5	5	---
GS-5	4	4	4	---
GS-4	---	---	1	1
Total Permanent Positions	664	664	730	66
Unfilled Positions EOY	71	14	15	1
Total Perm. Employment EOY	593	650	715	65
FTE	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
Headquarters	339	339	355	16
U.S. Field	325	325	375	50
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	664	664	730	66
Average ES Salary	\$ 149,884	\$ 153,481	\$ 153,481	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 85,418	\$ 85,418	\$ 85,418	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	13.10	13.10	13.10	---

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
State and Regional Preparedness Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: State and Regional Preparedness Program	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
Object Classes:	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,255,619	1,159,269	2,083,000	923,731
Total, State and Regional Preparedness Program	\$1,255,619	\$1,159,269	\$2,083,000	\$923,731
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year	(103,784)	(3,717)	---	3,717
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,717	---	---	---
Transfers: -In and +Out	48,148	48,148	---	(48,148)
Total requirements	\$1,203,700	\$1,203,700	\$2,083,000	\$879,300

*FY 2012 Includes AFG and EMPG.

PPA Mission Statement

This program provides resources to support preparedness projects that build state and local capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the Target Capabilities List, and the National Strategy for Homeland Security of 2007. The State and Local Preparedness Program includes the following grant programs: State Homeland Security Grant Program, Operation Stonegarden, Citizen Corps, Assistance to Firefighter grants, SAFER grants, and Emergency Management Performance grants.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$1,255,619	\$1,159,269	\$2,083,000	\$923,731

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, associations, individuals, and contributions to commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request includes grant funding for the AFG and EMPG programs under this PPA.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Emergency Management Performance Grants
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Management Performance Grants	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$531	\$1,282		(\$1,282)
11.5 Other per comp	33	37		(37)
12.1 Benefits	125	513		(513)
21.0 Travel	300	300		(300)
23.1 GSA rent	187	187		(187)
25.2 Other Services	7,500	7,931		(7,931)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	329,750	329,750		(329,750)
Total, Emergency Management Performance Grants	\$338,426	\$340,000	\$0	(\$340,000)
Full Time Equivalents	15	14		(14)
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,574	---	---	---
Transfers: -In and +Out	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$340,000	\$340,000	\$0	(\$340,000)

*FY 2010 and FY 2011 include management and administration costs. FY 2012 request reported under State and Regional Preparedness Program.

PPA Mission Statement

The Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) program provides resources to assist state and local governments to sustain and enhance all-hazards emergency management capabilities. States have the opportunity to use EMPG funds to further strengthen their ability to support emergency management activities while simultaneously addressing issues of national concern, as identified in the national priorities of the National Preparedness Guidelines. EMPG has a 50 percent Federal and 50 percent state cost share cash or in-kind match requirement.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$329,750	\$329,750	\$0	(\$329,750)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, associations, individuals, and contributions to commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request provides an overall increase of \$10 million increase for this program. This amount is reported under State and Regional Preparedness Program.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Assistance to Firefighter Grants
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Assistance to Firefighter Grants	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$4,256	\$5,914		(\$5,914)
11.5 Other per comp	122	169		(169)
12.1 Benefits	1,703	2,366		(2,366)
21.0 Travel	501	501		(501)
23.1 GSA rent	713	713		(713)
25.2 Other Services	20,774	24,189		(24,189)
26.0 Supplies & materials	13	13		(13)
31.0 Equipment	40	40		(40)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	748,720	1,558,765		(1,558,765)
Total, Assistance to Firefighter Grants	\$776,842	\$1,592,670	\$0	(\$1,592,670)
Full Time Equivalents	51	60		(60)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(749,601)	(782,759)	---	782,759
Unobligated balance, end of year	782,759	89	---	(89)
Transfers: -In and +Out	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$810,000	\$810,000	\$0	(\$810,000)

*FY 2010 and FY 2011 include management and administration costs. FY 2012 request reported under State and Regional Preparedness Program.

PPA Mission Statement

The Firefighter Assistance Grants program awards grants directly to fire departments and non-affiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects improving the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first-responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$748,720	\$1,558,765	\$0	(\$1,558,765)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, associations, individuals, and contributions to commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request provides \$250 million in AFG grant funding and \$420 million for SAFER grants. These amounts are reported under State and Regional Preparedness Program. The FY 2011 amount includes unobligated balances from FY 2010.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program
Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,467,040	1,467,040	1,570,000	102,960
Total, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program		\$1,467,040	\$1,467,040	\$1,570,000	\$102,960
	Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---
	Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
	Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
	Transfers: -In and +Out	81,960	81,960	---	(81,960)
	Total requirements	\$1,549,000	\$1,549,000	\$1,570,000	\$21,000

PPA Mission Statement

This program is designed to enhance prevention and protection capabilities of the Nation's critical economic and transportation assets. The MSA Program includes the following grant programs: Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), Buffer Zone Protection Program, Port Security, and the Rail & Transit Program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$1,467,040	\$1,467,040	\$1,570,000	\$102,960

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, associations, individuals, and contributions to commissions, proceedings, or projects.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Training, Measurement and Exercise Program
Funding Schedule
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
12.1 Benefits	163		---	---
21.0 Travel	7,436	7,436	7,436	---
22.0 Transportation of things	77	77	77	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	3,016	3,016	3,016	---
24.0 Printing	700	700	700	---
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	155,664	153,977	142,044	(11,933)
26.0 Supplies & materials	507	507	507	---
31.0 Equipment	1,322	1,322	1,322	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	83,115	84,965	36,561	(48,404)
Total, Training, Measurement and Exercise Program	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$191,663	(\$60,337)
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
Transfers: -In and +Out	10,500	10,500	---	(10,500)
Total requirements	\$262,500	\$262,500	\$191,663	(\$70,837)

PPA Mission Statement

This program provides resources to support homeland security preparedness activities for state and local capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines and Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Training, Measurement and Exercise Program includes the following: National Exercise Program, Continuing and Emerging Training Grants, Center for Domestic Preparedness/Noble, National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, Technical Assistance Program, and Evaluations and Assessments.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$7,436	\$7,436	\$7,436	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$77	\$77	\$77	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$3,016	\$3,016	\$3,016	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$155,664	\$153,977	\$142,044	(\$11,933)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$83,115	\$84,965	\$36,561	(\$48,404)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, associations, individuals, and contributions to commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$48,404,000 in preparedness training grant funding.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Management and Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$29,945	\$54,300	\$57,968	\$3,668
11.5	Other per comp	855	1,331	1,656	325
12.1	Benefits	11,978	14,635	23,187	8,552
21.0	Travel	3,540	3,039	3,840	801
22.0	Transportation of things	17	17	17	---
23.1	GSA rent	3,060	4,493	5,242	748
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2,089	3,354	7,171	3,817
24.0	Printing	67	67	67	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	452	452	452	---
25.2	Other Services	55,677	25,992	71,963	45,971
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	---	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	694	694	707	13
31.0	Equipment	811	811	851	40
32.0	Land & Structures	70	70	70	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	11,354	11,354	11,354	---
Total, Management and Administration		\$120,608	\$120,608	\$184,544	\$63,935
Full Time Equivalents		552	560	680	120
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Transfers: -In and +Out		(120,608)	---	---	---
Total requirements		\$0	\$120,608	\$184,544	\$63,935

This exhibit is for information purposes only. Funding for management and administration costs are transferred to and reported under FEMA's Management and Administration appropriation.

PPA Mission Statement

The Management and Administration PPA includes funding for the Protection and National Preparedness Directorate to support the full range of grant administration, related preparedness and program administration activities. Funding also includes FEMA's support organization for infrastructure/administrative activities, IT, rent, and contributions to the Departmental working capital fund. The Management and Administration PPA includes programs that were previously funded in Operations, Management, and Administration (OMA) appropriation: Incident Management Systems Integration (IMSI), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Program Development, and Administration and Grants Accountability and Oversight.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$42,778	\$70,266	\$82,811	\$12,545

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 640 FTEs. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$12,545,000 for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG in PPA6 and insourcing of CDP contractors to FTE.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$3,540	\$3,039	\$3,840	\$801

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects an increase of \$801,000 for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG in this PPA.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$3,060	\$4,493	\$5,242	\$748

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request increases an increase of \$748,000 inflationary increases and for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG rent costs.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$2,089	\$3,354	\$7,171	\$3,817

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$2,328,000 for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG costs for IT related services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$55,677	\$25,992	\$71,963	\$45,971

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes increases of \$45,971,000 for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG contracted services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$694	\$694	\$707	\$13

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$13,000 for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG consumables.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$811	\$811	\$851	\$40

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$40,000 for the inclusion of AFG and EMPG equipment upgrade and replacement costs.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$70	\$70	\$70	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$11,354	\$11,354	\$11,354	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, associations, individuals, and contributions to commissions, proceedings, or projects.

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	276	552	634
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	276		
Description: Annualization of NPD positions fully funded under SALP.			
Increase #2:		82	
Description: Annualization of vacancy fills.			
Increase #3:			46
Description: DHS Balance Workforce Strategy - CDP			
Sub-Total Increases	276	82	46
DECREASES			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	552	634	680
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	276	82	46

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
State and Local Programs	\$1,970	\$2,745	\$2,663	-\$82
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,970	\$2,745	\$2,663	(\$82)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

FEMA requests \$3.6 million 50 positions and 46 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy to support the in-sourcing initiative for the Center for Domestic Preparedness.

Position Type	FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 Increase		FY 2010 – FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Administrative Assistant			3	3	3	3
Physical Security Specialist			1	1	1	1
Supply Technician			3	3	3	3
Training Needs Analysis and Research Analyst			4	4	4	4
Training Evaluation Specialist			2	2	2	2
IT Manager			1	1	1	1
Network / VOIP Specialist			1	1	1	1
Occupational Health Nurse			1	1	1	1
Technical Writer			4	4	4	4
Editor			2	2	2	2
Multi-Media Specialist			2	2	2	2
Junior Instructional System Designer/Program Specialist			3	3	3	3
Senior Instructional Designer			2	2	2	2
Training Specialist (SME) - Chemical			1	1	1	1
Training Specialist (SME) - Biological			1	1	1	1
Training Specialist (SME) - Health Services			1	1	1	1
Training Specialist (SME) - Radiological			1	1	1	1
Training Specialist (SME) - Nuclear			1	1	1	1
Training Specialist (SME) - Explosives			1	1	1	1
Resident Training Coordinator			3	3	3	3
Non-Resident Training Manager			3	3	3	3
Chemical Lab Technician			2	2	2	2
Chemical Hygiene Technician			1	1	1	1
Quality Control Manager			2	2	2	2
Webmaster / Web-Based Training Specialist			1	1	1	1
Learning Management System Specialist			1	1	1	1
Student Records and Archive Manager			1	1	1	1
Travel Manager			1	1	1	1
Total			50	50	50	50

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

The Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) currently has contracts in place with several companies for support services in the Budget and Administration, Operations and Support, and Training and Development Directorates of the organization. This initiative will convert contract dollars to 50 FEMA Full Time Employees (FTE). CDP requests zero additional funding for the conversion of the contract dollars to FTE positions. The conversion of the 50 contractor positions to FTEs will result in over \$4.8 million in contract cost avoidance over a 5 year period. The cost of those contract positions is \$4,852,155. These avoided costs will be used to fund the FTEs. The funding needed for the 50 FTE positions is \$3,792,086. The estimated actual saving over the five years are over \$1 million those

savings will be utilized to offset other cost increases in items such as student travel, annual escalation clauses in contracts, and higher utilities.

The CDP proposes to convert portions of existing contracts that are currently performing Information Technology (IT) Support Services, Physical Security Support Services, Asset and Budget Management Support Services, Instructional Designers, Learning Management Systems Specialists, Training Specialists, Resident and Non-Resident Training Coordinators, Web-Based, Training Management Support Services, Training Evaluations Specialists, Training Needs and Research Analysts, Technical Writers, Editors, Multi-Media Specialists, Quality Control Manager, Chemical Laboratory Technician, Occupational Health Nurse, Student Record and Archive Manager, Travel Office Manager, Webmaster/Web-Based Training Specialist, Learning Management System Specialist, Training Research Analysts, and Administrative Support Positions throughout the three directorates. Only those areas being converted will be terminated from the contracts. We will work closely with the Office of Acquisition Management to phase the contracts to minimize any potential overlaps to ensure continuity of operations. Most of the positions can be classified as either inherently governmental or nearly inherently governmental. The remaining conversions will result in increased efficiencies, continuity of operations for the Center, and increased government oversight of contractor operations.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A - Mission Statement for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program:

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) assists state, local, and tribal governments in the development of offsite radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees of commercial nuclear power facilities. The REPP fund is financed from user fees assessed and collected from NRC licensees to cover budgeted costs for radiological emergency planning, preparedness, and response activities in the following year.

B - Budget Activities:

FEMA requests budget authority in FY 2012 to:

- Conduct activities in conjunction with state, local and industry officials to ensure all elements required to gain and maintain ‘reasonable assurance’ of required levels for public safety determinations related to operating nuclear power generating stations.
- Conduct and evaluate REPP exercises and drills.
- Conduct joint FEMA/NRC rulemaking and policy development activities as they relate to offsite planning and preparedness.
- Conduct necessary offsite planning and preparedness reviews pertaining to proposed new reactor licensing and construction efforts.
- Conduct radiological courses for Federal, state, tribal and local emergency planning, preparedness and response personnel.
- Develop and maintain guidelines and procedures for alert and notification systems installed around nuclear power facilities. Ensure these efforts are coordinated with emerging National policies pertaining to public alert and warning systems.
- Continuously review and update REPP guidelines and regulatory supplements to ensure they are standardized and in conformance with the National Preparedness System. Specifically, publish final Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Manual and NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1/Rev.1 Supplement 4 incorporating program guidance and policy enhancements.
- Maintain an integrated network system to aid Federal, state, local and tribal emergency response providers in preparedness, planning, training and exercising.

C - Budget Request Summary:

REPP estimates the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 offsetting collection authority to be \$33.5 million. This represents anticipated fee authority of (\$896,000).

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	170	\$31,546	170	\$32,771	170	\$37,300	---	\$4,529	---	---	---	\$4,529
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	170	31,546	170	32,771	170	37,300	---	\$4,529	---	\$0	---	\$4,529
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												\$0
Offsetting Collections - REPP		(\$32,771)		(\$33,132)		(\$38,196)		-\$5,064	---	\$0	---	-\$5,064
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	170	(\$1,225)	170	(\$361)	170	(\$896)	---	(\$535)	---	\$0	---	(\$535)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	170	155	31,546
2011 C.R.	170	170	32,771
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			4,529
2012 Current Services	170	170	37,300
2012 Program Change			-38,196
2012 Total Request	170	170	-896

FEMA requests to utilize \$37.35 million in 2011 offsetting collections for FY 2012 operating expenses in support of the REPP. This funding will support 170 positions and provide \$17.9 million for salaries and benefits and \$15.6 million for program funding.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) oversees nationally coordinated, locally implemented radiological emergency preparedness (REP) and response activities. The program assists state, tribal, and local governments in the development and conduct of offsite REP activities within the emergency planning zones of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)-licensed commercial nuclear power facilities. The REP programs historical success lies in its ability to integrate and enhance Federal, state, tribal, and local governments' preparedness planning and response capabilities for all types of radiological emergencies.

Funds for REPP activities are generated through user fees charged to each participating reactor licensee. Funds that are available for obligation in a given year rely on the level of collections received in the prior fiscal year.

Ongoing terrorism-based drills are increasing the program's nuclear and radiological responsibilities. REPP also actively supports other FEMA, DHS, and Federal partners' improvised nuclear device and radiological dispersal device planning and exercises, as these programs have common elements with REPP's primary mission.

In the regional offices, REPP established a 1:1 ratio of site specialists for each plant in order to address the increase in site-specific issues that have surfaced since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. REPP has also noticed that as these plants begin to seek operating

license extensions, the number of issues involving opposition from local citizens and intervener/public interest groups increases dramatically.

New Reactor Licensing Process:

The New Reactor Licensing Program is a joint effort between the FEMA and the NRC to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken both onsite and offsite in the event of a radiological emergency at a commercial nuclear power facility. FEMA and the NRC share a common objective of protecting public health and safety through evaluating emergency plans for proposed new reactor applicants.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC):

The FRPCC, funded by REP Program user fee collections, coordinates the activities of Federal agencies with responsibilities in the radiological emergency planning and preparedness process. The FRPCC serves as a radiological information clearing house between member agencies.

The FRPCC meets on a quarterly basis and oversees several active subcommittees. The FRPCC subcommittees support vital REPP missions, including Federal Preparedness, Offsite Instrumentation, Environment/Food/Health, Training and Exercises, Protective Action Guides, and Public Information, among others. These subcommittees are chaired by the Federal agency with principal responsibility for the given mission area. The FRPCC is also responsible for updating the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) of the National Response Framework (NRF), which will be accomplished in accordance with FEMA's centralized effort to update the NRF.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Supported the NRC with offsite emergency plan reviews for 12 new reactor applications in various states. Completed reviews and certified the offsite plans for six new units, providing a reasonable assurance finding of public safety to the NRC.
- Provided support and oversight to conduct, evaluate, and report findings that will be submitted to the NRC on 34 joint, biennial, graded REPP exercises and any associated remedial drills.
- Adjudicated and resolved public comments and continued work associated with finalizing the REP Program Manual and NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1/Rev.1 Supplement 4. These documents provide crucial guidance to nuclear power licensees and all levels of government (to include thousands of user's), affecting millions of citizens living within nuclear power plant emergency planning zones.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- Provide support and oversight to conduct, evaluate, and report findings that will be submitted to the NRC on 30 joint, biennial, graded REPP exercises and any associated remedial drills.
- Publish, market, and implement final REP Program Manual and NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1/Rev.1 Supplement 4, incorporating program guidance and policy enhancements. This revised guidance and policy will bring REPP into compliance with contemporary emergency preparedness and planning doctrines such as National Incident Management System (NIMS), Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), Integrated Planning System, NRF, etc.

- Provide enhanced public alert and notification system guidance to REPP state, local and tribal governments through the issuance of a revision to FEMA-REP-10, “Guide for the Evaluation of Alert and Notification Systems for Nuclear Power Plants.” This guidance will incorporate contemporary technologies and will promote more effective alerting measures.
- The Federal Response Subcommittee of the FRPCC will embark on an initiative to revise and update the NRF NRIA. This will be an interagency effort led by DHS/FEMA and completion is anticipated to take place in FY2013.
- Support the NRC in the review of offsite emergency plans for four new reactor units, most of which may be on green fields (i.e. localities/States without a nuclear power plant).
- Develop guidance for Small Modular Reactor programs.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Provide support and oversight to conduct, evaluate, and report findings that will be submitted to the NRC on 33 joint graded, biennial REPP exercises and any associated remedial drills.
- Provide REPP training for Federal, state, local and tribal response organizations to include hundreds of local responders, managers, etc. This cadre assists with both REPP specific and general community preparedness.
- Continue efforts to update NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1/Rev.1. This keystone document has essentially been unchanged for more than 25 years and will require considerable involvement from Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, along with commercial and public stakeholders. Changes will include further incorporation of NIMS, NRF, and HSEEP, along with improved guidance on hostile action-based scenarios (i.e., terrorist attacks). These documents provide crucial guidance to nuclear power licensees and all levels of government (to include thousands of users), affecting millions of citizens living within nuclear power plant EPZs.

Linkage to FEMA’s Strategic Plan

The preliminary outcomes identified align with Priority 2, 4 and 5 of the Administrator’s Intent for Building the FY 2012-2016 Future Year Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), listed below:

- Priority 2: Build Unity of Effort Among the Entire Emergency Management Team – Federal, State, Local, Tribal Government, Private Sector, NGOs, Communities, and Individuals;
- Priority 4: Work with our Partners to Address our Most Significant Risks; and
- Priority 5: Build, Sustain and Improve FEMA’s Mission Support Capabilities

REPP goals, objectives and priorities are:

- Finalize REPP Alert and Notification System guidelines and procedures; Update REPP guidelines and regulatory supplements; improve, simplify and streamline REPP exercise evaluation tool processes
- Increase public outreach; work with state, local, tribal government to address radiological risks; increase and meet the training needs for emergency responders

- Streamline and standardize processes and improve regional support
- Build a professional workforce to effectively support recovery of disaster affected communities
- Build communication activities in conjunction with Federal, state, local, and tribal governments; and industry officials to ensure public safety determination maintained reasonable assurances related to operating nuclear power generating station.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

Not Applicable.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in Radiological Emergency Preparedness
Appropriation Language**

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year [2011]2012, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: Provided, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: Provided further, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, [2011]2012, and remain available until expended. Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Change:

No substantive changes are proposed.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	170	170	\$31,546
FY 2011 C.R.	170	170	\$32,771
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
	-	-	
	-	-	
Increase in offsetting fee collection	-	-	4,703
Total Increases.....	-	-	4,703
Decreases			
Savings from non-recurring costs	-	-	(22)
2011 Pay Adjustment	-	-	(152)
Total Decreases.....	-	-	(174)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,529
FY 2012 Current Services	170	170	37,300
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Authority	170	170	37,300
Offsetting Fee Collections - REPP			(\$38,196)
FY 2012 Request	170	170	(896)
FY 2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	4,529

C: Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	170	170	\$31,546
FY 2011 C.R.	170	170	32,771
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	4,703
Decreases	---	---	(174)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	4,529
FY 2012 Current Services	170	170	37,300
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---
FY 2012 Total Request	170	170	37,300
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	4,529

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 President's Budget			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	
1 Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	170	170	32,771	---	---	4,529	---	---	\$	---	170	170	\$37,300	---	---	\$4,529
2 Offsetting Collections - REPP			---													
Total	170	170	32,771	---	---	\$4,529	---	---	\$0	---	170	170	\$37,300	---	---	\$4,529

Note:

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 C.R.			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of the Army	36	23	\$90,210	36	28	93,291	36	28	72,841	---	---	(20,450)
Total Budgetary Resources	36	23	90,210	36	28	93,291	36	28	72,841	---	---	(20,450)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals			2011 C.R.			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	36	23	\$90,210	36	28	93,291	36	28	72,841	---	---	(20,450)
Total Obligations	36	23	90,210	36	28	93,291	36	28	72,841	---	---	(20,450)

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is conducted under the chemical demilitarization program, a major defense acquisition program executed by the U.S. Department of the Army. CSEPP was established by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Army in August 1988. A new MOU between parties, signed on October 8, 1977, gives FEMA exclusive responsibility for all off-post activities. This program was designed to enhance preparedness in the 10 States and 39 counties that surround the U.S. Army's stockpile of unitary chemical warfare agents. The primary goal of the CSEPP program, as mandated by P.L. 99-145, is to provide "maximum protection" of the public by promoting the development of emergency plans; establishing systems of alert and notification, communications and automated data processing (ADP); establishing emergency operating centers (EOC); and conducting training exercises, and public information and education activities.

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	2011	C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$13,301		\$13,899	\$13,899	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	277		290	290	---
12.1 Benefits	3,648		3,812	3,812	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$17,226		\$18,001	\$18,001	\$0
Other Object Classes:					
21.0 Travel	1,924		3,778	3,778	---
22.0 Transportation of things	1		38	38	---
23.1 GSA rent	1,893		1,813	1,940	127
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	7		710	710	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1		101	101	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	184		500	500	---
25.2 Other services	6,022		12,580	7,415	(5,165)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	3,963		5,084	3,963	(1,121)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	35		50	50	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	63		273	273	---
31.0 Equipment	228		531	531	---
Total, Other Object Classes	14,321		\$25,458	\$19,299	(6,159)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$31,546		\$43,459	\$37,300	(\$6,159)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(11,405)		(9,931)	---	9,931
Unobligated balance, end of year	9,931		---	---	---
Offsetting Collections	(32,771)		(33,132)	(38,196)	(5,064)
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(398)		(757)	---	757
Total requirements	(\$3,097)		(\$361)	(\$896)	(535)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	---
Total, EX	---		---	---
GS-15	7	7	7	---
GS-14	18	18	20	2
GS-13	43	43	42	(1)
GS-12	86	86	86	---
GS-11	2	2	2	---
GS-9	2	2	2	---
GS-8	3	3	2	(1)
GS-7	8	8	8	---
Total Permanent Positions	170	170	170	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	170	170	170	---
FIE	170	170	170	---
Headquarters	74	74	58	(16)
U.S. Field	96	96	112	16
Total Permanent Positions	170	170	170	---
Average ES Salary	\$ 154,800	\$ 154,800	\$ 154,800	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 80,765	\$ 80,765	\$ 80,765	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	12.50	12.50	12.50	---

G: Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$13,301	\$13,899	\$13,899	\$0
11.5	Other per comp	277	290	290	---
12.1	Benefits	3,648	3,812	3,812	---
21.0	Travel	1,924	3,778	3,778	---
22.0	Transportation of things	1	38	38	---
23.1	GSA rent	1,893	1,813	1,940	127
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	7	710	710	---
24.0	Printing	1	101	101	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	184	500	500	---
25.2	Other Services	6,022	12,580	7,415	(5,165)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	3,963	5,084	3,963	(1,121)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	35	50	50	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	63	273	273	---
31.0	Equipment	228	531	531	---
Total, Radiological Emergency Preparedness		\$31,546	\$43,459	\$37,300	(\$6,159)
Full Time Equivalents		170	170	170	---
Total requirements		\$31,546	\$43,459	\$37,300	(\$6,159)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(11,405)	(9,931)	---	9,931
Unobligated balance, end of year		9,931	---	---	---
Offsetting Collections		(32,771)	(33,132)	(38,196)	(361)
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(398)	(757)	---	---
Total requirements		(\$3,097)	(\$361)	(\$896)	(535)

PPA Mission Statement

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) assists State, local, and tribal governments in the development of off-site radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees of commercial nuclear power facilities. The REPP fund is financed from user fees assessed and collected from NRC licensees to cover budgeted costs for radiological emergency planning, preparedness, and response activities in the following year.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 EOY Proj. Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	1,893	1,813	1,940	\$127

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase reflects an increase in billed costs.

	2010 EOY Proj. Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	6,022	12,580	7,415	(\$5,165)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$5,165 from FY 2011 for savings from non-recurring costs.

	2010 EOY Proj. Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	3,963	5,084	3,963	(\$1,121)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$1,121 from FY 2011 for savings from non-recurring costs.

I: Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	155	155	170
INCREASES			
Increase #1: FY 2011		15	0
Description: Reflects current services FTE estimate.			
Sub-Total Increases	0	15	0
Decrease #1:			
Description:			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	155	170	170
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	0	0	0

J: FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	\$507	\$703	\$635	-\$68
Total Working Capital Fund	\$507	\$703	\$635	(\$68)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Program



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency National Predisaster Mitigation Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for National Predisaster Mitigation Program:

Section 203 (42 U.S.C. § 5133) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288) established a Federal program that provides “technical and financial assistance to State and local governments to assist in the implementation of pre-disaster hazard mitigation measures [e.g. property acquisition and elevation, minor localized flood mitigation measures, safe rooms, wildfire, seismic retrofit projects] that are cost-effective and designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property...” The National Predisaster Mitigation (PDM) Fund was created under FEMA as the vehicle for disseminating these grants to state and local governments. Operating independently of the Disaster Relief Fund, which provides post-disaster mitigation funding, the PDM program offers an annual funding source for qualified mitigation activities that are not dependent upon a declaration of disaster activity by the President.

The PDM program will support the Administration’s effort to expand and improve the coordination of Federal efforts to incentivize state and local governments to plan for and implement pre-disaster mitigation strategies. Consistent with disaster recovery best practices, the budget supports efforts that increase community resiliency to disasters and other vulnerabilities. Through a partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Sustainable Communities Initiative, the goal is to support strategic local approaches to sustainable development goals and activities that reduce risks while protecting life, property, and the environment. FEMA will continue to integrate resiliency goals into the PDM program’s grant process.

B – Budget Activities:

PDM supports the DHS goal to strengthen capacity at all levels of society to withstand threats and hazards. PDM does this by providing technical assistance to applicants, which assists in the development of their projects in meeting eligibility criteria and Federal funding to state, territorial, local, and tribal governments to support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation projects that involve physical measures to avoid and/or reduce damage from natural disasters.¹

PDM funding will provide grants to state, territorial, local, and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters. PDM resources will support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of pre-disaster mitigation projects. By

¹ Physical measures for the PDM program include property acquisition and elevation, minor localized flood control, safe room construction, wildfire mitigation, seismic retrofit projects, dry flood-proofing, retrofits of existing buildings and infrastructure, and soil stabilization.

operating independently of the DRF, the PDM program provides a stable, year-to-year funding source for qualified projects that is not dependent upon presidentially declared disaster activity.

In FY 2012, through its PDM program FEMA will:

- Coordinate with HUD to incorporate pre-disaster mitigation and sustainability principles into both the PDM program and the Sustainable Communities Initiative, administered by HUD; and
- Identify, develop, and initiate implementation of training, capacity building, best practices, tools, and guidance for these coordinated programs.

C – Budget Request Summary:

PDM is part of the FEMA Mitigation Division's group of Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Programs. HMA is an effort that has unified the common elements of the PDM; the Flood Program Grants such as the Repetitive Flood Claims Program, the Severe Repetitive Loss Program and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program; and the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

FEMA requests \$84.9 million in FY 2012 for the PDM grant program. Funding will be used to provide the \$575,000 per state allocation as required; fund projects and plans through the competitive process, support the national grant competition; to support salaries and operating expenses; and, to fund program support and the technical assistance contracts used for the preparation, review, and processing of PDM grants.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2012 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	15	\$57,612	15	\$100,000	15	\$84,937	---	-\$15,063	---	(15,063)	---	\$0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	15	\$57,612	15	\$100,000	15	\$84,937	---	(\$15,063)	---	(\$15,063)	---	\$0
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	15	\$57,612	15	\$100,000	15	\$84,937	---	(\$15,063)	---	(\$15,063)	---	\$0

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Predisaster Mitigation Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	15	15	57,612
2011 C.R. (annualized)	15	15	100,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	15	15	100,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-15,063
2012 Total Request-Guidance	15	15	84,937

FEMA requests \$84.9 million in FY 2012 for this activity. Funding will be used to provide the \$575,000 per state allocation as required by the Predisaster Hazard Mitigation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-351); support the national grant competition; support salaries and operating expenses; and, fund program management and the technical assistance contracts used for the preparation, review, and processing of PDM grants.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The PDM program assists state, territorial, local, and tribal governments in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program. This program provides a funding resource for state, territorial, local, and tribal governments seeking to initiate or complete plans and projects that ensure a reduction in post-disaster natural hazard damages and immediate risk reduction to the population, to property, and for structures at risk from natural hazards including critical facilities (e.g., water treatment plants, emergency operations centers, sewage treatment plants, and water pumping stations). Often, funding is the primary obstacle that states and local governments must overcome in order to be more proactive in the prevention or reduction of the damage caused by natural hazards. The PDM Federal cost share is up to 75 percent for all eligible costs, except for small and impoverished communities in which the Federal share can be up to 90 percent of the eligible costs.

The PDM program supports efforts to raise risk awareness and reduce disaster losses before disasters strike. Grants are awarded to states, territories, tribal governments, and local communities for the purposes of hazard mitigation planning and hazard mitigation projects.

Grants awarded for mitigation planning are limited in funding levels based on whether the application supports a new plan or updates an existing plan. Grants awarded to support mitigation projects must fall within one of the eligible activity categories.²

Grants for mitigation projects vary and include activities such as retrofitting structures to resist flood, wind, and earthquake damage; elevating structures above base flood levels; property acquisition and demolition or relocation for the creation of open space; and, minor flood reduction and drainage measures.

Communities that participate in the PDM program are able to identify, plan for, and mitigate repetitive loss situations that negatively impact their residents or present a threat to life and property. Grant proposals are subject to a National Evaluation Process (NEP) to score and rank applications. The NEP is comprised of peer reviewers that consist of representatives from FEMA, states, and tribal and local governments. Approved projects go through an extensive review process. In addition all applications are reviewed by technical experts to verify cost effectiveness and engineering feasibility. Additionally, FEMA must review projects for compliance with applicable federal environmental planning and historic preservation requirements, including National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, and Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, and 12898, and such reviews may at times exceed 18-months from the time that the cost-effectiveness and engineering reviews are completed. The final approved projects may eliminate the risk of flooding, reinforce critical infrastructure to protect against damage during a seismic event, or mitigate repetitive damage to homes in a flood-prone area. PDM projects specifically related to flood mitigation may provide an additional cost savings by reducing future claims on the National Flood Insurance Program for insured structures.

In FY 2007, FEMA began allocating grant funds in accordance with Section 203(f) of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5133(f)), but continued to use the national competition as the mechanism for the awards program. In addition to the funds appropriated each year, the PDM program reinvests de-obligated grant award funds returned by the grant recipient to support the next cycle of grant awards. Due to the thorough grant eligibility requirements, a project that is initially awarded may no longer be pursued by a recipient because the recipient no longer has the non-Federal match, the project is no longer a recipient priority, or the project encountered complications in the design and cannot be achieved.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Integrated opportunities to enhance community resiliency through a partnership with the U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Sustainable Communities program. The HUD Sustainable Communities program is a regional planning initiative and is delivered through collaborative effort between HUD, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and Environmental Protection Act (EPA). FEMA and HUD have committed to considering each other's program priorities (i.e. FEMA - PDM and HUD-Sustainable Communities Regional

² Eligible activities for the PDM program include property acquisition and elevation, minor localized flood control, safe-room construction, wildfire mitigation, seismic retrofit projects, dry flood-proofing, retrofits of existing buildings and infrastructure, soil stabilization, and hazard mitigation planning.

Planning Initiative) when administering and delivering their individual programs in FY 2011 and beyond.

- FEMA developed PDM Evaluation Factors to be used in FY 2011 and will acknowledge sub-applications that identify sustainability principles that address hazard mitigation, but this will not affect scoring. However, National Panel evaluators will note these linkages between sustainability and hazard mitigation, (and therefore links between PDM and the HUD Sustainability Initiative).
- As part of the unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Program effort, provided opportunities for transparency and partnership with states, territories, and tribal and local governments through the HMA Summit, the External Stakeholders Workgroup, focus groups, and training courses.
- Used an enhanced benefit cost analysis ratio tool that streamlines and modifies the benefit cost analysis program to make it easier for state and local communities to meet the benefit cost analysis requirements of the mitigation grant programs and to meet the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-94.
- Reduced the costs associated with the annual National Review from \$1 million to \$201,000. The \$800,000 savings was applied to additional grant awards, conduct additional outreach & develop partnerships, and improve portfolio management.
- In FY 2010 applicants submitted more than 115 eligible planning applications for consideration. These applications had a combined total Federal share of \$6.4 million. Planning applications are applications to develop or update the community, tribal or state hazard mitigation plan. Having a FEMA-approved and adopted hazard mitigation plan is a requirement for all HMA grant programs
- Reduced the outreach costs of the HMA Summit by more than \$900 per attendee. In 2008, the cost per attendee was \$1,942. By FY 2010, this cost was reduced to \$1,028 per attendee which increased the capability to reach more stakeholders for the Summit. The HMA Summit is an annual conference that brings together Federal, state, local, and tribal partners to share information and best practices on current trends and implementation of the HMA programs. The outcome of the unified HMA was improving program delivery, outreach and partnerships, and portfolio management, and streamlining processes.
- The cost to produce the annual HMA FY 2010 guidance was reduced by 84 percent or \$344,000. The 84 percent reduction enabled the program to continue program delivery, outreach & partnerships, and portfolio management and to streamline processes. The savings were applied to other activities that improve effective program delivery as well as used to provide more funding for grant awards.
- Reduced the costs to administer the PDM portion of the National Review by 43 percent through a savings of \$151,000 from FY 2009 to FY 2010.
- Selected 45 project applications totaling \$42.5 million for the Federal share for further review, which are pending award. As a result, program funding is carried to the next fiscal year or until a final award is made. Project details are as follows:
 - Four safe-room projects totaling a Federal share of \$2.8 million were selected for further review and are pending award. Once awarded, these 4 safe-rooms will protect more than 4,500 people.
 - Three wildfire projects totaling a Federal share of \$669,000 were selected for further review and are pending award. Once awarded, these funds will be used to protect 236 acres of land and at least 388 people.

- One seismic retrofit project with a Federal share of \$1.7 million was selected for further review and is pending award. Once awarded, this project will protect four buildings totaling more than 61,000 square feet.
- There were 37 flood-related mitigation projects totaling \$37.4 million Federal share that passed National Review. These flood-related mitigation projects are pending award and will protect individuals and communities from future flood hazards.

In 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council independent report concluded that for every dollar spent on mitigation projects, the Nation is afforded about \$4 in future benefits. Programs considered in that report included the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program funded by the National Flood Insurance Fund, the HMGP funded by the DRF, and Project Impact which is no longer appropriated, but was the precursor to PDM. In 2010, FEMA culminated a multi-year process to evaluate the damages or losses avoided as a result of HMA grant funding for flood-related risks. To date, FEMA has conducted nine loss-avoidance studies of flood-related HMGP projects. These loss-avoidance studies show the economic benefits of implementing flood mitigation activities (see table below). The loss-avoidance studies were conducted for the HMGP, which is a post-disaster HMA grant program; however similar flood mitigation projects could be submitted and considered eligible under all HMA grant programs (HMGP, PDM, FMA, Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)). Although this project type is an eligible activity under multiple HMA programs and linking specific projects with specific programs is difficult in studies such as these FEMA expects the losses avoided from such projects across all HMA grant programs to be similar, if not identical, and is the precursor to PDM. To further validate the benefits of FEMA mitigation projects, FEMA has conducted nine loss-avoidance studies of flood-related mitigation projects.³

A loss avoidance study verifies the effectiveness of mitigation projects and documents the economic performance of completed mitigation projects. The Federal Return on Investment (ROI) reflects all the losses avoided for disaster events occurring after the mitigation project is completed. The losses avoided to date can be found in the following chart. It is anticipated that the ROI will continue to increase as time progresses.

Project Size	Project Investment	Losses Avoided	Return on Investment	Flood Activity Type
975 Structures	\$44.1 million	\$93.6 million	212%	Acquisition
379 Structures	\$23.7 million	\$24.2 million	102%	Acquisition & Elevation
9 Projects	\$2.5 million	\$52.8 million	2112%	Localized Flood Reduction
6 Projects	\$48 million	\$46.9 million	98%	Localized Flood Reduction
28 Structures	\$4.6 million	\$3.1 million	67%	Acquisition & Elevation
205 Structures	\$14.1 million	\$13.5 million	96%	Elevation
6 Projects	\$19.5 million	\$7.3 million	37%	Localized Flood Reduction
2 Projects	\$1.24 million	\$1.2 million	97%	Localized Flood Reduction
692 Structures	\$10.9 million	14.5 million	132%	Acquisition

³ The loss-avoidance studies were conducted for the HMGP, which is a post-disaster HMA grant program; however HMA flood mitigation projects could be submitted and considered eligible under HMGP, PDM, FMA, RFC, and SRL. Therefore, this project type is an eligible activity under multiple HMA programs and linking specific projects with specific programs is difficult in studies such as these.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Use an enhanced portfolio approach to assist states, territories, and tribal and local governments in the management of pre-qualified mitigation proposals that are: consistent with state and local mitigation plans and priorities, determined technically feasible to reduce losses to the identified hazard(s), cost-effective and facilitate more expeditious awarding of grants.
- Clarify technical requirements for project-specific activities that will streamline and simplify technical requirements, making it easier for state and local communities to develop eligible applications and document program requirements.
- Implement a new financial system that trims costs by eliminating transaction fees, that expedites the award process, and that improves tracking of grant awards, thereby increasing obligation rates for the mitigation grant programs.
- Continue to evaluate the program requirements and processes to determine where refinements can be made that will improve the overall effectiveness and delivery of the program, in order to enable stakeholders, as well as FEMA, to more efficiently and effectively deliver the PDM program.
- Integrate opportunities to enhance community resiliency through a partnership with the HUD Sustainable Communities program. The HUD Sustainable Communities program is a regional planning initiative and is delivered through collaborative effort between HUD, DOT and EPA. FEMA and HUD have committed to considering each other's program priorities (i.e. FEMA - PDM and HUD-Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Initiative) when administering and delivering their individual programs in FY 2011 and beyond. In the FY 2011 PDM Evaluation Factors, FEMA is acknowledging sub-applications that identify sustainability principles that address hazard mitigation, but this will not affect scoring. However, National Panel evaluators will note these linkages between sustainability and hazard mitigation, (and therefore links between PDM and the HUD Sustainability Initiative).
- In recent years, the national grant competition has resulted in a list of eligible but unfunded PDM projects. To date, FEMA has identified 244 projects totaling approximately \$121 million that were previously determined to be eligible and could be funded if adequate funds were available. If funding levels would permit (i.e. funding in excess of current fiscal year eligible applications) FEMA would consider this list of unfunded projects for priority funding in future fiscal years so that the funds can be quickly obligated and mitigation accomplished. These projects would reduce the Nation's vulnerability to future hazard events by reducing the loss of life and property and reducing the Nation's costs of responding to, and recovering from, natural hazard events.

Eligible but Unfunded PDM Totals by Applicant	
State/Applicant	Proposed Fed Share (\$)
Alabama	3,369,517
Alaska	1,621,227
Arizona	677,601
Arkansas	2,368,624
Big Pine Paiute Tribe	49,263
California	53,502,338
Colorado	3,150,443
Florida	24,205,093
Gila River Indian Community	105,849
Hoopla Valley Tribe	67,650
Idaho	3,335,490
Illinois	42,000
Kentucky	5,220,599
Maryland	146,799
Massachusetts	157,500
Michigan	307,673
Minnesota	188,363
Nevada	1,637,563
New Jersey	246,000
New York	561,619
North Carolina	1,420,054
Oregon	5,350,938
South Carolina	1,332,280
South Dakota	118,486
Spokane Tribe of Nations	72,506
Tennessee	278,965
Texas	464,625
Utah	2,554,559
Washington	7,722,411
West Virginia	613,848
Wisconsin	202,679
Wiyot Tribe	35,854

*As of January 2011

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Increasing PDM efficiencies through the continued refinement and application of an enhanced portfolio approach to assist states, territories, and tribal and local governments in the management of pre-qualified mitigation proposals that are: consistent with state and local mitigation plans and priorities; determined technically feasible to reduce losses to the identified hazard(s); cost-effective and facilitate more expeditious awarding of grants.
- Clarify programmatic requirements, and align them with system requirements, for project-specific activities that will streamline and simplify the preparation and submission of applications, making it easier for state and local communities to develop eligible applications. This enhancement will enable applicants to create better applications as well as enable FEMA to make awards in a more efficient manner.
- Implement cost-effectiveness enhancements to simplify the process for achieving the discount rate for state, tribal, and local communities.
- Continue providing opportunities to enhance community resiliency through a partnership with the HUD Sustainable Communities Initiative. The HUD Sustainable Communities program is a regional planning initiative and is delivered through collaborative effort between HUD, DOT, and EPA. FEMA and HUD have committed to considering each other's program priorities (i.e. FEMA - PDM and HUD-Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Initiative) when administering and delivering their individual programs in FY 2011 and beyond. In developing ranking criteria for the FY 2012 PDM program, FEMA intends to use the data collected from FY 2011 sub-applications to refine evaluation factors related to sustainability in order to assign point values. Sub-applications in FY 12 that demonstrate the linkage between the two programs may thus receive a higher point score and therefore may be more competitively-ranked.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: National Predisaster Mitigation Fund

Strategic Goals(s) & Objective(s): 5.1 Mitigate Hazards
PPA: National Predisaster Mitigation Fund

Program Decrease: -\$15,063

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							15	15	\$100,000
Program Decrease									-15,063
Total Request	15	15	\$57,612	15	15	\$100,000	15	15	\$84,937

Description of Item

This represents an overall reduction of 15 percent from the FY 2011 C.R.

Justification

The National Predisaster Mitigation grant program is authorized by Section 203 (42 U.S.C. § 5133) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide “technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of pre-disaster hazard mitigation measures that are cost-effective and designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property...” PDM is the vehicle for disseminating these grants to state and local governments. Operating independently of the Disaster Relief Fund, which provides post-disaster mitigation funding, the PDM program offers an annual funding source for qualified mitigation activities that are not dependent upon a declaration of disaster activity by the President.

The PDM fund supports efforts to raise risk awareness and reduce disaster losses before disasters strike. Grants are awarded to states, territories, tribal governments, and communities for the purposes of hazard mitigation planning and hazard mitigation projects. Communities that

participate in the PDM program are able to identify, plan for, and mitigate repetitive loss situations that negatively impact their residents or present a threat to life and property. Approved projects go through an extensive review process to verify cost effectiveness, engineering feasibility, and environmental and historic preservation site reviews. The final approved projects may eliminate the risk of flooding, reinforce critical infrastructure to protect against damage during a seismic event, or mitigate repetitive damage to homes in a flood prone area. PDM projects specifically related to flood mitigation may provide an additional cost savings by reducing future claims on the National Flood Insurance Program for insured structures.

In FY 2012, FEMA will use \$74.7 million to award planning and project grants based on a competitive process to States and in accordance with the funding allocation specified in Section 203(f) of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5133(f)). \$7.47 million of the \$74.7 million grant total will be allocated to States in the form of management cost grants. These management cost grants include any indirect costs, administrative expenses, and other expenses not otherwise accounted for that are reasonably incurred by a Grantee or sub-grantee in administering a grant or sub-grant award. Management cost grants represent an additional 10 percent of the total grant dollars awarded to a state.

FEMA will use \$7.2 million of the funds requested in FY 2012 to provide program support and technical assistance to applicants (States) and sub-applicants (local governments, tribes). Of this amount, \$1.7 million is required to support the development and submittal of Congressional earmarked projects from FY 2008 – FY 2010. The remaining \$3 million requested for FY 2012 will provide for program support, technical assistance, and the salaries and expenses of the PDM workforce.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
Appropriation Language**

For the Predisaster Mitigation Grant Program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5133), including administrative costs, \$84,937,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the total administrative costs associated with such grants shall not exceed 3 percent of the total amount made available under this heading.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Change:

FEMA proposes to remove the total administrative cost percentage from appropriation language. The 3 percent for administrative costs would provide an insufficient level of funding for the program to continue to operate effectively. PDM requires \$3 million annually to cover operating costs which includes \$1.9 million in salaries and benefits for 15 permanent staff and \$1.1 million for operating expenses such as travel, rent, supplies, and IT. At the reduced funding level, retaining this percentage rate would require the program to reduce other operating costs critical to the grant review and award process.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	15	15	\$57,612
FY 2011 C.R.¹	15	15	100,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
GSA Rent.....	-	-	21
Total Increases	-	-	21
Decreases			
Savings from efficiencies and non-recurring costs.....	-	-	(14)
Annualization of 2011 pay raise.....			(7)
Total Decreases	-	-	(21)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2012 Current Services	15	15	100,000
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Competitive grant funding.....	-	-	(15,063)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(15,063)
2012 Request	15	15	84,937
2011 to 2012 Total Change	15	15	(15,063)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	15	15	\$57,612
2011 C.R.	15	15	100,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	---	21
Decreases	---	---	(21)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	0
2012 Current Services	15	15	100,000
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	---	---	(15,063)
2012 Total Request	15	15	84,937
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(15,063)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	15	15	100,000	---	---	0	---	---	\$ (15,063)	15	15	\$84,937	---	---	(\$15,063)
Total	15	15	\$100,000	---	---	\$0	---	---	(\$15,063)	15	15	\$84,937	---	---	(\$15,063)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$1,346	\$1,508	1,508	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	11	11	11	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	69	39	39	---
12.1 Benefits	381	389	389	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$1,806	\$1,947	\$1,947	\$0
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	541	711	718	7
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	129	166	224	58
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charg	24	34	68	34
24.0 Printing and reproduction	3	3	3	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	618	769	769	---
25.2 Other services	7,118	8,215	8,215	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accou	33	62	56	(6)
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	7	---
31.0 Equipment	55	84	56	(28)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	47,277	114,662	238,840	124,177
Total, Other Object Classes	\$55,806	\$124,714	\$248,957	\$124,243
Total, Direct Obligations	\$57,612	\$126,662	\$250,904	\$124,243
Unobligated balance, start of year	(138,142)	(192,629)	(165,967)	26,662
Unobligated balance, end of year	192,629	165,967	---	(165,967)
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(12,099)	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$84,937	(\$15,063)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-14	3	3	3	---
GS-13	9	9	8	(1)
GS-12	3	3	4	1
Total Permanent Positions	15	15	15	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	15	15	15	---
FTE	15	15	15	---
Headquarters	9	9	9	---
U.S. Field	6	6	6	---
Foreign Field				---
Total Permanent Positions	15	15	15	---
Average ES Salary	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 89,825	\$ 89,825	\$ 89,825	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	13.20	13.20	13.20	---

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

**Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-disaster Mitigation National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund**

Not applicable.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Predisaster Mitigation		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$1,346	\$1,508	\$1,508	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	11	11	11	---
11.5	Other per comp	69	39	39	---
12.1	Benefits	381	389	389	---
21.0	Travel	541	711	718	7
23.1	GSA rent	129	166	224	58
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	24	34	68	34
24.0	Printing	3	3	3	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	618	769	769	---
25.2	Other Services	7,118	8,215	8,215	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	33	62	56	(6)
26.0	Supplies & materials	7	7	7	---
31.0	Equipment	55	84	56	(28)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	47,277	114,662	238,840	124,177
Total, Investigations - Operations		\$57,612	\$126,662	\$250,904	\$124,243
Full Time Equivalents		15	15	15	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(138,142)	(192,629)	(165,967)	26,662
Unobligated balance, end of year		192,629	165,967		(165,967)
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(12,099)			---
Total requirements		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$84,937	(\$15,063)

PPA Mission Statement

Funding requested through this account is dedicated to grants for pre-disaster mitigation. The National Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Fund was created under FEMA as the vehicle for disseminating these grants to state and local governments. Operating independently of the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), which provides post-disaster mitigation funding, the PDM program offers an annual funding source for qualified mitigation activities that are not dependent upon a declaration of disaster activity by the President.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,806	\$1,947	\$1,947	\$0

Salaries and Benefits support 15 full time permanent positions in FY 2012. Funding will provide for the annualization of the 2011 pay increase and the cost of living adjustment effective January 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$541	\$711	\$718	\$7

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request level reflects increase cost in travel fares and service fees.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$129	\$166	\$224	\$58

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the inflationary increases in lease costs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$24	\$34	\$68	\$34

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request provides for IT and telecommunications services for program headquarter and region based staff.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$618	\$769	\$769	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for reduction in contractual services due to the overall decrease in grant funding.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$7,118	\$8,215	\$8,215	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request provides funding for program and technical support services for the grant award process.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$33	\$62	\$56	(\$6)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$55	\$84	\$56	(\$28)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request provides for equipment replacement and upgrades.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$47,277	\$114,662	\$238,840	\$124,177

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

I. Changes In FTE

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	11	15	15
INCREASES			
Increase : FY 2010			
Description: Increase reflects the achievement of full staffing level.	4	0	0
Sub-Total Increases	4	0	0
DECREASES			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	15	15	15
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	4	0	0

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2011
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
DHS/FEMA assessment of WCF	\$62	\$47	\$56	\$9
Total Working Capital Fund	\$62	\$47	\$56	\$9

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Submission

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Emergency Food and Shelter:

The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFS) provides grants to nonprofit and faith-based organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter.

B. Budget Activities:

EFS funds are used to supplement food, shelter, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance programs for people with non-disaster related emergencies.

The EFS program is administered via a national board of volunteer agencies chaired by FEMA. The National Board qualifies jurisdictions for annual EFS funding awards based on criteria involving current population, unemployment, and poverty levels. Grants are awarded to nonprofit community and government organizations that are chosen by local boards in the qualifying jurisdictions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FEMA FY 2012 request for the EFS program is 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$100,000,000.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Emergency Food and Shelter	---	\$200,000	---	\$200,000	---	\$100,000		\$0	---	(100,000)	---	\$100,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$200,000	---	\$200,000	---	\$100,000	---	\$0	---	(\$100,000)	---	\$100,000
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$200,000	---	\$200,000	---	\$100,000	---	\$0	---	(\$100,000)	---	\$100,000

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	200,000
2011 C.R.	-	-	200,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	200,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-100,000
2012 Total Request	-	-	100,000

FEMA requests \$100 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) Program provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter. More than 14,000 nonprofit and local government agencies in more than 2,500 cities and counties across the United States have received awards.

Funding for this program is distributed by the National Board which consists of designees from six charitable organizations – American Red Cross, Catholic Charities USA, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., The Jewish Federations of North America, The Salvation Army, and United Way Worldwide. The National Board is chaired by FEMA.

Local jurisdictions (city or county) are eligible for EFS program support when they have the highest need for emergency food and shelter services as determined by unemployment and poverty rates. In FY 2010, the National Board selected jurisdictions to receive funding according to one of the following thresholds: (1) those with 13,000 or more residents unemployed and an unemployment rate of at least 7.8 percent; (2) those with 300 to 12,999 residents unemployed and an unemployment rate of at least 9.8 percent; or (3) those with 300 or more residents unemployed and a poverty rate of at least 11 percent.

Funding may also be provided to jurisdictions that do not meet the initial eligibility requirements through the State Set-Aside Committee process. The National Board allocates a portion of

appropriated funds to State Set-Aside Committees based upon the unemployment in those jurisdictions that did not qualify for direct funding from the National Board. The State Set-Aside Committee process allows states to address pockets of homelessness and poverty or address the immediate needs of a locality that might be going through a high economic impact event.

Recent and Planned Accomplishments

In FY 2010, approximately 93 million meals and 6.3 million nights of lodging were provided. In FY 2010, the funds were also used to provide approximately 149,412 rent/mortgage payments and 311,133 utility bill payments. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands received funds in FY 2010.

In FY 2011, the services to be rendered are estimated at 93 million meals and 6.3 million nights of lodging. The FY 2011 funds are estimated to also support 149,412 rent/mortgage payments and 311,133 utility bill payments.

In FY 2012, the services to be rendered are estimated at 46.5 million meals and 3.1 million nights of lodging. The FY 2012 funds are estimated to also support 74,700 rent/mortgage payments and 155,400 utility bill payments.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Adjustment to Support Greater Focus on Core Mission Activities

PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$100,000,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level			200,000			200,000	0	0	\$200,000
Program Decrease							0	0	(100,000)
Total Request	0	0	\$200,000	0		\$200,000	0	0	100,000

Description of Item

FEMA requests a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the EFS program for FY 2012.

Justification

The FY 2012 request for EFS reflects a refocus of agency-wide resources on FEMA's primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts. This request will continue to significantly supplement nonprofit and governmental organization emergency food and shelter programs by contributing an estimated at 46.5 million meals, 3.1 million nights of lodging, support 74,700 rent/mortgage payments and 155,400 utility bill payments.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in Emergency Food and Shelter
Appropriation Language**

To carry out an emergency food and shelter program pursuant to Title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount available under this heading.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes are proposed.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual.....	---		200,000
2011 C.R. ¹	---		200,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	---	---	---
2012 Current Services.....	---		200,000
Program Changes			
Total Program Changes.....	---	---	(100,000)
2012 Request.....	---	---	100,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	---	---	(100,000)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	---	---	\$200,000
FY 2011 C.R.	---	---	200,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	---
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	---
FY 2012 Current Services	---	---	200,000
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	(100,000)
FY 2012 Total Request	---	---	100,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	---

	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Estimates by Program/Project Activity															
1 Emergency Food and Shelter	---	---	200,000	---	---	\$0	---	---	(\$100,000)	---	---	100,000	---	---	\$0
Total	---	---	\$200,000	---	---	\$0	---	---	(\$100,000)	---	---	\$100,000	---	---	\$0

	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012			
							Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)										
Emergency Food and Shelter	---									
.....Emergency Food and Shelter	---	\$0								
Total	---	\$0		\$0						

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1	Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent				---
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation				---
11.8	Special Service Pay				---
12.1	Benefits				---
13.0	Benefits - former				---
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel				---
22.0	Transportation of things				---
23.1	GSA rent				---
23.2	Other rent				---
23.3	Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges				---
24.0	Printing and reproduction				---
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				---
25.2	Other services				---
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts				---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities				---
25.5	Research and development contracts				---
25.6	Medical care				---
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment				---
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons				---
26.0	Supplies and materials				---
31.0	Equipment				---
32.0	Land & structures				---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$200,000	200,000	100,000	(100,000)
42.0	Indemnity				---
43.0	Interest & dividends				---
44.0	Refunds				---
91.0	Unvouchered				---
99.0	Other				---
	Total, Other Object Classes	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(\$100,000)
	Total, Direct Obligations	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(\$100,000)
	Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	
	Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	
	Total requirements	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(\$100,000)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3 Other than perm				---
11.5 Other per comp				---
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay				---
12.1 Benefits				---
13.0 Benefits-former				---
21.0 Travel				---
22.0 Transportation of things				---
23.1 GSA rent				---
23.2 Other rent				---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges				---
24.0 Printing				---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services				---
25.2 Other Services				---
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.				---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities				---
25.5 Research & Development				---
25.6 Medical care				---
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment				---
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons				---
26.0 Supplies & materials				---
31.0 Equipment				---
32.0 Land & Structures				---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(100,000)
42.0 Indemnity				---
99.0 Other				---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(\$100,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(\$100,000)
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	
Total requirements	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(\$100,000)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	(100,000)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request reflects the anticipated need for a refocus of agency-wide resources on FEMA's primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts.

I. Changes in FTE

Not applicable.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not applicable.

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund*



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

FEMA DISASTER RELIEF FUND

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for the Disaster Relief Fund

Pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) provides a no-year base against which FEMA can direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm state resources. Through the DRF, FEMA can fund authorized federal disaster support activities as well as eligible state, territorial, tribal, and local actions, such as providing emergency protection and debris removal. The DRF also funds:

- The repair and rebuilding of qualifying disaster-damaged infrastructure
- Hazard mitigation initiatives
- Financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors
- Fire Management Assistance Grants for qualifying large urban wildfires

B – Budget Activities:

Major disasters and emergencies may be the result of natural or man-made hazards and are declared by the President, typically in response to gubernatorial requests for assistance. States request Federal assistance to supplement their available resources and certify that a given disaster is beyond their capacity or capability to respond. The DRF also supports fire management assistance activities for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on public and private lands.

FEMA coordinates three major disaster assistance programs:

- Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation assistance

Non-declaration-specific readiness and support activities are also funded under the DRF. These activities provide indirect support across FEMA (and to our Federal partners) and are managed separately as Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) activities.

Effective November 4, 2008, FEMA was authorized to transfer DRF funding to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to implement disaster-specific Relief and Reconstruction Plans in the Federal States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands through the Compacts of Free Association.

C – Budget Request Summary

FEMA requests 45 temporary full-time positions, 5,365 FTEs, and \$1,800,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012. This represents an increase of \$321,600,000 and no change to positions or FTE compared to the annualized FY 2011 Continuing Resolution. As of October 1, 2010, essentially all non-disaster-specific Cadre of On-call Response Employee (CORE) positions performing mission critical functions similar to those performed by employees in the Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation were converted to full-time-permanent positions in M&A.

Coupled with prior year recoveries and carry forward funds, the DRF is projected to support the five-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (excluding extraordinary events, such as the series of 2004 hurricanes in Florida, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, the California Wildfires of 2007, and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008). This request supports that level of activity through a combination of \$1,800,000,000 of new budget authority and the estimated projected recoveries of prior year obligations in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Disaster Relief Fund	5,645	\$8,129,152	5,365	\$1,478,400	5,365	\$1,800,000	---	\$321,600	---	328,402	---	-\$6,802
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5,645	\$8,129,152	5,365	\$1,478,400	5,365	\$1,800,000	---	\$321,600	---	\$328,402	---	(\$6,802)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5,645	\$8,129,152	5,365	1,478,400	5,365	\$1,800,000	---	\$321,600	---	\$328,402	---	(\$6,802)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Disaster Relief Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actuals	45	5,645	8,129,152
2011 C.R.	45	5,365	1,478,400
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	-6,802
2012 Current Services	45	5,365	1,471,598
2012 Program Change	0	0	328,402
2012 Total Request	45	5,365	1,800,000

Note: The DRF, per the Stafford Act, has no permanent positions. The 45 positions above are temporary full time positions associated with the Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs).

FEMA requests \$1,800,000,000 for this activity. This request will enable the DRF to support the five-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (Public Law 93-288, as amended), authorizes the President to provide Federal assistance to supplement state and local governments' disaster response, recovery, readiness, and mitigation efforts. Under Section 504 of the Homeland Security Act, as amended, FEMA's Administrator has been delegated the responsibility for administering the Stafford Act's Federal assistance programs. The DRF provides funding for the following Stafford Act declarations or activities: (1) major disaster; (2) emergency; (3) fire management assistance; (4) pre-declaration surge; and (5) Disaster Readiness and Support.

FEMA funds Stafford Act programs and disaster support activities in two categories: Direct Disaster Programs and Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) activities. Direct Disaster Programs are those which support FEMA's responsibility to respond to, recover from, and mitigate the specific impacts of presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. DRS activities are generalized, non-disaster-specific initiatives (e.g., training) that provide disaster readiness and preparedness support across FEMA.

Direct Disaster Programs

Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) are FEMA's primary Direct Disaster programs. These programs are managed and administered by the Recovery and Mitigation Directorates within FEMA.

These programs constitute the majority of the resources provided by the Federal Government (through FEMA) to directly address the short, medium, and long-term impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities. Disaster assistance under the authorities of the Stafford Act can be provided to states (and further provided to local or tribal governments), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Individual Assistance (IA)

The DRF provides funding for the following Individual Assistance Programs:

Individual and Households Programs (IHP) – funded at 100 percent by the Federal government

- Temporary housing (rent and lodging expense): Funding to rent alternate housing or a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available.
- Repair: Funding is provided for homeowners to repair damage (to their primary residence) from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. A flood insurance purchase and maintenance requirement may be placed on the home if the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Repair assistance is intended to repair the home to a safe, sanitary and functional living condition.
- Replacement: Funds are made available to homeowners to assist with the replacement of destroyed primary residence that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowner with the cost of replacing their destroyed home.
- Permanent Housing Construction: Funds are made available for the construction of a home, or FEMA will provide direct assistance with the construction. This type of assistance only occurs in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible, or where other temporary housing options are unavailable or infeasible. Construction shall follow current minimal local building codes and standards (where they exist), or minimal acceptable construction industry standards in the area. Construction will aim toward average quality, size, and capacity, taking into consideration any unique needs (such as disability requirements) of the occupant.

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

Other Needs Assistance is available for necessary expenses and serious needs of survivors of the declared disaster. Assistance provided by the ONA program is cost-shared between FEMA (75 percent) and the State (25 percent).

Assistance is provided to individuals contingent on their ability or inability to secure a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). If SBA determines that an applicant cannot afford a loan, SBA will automatically refer the applicant to the ONA program for assistance.

ONA can be provided for disaster-related serious needs in five categories:

- **Repair or Replacement of Personal Property:**
 - Clothing
 - Household Items (i.e., home furnishings, appliances)
 - Specialized Tools or Job-related Protective Clothing and Equipment
 - Educational materials (i.e. books)
 - Cleaning Supplies (i.e., wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, dehumidifier)
- **Transportation:** Repair or replacement of a vehicle that is deemed unusable due to disaster-related damage.
- **Medical and Dental Expenses:** Medical treatment or the purchase of medical equipment required due to physical injuries resulting from a disaster.
- **Funeral and Burial Expenses:** Funeral services, burial, or cremation and other funeral expenses related to a death caused by the disaster.
- **Other Items:** The State and FEMA can agree to pay for specific disaster-related costs that are not listed above. Some examples are generators, moving and storage expenses, and the cost of a National Flood Insurance Program Group Flood Insurance Certificate.

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCATP)

The Crisis Counseling Program supports short-term interventions with individuals and groups experiencing psychological effects resulting from large-scale disasters. These interventions involve the counseling goals of assisting disaster survivors in understanding their current situation and reactions, mitigating additional stress, assisting survivors in reviewing their options, promoting the use or developments of coping strategies, providing emotional support, and encouraging linkages with other individuals and agencies that may help survivors recover to their pre-disaster level of functioning. Supplemental funding for crisis counseling is available to State Mental Health Authorities through two grant mechanisms: (1) the Immediate Services Program; and (2)

the Regular Services Program, which provide funds for up to nine months following a major disaster declaration.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

The Disaster Unemployment Assistance program provides individuals who have become unemployed because of a disaster and unable to secure regular unemployment benefits with unemployment benefits and re-employment services.

Legal Services

Legal services may be provided to low-income individuals unable to secure such services adequate to meet their needs as a consequence of a major disaster.

Public Assistance (PA)

The Public Assistance program offers assistance to state, local, and tribal governments after a declared major disaster or emergency for eligible disaster-related damage. In addition, certain private non-profit organizations that operate facilities and provide services to the public typically provided by a government agency may receive public assistance. PA is a cost-shared (75 percent Federal, 25 percent non-Federal) grant program. However, states may request, and the President may grant a higher Federal cost share in situations in which the disaster has had a significant economic impact on the state.

Public Assistance provides funding to grantees for the repair and restoration of damaged public and eligible private non-profit facilities, for emergency measures taken to protect lives and property, and in support of disaster-related debris removal. When Public Assistance is authorized, such assistance may be provided under one or more of the following seven categories:

- Category A – Debris Removal
- Category B – Emergency Protective Measures
- Category C – Repair of Roads and Bridges
- Category D – Water Control Facilities
- Category E – Public Buildings
- Category F – Public Utilities
- Category G – Other Facilities

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides state, local, and tribal governments with cost-shared grants (75 percent Federal, 25 percent non-Federal) to reduce the risk of potential damage, hardship, loss, and suffering in an area affected by a major disaster. Ultimately, the

HMGP reduces future need for Federal disaster assistance by reducing the impact of and increasing the resistance to natural hazards.

HMGP funding is made available to states based on 15 percent of the total Federal funds spent in the Public and Individual Assistance programs (minus administrative expenses) for each major disaster costing up to \$2 billion; 10 percent for disasters between \$2 billion and \$10 billion; and 7.5 percent for major disasters between \$10 billion and not more than \$35.33 billion.

HMGP projects vary and may include retrofitting structures to resist flooding, winds and earthquakes; elevating structures above base flood levels; property acquisition and demolition or relocation for open space; and minor flood reduction and drainage measures.

HMGP grants are required to be cost effective. In 2005, the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council (MMC), a part of National Institute of Building Sciences, published a report that analyzed the overall impact of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Programs. The findings show that money spent on reducing the potential damage of natural hazards is a sound investment and is cost effective. *On average, a dollar spent on hazard mitigation activities will save the Nation approximately \$4 in future payouts for damage caused by natural hazards.*

Other Direct Disaster Programs

- **Fire Management Assistance**

FEMA provides assistance for the mitigation, management, and control of any fire on public or private forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. Items eligible for funding under the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) include equipment, labor costs, emergency work, and temporary repair work directly related to firefighting activities associated with the declared fire.

- **Compacts of Free Association**

The DRF provides funding for disaster relief and reconstruction activities in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to the Compacts of Free Association. This funding is provided through a direct transfer of DRF funds to the United States Agency for International Development.

Disaster Closeout Initiative

In FY 2010, FEMA undertook an aggressive effort to improve the efficiency of the Agency's disaster closeout process. This effort included issuing and enforcing standard closeout policies, establishing consistent closeout practices across all regions, establishing and tracking closeout metrics, and streamlining and simplifying the closeout process. This effort resulted in the closure of 157 disasters, well in excess of previous yearly closeout averages.

Direct Disaster Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- The DRF supported 65 major disaster declarations and 9 emergency declarations involving 37 states. In addition, 14 fire management assistance grants were awarded for eligible fires in 8 states.
- FEMA handled more than 245,000 disaster assistance applications and provided more than \$471 million in assistance to individuals.
- Processed 122,339 submitted applications with \$3.8 billion obligated for assistance under the Public Assistance program and 1,243 applications with over \$108 million obligated under the Fire Management Assistance Grant Programs.
- FEMA recovered over \$2.5B from prior year obligations to replenish the DRF. The Office of Chief Financial Officer formed a partnership with the Office of Chief Procurement Officer to identify and de-obligate excess funds related to existing contracts. This effort resulted in the de-obligation of over \$1.5Billion. This effort is continuing in FY 2011.
- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer established a Field Based Operations (FBO) unit to focus on improving the financial management of DRF resources. FBO is responsible for managing and directing FEMA's field-based financial management activities including budget formulation and execution, finance and accounting operations, and risk management. It provides management and oversight to the field-based financial staff, including Recovery Office financial directors, Joint Field Office financial leads, and OCFO comptrollers. Additionally, FBO is responsible for formulating and executing operating budgets for open disasters, working closely with program management to determine multi-year financial requirements for public assistance, individual assistance, and hazard mitigation projects for open disasters.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments:

- Logistics Operations – Close nine (9) Temporary Housing Unit sites (Carnes, MS; Purvis, MS; Columbia, MS; DeRidder, LA; Lumberton, MS; Hickory Grove, MS; Lottie, LA; Melville, LA and Hope, AR) as the balance of excess temporary housing units auctioned in FY 2010 are removed from these sites. The site at Hope, AR will remain as a readiness location for as long as necessary and is projected to close by the end of FY 2011.
- Elimination of Non-Disaster Specific NDS 2-year COREs and transfer of positions and requisite funding to the M&A appropriation.
- Support JFO site closures at part of the Logistics Site Closure Team

- Implement electronic correspondence with applicants to reduce the amount of paper-production costs and offer a more secure means of communication with applicants.
- FEMA will continue to expand its efforts to improve the management of DRF resources. FY 2011 planned activities include:
 - Continuing and expanding the disaster closeout initiative.
 - Expanding FY 10 resource recapture efforts to include the identification and de-obligation of excess grant funds.
 - Improving the efficiency of Disaster field office operations while reducing operating costs.
 - Increasing the accuracy of DRF spending projections through:
 - Expanding the use of monthly spend plans.
 - Tracking the causes of variances from estimates.
 - Increasing the accountability and responsibility for accurate estimates.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments:

- Improve efficiencies and effectiveness of disaster supply chain management by leveraging LSCMS solutions to fully implement industry supply chain management best practices; and continue to integrate FEMA logistics with additional Federal, state, local, tribal government, Non-Governmental Organization, and private industry partners.
- FEMA will implement Speech Recognition Technology that will convert spoken words to machine-readable input for automatic interface with FEMA’s Interactive Voice Response Systems and NEMIS, enabling applicants to perform updates and status inquiries independent of using a Helpline agent.
- Implement the FEMA Employee Deployment Safety and Health Preparedness Program , reducing last minute costs involved with ordering and shipping needed personal protective equipment and pre-training FEMA employees to address hazards they may face prior to deployment
- Continuation of DRF funds management initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of DRF resource use.

Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS)

FEMA reassessed its ability to respond to large-scale, complex, presidentially-declared major disasters and, rather than waiting for disasters to occur and reacting with costly and inefficient response actions, saw the need for a more proactive and robust advance-readiness posture. The successor to the legacy Disaster Support activities (DSA), Disaster Readiness and Support activities (DRS) funding was established to bolster FEMA’s general steady-state effectiveness and readiness.

FEMA manages disaster readiness support costs throughout the year. These expenses are essential for: (1) timely disaster response; (2) responsive customer service; and (3) cost-effective program oversight and delivery.

The DRS funds key activities and initiatives, such as:

- Strategic pre-positioning and management of disaster commodities
- Improved inventory of specialized assets
- Standby support to enable FEMA to increase response and recovery capacity as quickly as needed.

DRS activities support FEMA's all-hazards mission. They include initiatives and resources formerly funded from the DRF's legacy DSA, as well as post-Katrina readiness contracts. Many of these costs are predictable on an annual basis and allow FEMA to support a cross-section of disasters utilizing an infrastructure of processing and distribution centers and information technology systems. In addition, the DRS includes certain costs to help FEMA pre-position for disasters, including the establishment of large commodity and transportation service contracts that can be activated in the event of a major disaster.

These efforts (including better communications, a more effective intake process, more efficient delivery systems for disaster commodities, and improved oversight of disaster aid through our technical assistance contractors) will continue to improve the quality of FEMA support to disaster survivors.

FEMA has increased transparency and budgetary discipline of the DRS through the implementation of detailed spending plans and through monthly program reviews. The monthly program review process emphasizes a more efficient program administration and budgetary accountability. As a result, FEMA is better equipped to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure; and ensure the timely delivery of disaster assistance.

FEMA anticipates that the 2012 DRS spend plan will fund activities similar to those funded in FY 2011.

Office of Response and Recovery (OR&R)

Response Directorate

The Response Directorate coordinates and provides the core Federal disaster response capability needed to save lives, reduce suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the nation that have been overwhelmed by the impact of a major disaster or emergency, regardless of cause. Three core program activities funded by the DRS account are Hurricane Response Planning, the Disaster Emergency Communications Division, and the new agency initiative called FEMA Qualification System (FQS).

Disaster Emergency Communications Division (DECD)

The DECD provides and leads integrated Federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government. It has a leading national role in the oversight, and development of Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Groups (RECCWG). DECD accomplishes its mission by tactical voice, data, and video communications services before, during, and immediately after an incident to support emergency managers at all levels of governments.

The National Program oversight of the Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWG), as defined in the Title XVIII of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, assesses emergency communications capabilities within its respective FEMA regions; facilitates disaster preparedness through the promotion of multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency emergency communications networks; and ensures activities are coordinated with all emergency communications stakeholders within the FEMA region.

Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Frederick provide power projection platforms for emergency response communications support to the National Capital Region (NCR) with direct support for National Security Special Events (NSSE). As a national asset, MERS Frederick provides tactical communications capabilities for CONUS and OCONUS.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established all ten mandated Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Groups (RECCWG) that consist of Federal, state, and local representatives, and other non-government agencies to address interoperable emergency communication concerns.
- Developed 27 state, 15 Emergency Support Function (ESF), and 4 four regional emergency communications plans that allow FEMA to be better prepared to preposition and deploy communications resources during catastrophic incidents.
- Provided emergency communications support to the Haiti earthquake relief effort by Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Frederick where tactical teams deployed and backhauled command and control communications from Haiti to the Frederick facility by utilizing a bridging capability which provided critical communications links for Federal responders.
- Participated in multiple emergency communications exercises to include Defense Interoperability Communications Exercise (DICE), Vigilant Accord, and Eagle Horizon.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Promote interoperable communications by providing AES encrypted communications utilizing the Key Management Facility (KMF) located at the Frederick MERS Facility, thus enhancing FEMA's overall readiness and provide secure voice IAW DHS 4300A for Land Mobile Radios (LMR).
- Provide direct communications support to the 2011 State of the Union Address which will support seven Federal Agencies, State and local entities with interoperable communications. Special emphasis was given to the US Capital Police Hazmat Response Team in support of the US Congress.
- Promote communications interoperability with state and local response organizations through Regional Emergency Communications Coordinating Work Groups (RECCWGs).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Work with the National Communications System to enhance long-term communications restoration plans for state and local entities through RECCWGs to provide a forum where state, tribal, local, and Federal agencies can directly impact interoperability planning.
- Implement the National Response Network/RoIP Strategy for enabling interoperable emergency communications through the use of Internet Protocol (IP) based networks which is supported by KMF and Comparator functions through the Frederick MERS facility.
- Participate in multiple emergency communications exercises to include the Defense Interoperability Communications Exercise (DICE), Vigilant Accord, and Eagle Horizon to ensure that technical assets are aligned with FEMA's response and recovery mission requirements.
- Enhance state and local government communications capabilities through supporting the development of communications plans, delivering six additional state plans in FY 2012.

FEMA Qualifications System (FQS)

The FEMA Qualification System (FQS) is a performance based approach to workforce qualification and certification of incident management and incident support positions activated to support disasters. This approach seeks to improve FEMA's response and recovery services by identifying required competencies and tasks for disaster personnel and fostering knowledge and skill development within those competencies to successfully perform the tasks. The FQS is guided by operational requirements and current doctrine and drives FEMA's training curriculum for disaster workers at all organizational levels.

The FQS was built upon and expands the former Disaster Response Workforce Division's credentialing initiative. The individual cadres utilized their existing DRWD position task books as a foundation for their work on the FQS products, moving from a training focus to an ICS compliant, performance based focus on more robust, measurable competencies and tasks that support increased functional ability across each cadre.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Finalize the Position Task Books, Position Qualification Sheets, and Progression Flow Charts for 28 focus groups. This will represent over 300 incident management disaster titles. Initiate focus groups for incident support positions in the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) and the Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC) to develop Position Task Books, Position Qualification Sheets, and Progression Flow Charts. This will represent over 100 incident support disaster titles.
- Develop and revise existing courses, as needed, for the incident management positions that support the Planning Section (11) and the Operations Section (98). Develop training curriculum for the incident support positions that support the NRCC.
- Establish a formal project for assessing, analyzing, and piloting the Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS) for FQS compatibility.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Deliver revised and newly developed Planning and Operation Sections' training curriculum, NRCC training curriculum, and RRCC training curriculum.
- Finalize testing of the IQCS and begin implementation.
- Develop an audit process in conjunction with agency Cadre Managers that provides for a review and analysis of the FQS and the initiation of a 3-year review cycle.
- Initiate contract for the development and/or revision of the Logistics Section, Finance/Administration Section, and Command Staff training curriculum to align with FQS requirements.

National Evacuation Contracts

The National Evacuation Contracts provides FEMA with the ability to plan, execute, and exercise multi-modal evacuation capability in the event of catastrophic disasters. Program activities address evacuation capabilities by motor coach, rail, air, and ambulance.

Currently, the Logistics Management Directorate Office of Transformation and Initiatives, oversees the motor coach, rail, and ambulance evacuation contracts (*see Logistics Management Directorate portion of CJ*). In addition to the air evacuation contract, which already resides in the Response Directorate, in FY 2011, motor coach, rail, and ambulance contract these responsibilities will transition to the Response Directorate within Response, this will be a Directorate-wide program relying on a cooperative effort among the Operations Division, the Planning Division, and the Training, Exercise, and Doctrine (TED) Office.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Review and evaluate ambulance, rail, air, and motor coach contracts to ensure consistency with current FEMA and Response Directorate doctrine and modify and revise contracts as needed. Develop evacuation plans, capabilities, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in adherence to the accepted planning process and approved FEMA practices in order to ensure that mass evacuation operations can be completed as planned and establish management oversight of the evacuation contracts through Response's Movement Coordination Center (MCC).
- Complete regular exercising of mass evacuation capabilities as per performance contract to ensure vendors are capable of delivering committed services in agreed upon time parameters.
- Participate in one tabletop/full scale mass evacuation exercise
- Provide one market survey every 30 days during hurricane season as well as readiness posture to provide event based market surveys; which are required under the readiness task order to respond to disasters in order to maintain same national readiness posture of medical assets as identified in FY 2010 (see *Logistics Management Directorate Office of Transformation and Initiatives 2010 Accomplishments*).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Refine evacuation plans, capabilities, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in adherence to the accepted planning process and approved FEMA practices in order to ensure that mass evacuation operations can be completed as planned
- Coordinate the evacuation contracts (motor coach, air, ambulance, and rail) through Response's Movement Coordination Center (MCC).
- Maintain readiness posture of more than 100 field cadre staff to support evacuations from asset monitors and field staff to Liaison Officers, SMEs and Central Dispatch Officers.
- Provide one market survey every 30 days during hurricane season as well as readiness posture to provide event based market surveys which are required under the readiness task order to respond to disasters.
- In conjunction with Acquisitions, revise and rebid National Evacuation Contracts.

Logistics Management Directorate (LMD)

The mission of the Logistics Management Directorate is to effectively plan, manage and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations, in support of domestic emergencies and special events – to serve as the National Logistics Coordinator (NLC).

Major Programs

The temporary housing unit (THU) program will continue closing sites as the excess inventory disposal process progresses to allow focus on core business of THU readiness.

The Property Management Division provides industry standard quality assurance, customer assistance and technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services to strategic storage sites, Distribution Centers and Temporary Housing Staging areas, and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster funded supplies and equipment.

The Distribution Centers (DCs) will develop a plan for implementing and integrating the appropriate mix of internal and external support capabilities. The new Atlanta DC will be fully operational and serve as a prototype for all future Distribution Centers. DC Caribbean will be relocated and brought in line with the prototype model. Plans will be put in place to relocate and/or upgrade DC Hawaii in 2012.

Phase 2 of the LMD's Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) will be implemented and rolled out across FEMA with Initial Operational Capability in calendar year 2010 and Full Operational Capability in calendar 2011.

LMD will also award a restructured support camp contract for shelter of Federal Emergency Response personnel in times of disaster. This will reduce arrival time of first responders from 102 to 72 hours and provide scalability and flexibility not resident in the current contract.

Logistics Operations, Logistics Support Services (Temporary Housing Unit & Responder Support Camp Programs)

The temporary housing unit (THU) Storage Sites Program supports the Recovery Directorate's Direct Housing Program. The program is part of a well thought out, life-cycle and performance-based business model and supports THU sites with contracts for various support services. The DRS supports the base costs, including land leases for FEMA's 14 THU readiness and storage sites, as well as satellite locations.

The THU program executes two distinct functions: readiness, and storage/disposal of excess units. Readiness sites are used to store and maintain temporary housing units (travel trailers, mobile homes and park models) in ready-for-dispatch condition that can be deployed and utilized to house citizen survivors in need after a disaster. Storage sites currently contain temporary housing units previously used in support of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita housing missions that are excess to FEMA's needs. In FY 2010, FEMA closed three of the THU storage sites that were housing excess THUs. The THU program will continue closing sites as the excess inventory disposal process progresses to allow focus on the core business of THU readiness. The

excess inventory disposal process is projected to be complete by the end of calendar year 2011. Ultimately, two enduring readiness sites will remain, located in Cumberland, MD and Selma, AL. These two sites will maintain the baseline capacity of 4,000 units of mixed type. Units will be maintained and stored in ready-for-dispatch condition so that Logistics is ready to provide temporary housing for disaster survivors when called upon.

In addition to THUs for disaster survivors, the Logistics Support Services Branch is also the program manager for the national Responder Support Camp (RSC) contract. This contract is designed to provide shelter, food, and other basic needs during disaster situations for FEMA federal, state and local first responders. RSCs are primarily used in locations that have been heavily impacted by a disaster and where local services are either unavailable or their use by first responders would compete with support needed by disaster survivors. Currently, camp sizes can range from 301-2,000 first responders.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Logistics Operations - Closed three (3) THU sites (Ft. Pickett, VA; Ft. Pierce, FL and Baton Rouge, LA) and auctioned off approximately 120,000 excess temporary housing units, including travel trailers, mobile homes and park models. Sales returned approximately \$159M to US Treasury.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Logistics Operations – Close nine (9) THU sites (Carnes, MS; Purvis, MS; Columbia, MS; DeRidder, LA; Lumberton, MS; Hickory Grove, MS; Lottie, LA; Melville, LA and Hope, AR) as the balance of excess temporary housing units auctioned in FY 2010 are removed from these sites. The site at Hope, AR will remain as a readiness location for as long as necessary and is projected to close by the end of FY 2011.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Logistics Operations – Maintain, per all applicable mandates, the two enduring readiness sites located in Cumberland, MD and Selma, AL.

Distribution Centers (DCs)

Essential DC improvements are continuing as part of the Distribution Center Strategic Plan and implementation under LMD's mandate to establish a professional logistics capability. LMD is working through a well thought out and performance-based business model which fully utilizes the capabilities and assets of our business partners and commercial industry. The result is an organic capability that is determined based on a National Inventory Plan, as well as a "virtual capability" from all partners.

During a disaster operation, the DCs support FEMA disaster responders with critical equipment and supplies, including emergency meals, bottled water, generators, cots, blankets, tarps, blue roof sheeting and other disaster commodities. These life-saving and life-sustaining resources provided to citizens in times of disaster can be distributed through state and county distribution points in time of need. A portion of these supplies have been pre-positioned in the hurricane-

prone states in Regions I, II, IV and VI. To further increase disaster responsiveness, LMD Distribution Management is retrofitting existing diesel refrigeration trailers with diesel/electric refrigeration units. These units will allow extended pre-disaster loading of commodities and rapid deployment within hours of notification. The DC's are also building a comprehensive local Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) development training plan. This plan will ensure the availability of a professional trained local workforce to augment DC operations during disasters. Through mutual agreement, the DCs also store pre-positioned medical caches in support of Health and Human Services (HHS) National Disaster Medical Systems (NDMS). FEMA and HHS work collaboratively to issue the caches when requested.

The Disaster Readiness and Support Funds supports base costs, including rent from the centralized facilities account and security for DCs in Atlanta, GA; Berryville, VA; Frederick, MD; Guam, and Puerto Rico and rent for DCs Hawaii, Fort Worth, TX, and San Jose, CA (Moffett Field). Additionally, FEMA stocks commodities in the dual purpose Temporary Housing and Distribution Center located in Cumberland, MD.

The OCONUS (Outside Continental United States) DCs have an expanded mission. FEMA Distribution Center Hawaii provides FEMA owned Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) to the Department of State and United States Pacific Command in support of foreign disaster assistance, provided the action will not adversely affect FEMA's ability to meet domestic disaster relief responsibilities. FEMA DC Guam stores Department of Defense owned HDRs at no cost to the Department of Defense in exchange for the authority to withdraw Department of Defense-owned HDRs for FEMA purposes. The type of event that will be covered under this effort is any Foreign Disaster Response in the PACOM's Area of Operation (Pacific) and is triggered when the effected country requests assistance from the United States through the Ambassador.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Revised and modified maintenance support operations to realize a cost avoidance of \$1 million
- Implemented maintenance management reporting that directs the focus mission essential equipment visible to all managers

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Redistribute commodities from Cumberland, MD to Selma, AL and DC Atlanta, realignment would increase responsiveness placing commodities closer to more disaster prone areas
- Implement vendor supplied embedded barcode that will facilitate rapid receipt and tracking of cargo
- Develop comprehensive sourcing/training plan for local hire DAE's, increasing responsiveness while reducing travel/training cost

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Purchase low boy trailers to transport 54 Pack generators that will allow for pre-loading and rapid deployment of generators during emergencies

- Convert existing diesel refrigerated trailers to diesel electrical units allowing for the pre-loading and staging of perishable commodity during disaster season
- Create lifecycle replacement process to track the usage of major assets including generators
- Replace aging generators and trailer fleet, as appropriate
- Conduct distribution storage assessment to evaluate capacity needed to meet planned requirements

Property Management

The Property Management Division provides industry standard quality assurance, customer assistance and technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services to strategic storage sites, Distribution Centers and Temporary Housing Staging areas, and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster funded supplies and equipment. These competencies either sustain or enable world class inventory and financial management of strategic stocks that are under the control of the Logistics Management Directorate and have improved the accuracy inventory rate from 62 to 98 percent. Property Management provides assurance that FEMA has the essential life sustaining resources to meet disaster survivor needs while enabling FEMA to correct critical material weaknesses.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Conducted monthly inventory reconciliations between FEMA property system of record and financial records with 98 percent accuracy
- Validated the closure and disposal of all accountable property at closed THU sites

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Support Joint Field Office site closures as part of the Logistics Site Closure Team
- Continue to provide oversight of property accountability for all open sites until the sites are closed and all property is accounted for and disposed of properly

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Purchase low boy trailers to transport 54 Pack generators that will allow for pre-loading and rapid deployment of generators during emergencies
- Convert existing diesel refrigerated trailers to diesel electrical units allowing for the pre-loading and staging of perishable commodity during disaster season
- Create lifecycle replacement process to track the usage of major assets including generators
- Replace aging generators and trailer fleet, as appropriate
- Conduct distribution storage assessment to evaluate capacity needed to meet planned requirements

Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS)

LSCMS supports FEMA's mission of responding to all hazards expediently and efficiently by managing the nation's end-to-end supply chain of critical disaster assets and commodities. LSCMS addresses performance gaps and Recommendation 38 from the President's report on Hurricane Katrina which identified the need to provide full disaster logistics supply chain visibility to FEMA and its partners.

LSCMS addresses these gaps by providing automated systems and processes for managing the disaster supply chain process including – initial request for assets and commodities, orders to FEMA and partners, transportation of disaster goods, inventory management at FEMA locations, shipment, and receipt by the states. LSCMS provides situational awareness and in-transit visibility through reporting and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping capabilities showing in-transit location of disaster shipments for FEMA, DHS, and other decision makers. Currently, the LSCMS system is able to track the movement of more than 200 assets and commodities with primary focus on the "Big 8" commodities: water, ice, emergency meals (such as Meals-Ready-to-Eat (MREs)), plastic sheeting, tarps, cots, blankets and generators.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Implemented Phase 2 Initial Operational Capability including warehouse management at three FEMA Distribution Centers, and hand held capture of receipt and shipment information at field sites.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement Phase 2 Final Operational Capability, including integrating requests/orders for electronics with other disaster goods and upgrading the current supply chain management system

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete Phase 2 Final Operational Capability, including integrating requests/orders for electronics with other disaster goods and upgrading the current supply chain management system.
- Improve efficiencies and effectiveness of disaster supply chain management by leveraging LSCMS solutions to fully implement industry supply chain management best practices; and continue to integrate FEMA logistics with additional Federal, state, local, tribal government, Non-Governmental Organization, and private industry partners.

National Evacuation Contracts

The Office of Transformation and Initiatives oversees several national evacuation asset services contracts in addition to the LTMI. In FY 2011, some of these responsibilities will transition to FEMA's Response directorate.

- Rail: LMD will no longer fund or oversee the deliberate planning portion of the rail contract (the rail planner), as this is no longer a disaster-readiness function
- Motor Coach: This program will be split in FY 2011. Readiness and Operational Support functions will reside in Logistics Management Directorate while Deliberate Planning functions will shift over to Response Directorate. Ambulance: Provide readiness to zones 1 through 4 (Nationwide coverage) to enable FEMA to evacuate medical special needs (MSN) individuals in the event of an activation. Any deliberate planning related to MSN populations is an ESF-8 led function.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Maintained a National readiness posture of medical assets as follows:
 - 300 Ground ambulances x 4 zones = 1,200 Ground Ambulances
 - 3500 Para-transit seats x 4 zones = 14,000 Para-transit Seats
 - 25 Air Ambulances x 4 zones = 100 Air Ambulances

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide one (1) market survey every 30 days during hurricane season as well as readiness posture to provide event based market surveys; which are required under the readiness task order to respond to disasters
- Participate in one (1) tabletop/full scale mass evacuation exercise
- Maintain same national readiness posture of medical assets as identified in 2010

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Maintain readiness posture of 100+ field cadre staff to support evacuations from asset monitors and field staff to Liaison Officers, SMEs and Central Dispatch Officers
- Provide one (1) market survey every 30 days during hurricane season as well as readiness posture to provide event based market surveys which are required under the readiness task order to respond to disasters
- Participate in one (1) tabletop/full scale mass evacuation exercise
- Maintain same national readiness posture of medical assets as identified in 2010

Recovery Directorate

The Recovery Directorate works to ensure that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic and terrorist events, are able to return to normal with minimal suffering and disruption of services. Program activities focus on improving efficiency and expediting delivery of disaster assistance to eligible individuals, to state, local, and tribal governments, and to eligible private nonprofit organizations. This is accomplished through a commitment to streamline procedures to improve program policy, to minimize error, and to modernize service delivery technology.

Annual costs for the following contracts, staff, and activities will be funded through the DRS (actual deployment costs in response to a disaster declaration will continue to be funded from the specific disasters):

- Contract Support
 - Individual Assistance Technical Assistance (IA-TAC)
 - Public Assistance Technical Assistance (PA-TAC)
 - Housing Inspection Services (HIS)
 - Mail Operations
 - Enterprise Application Development Integration and Sustainment (EADIS)

- Corporate Lodging Consultants (CLC)
 - Surge Staffing for Registration Intake
- National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs)

The DRS supports base costs, including rent and security, for FEMA’s three NPSCs located in Maryland, Texas, and Virginia. The NPSC facilities provide FEMA call center and benefits processing capabilities to register and process disaster survivors’ applications.

DRS funding for the NPSCs also supports the following:

 - Developers to make continuous updates to Individual Assistance program changes in the NEMIS system to ensure that processing complements the most up to date policies.
 - What is expected to be a one- time cost for equipment that supports an Interagency Agreement with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to provide surge staffing for Registration Intake, as needed. Specifically, meeting FEMA technical requirements for IRS facilities that perform this function. When the Interagency Agreement (IAA) is utilized pursuant to a disaster declaration, funding will be charged to the declaration’s costs under the DRF.
- Other Interagency Agreements
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCATP). The Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides critical technical support in the management of FEMA’s Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP). FEMA annually funds three PFT positions, contract support, travel, equipment supplies and administrative costs through an IAA. When the program is actually “turned on” pursuant to a disaster declaration, funding will be charged to the declaration’s costs under the DRF.
 - Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). The Employment and Training Administration, within the Department of Labor (DOL), administers the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) Program on FEMA’s behalf. As such, FEMA annually funds DOL through an IAA to perform this function. When the program is actually “turned on” pursuant to a disaster declaration, funding will be charged to the declaration’s costs under the DRF.
- Maintain a Web-based Public Assistance Program
 - DRS funding is used to maintain a web-based capability for the Public Assistance Program (PA) that allows FEMA staff, PA applicants, and states to perform all PA grant management activities online in addition to supporting the use of state-of-the art technology such as wireless handheld devices. This includes maintaining the use of handheld devices for Public Assistance staff and contractors to perform inspections on damaged facilities. The information then is automatically uploaded into the web-based system, eliminating a paper-based process, improve efficiency, and attain cost savings.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Conducted Functional Needs Support Services training for representatives from all ten FEMA regional offices to enhance regional capability to provide technical assistance to States in providing timely assistance for individuals with functional needs to sustain their independence in congregate care facilities.
- Awarded two new contracts to support inbound and outbound mail operations at FEMA's National Processing Service Centers for processing all mail from disaster survivors to FEMA, and the outbound printing and mailing regarding Individual Assistance from FEMA, which increased mail processing efficiency to within 72 hours of receipt while reducing previous backlogs and processing times that exceeded two weeks.
- Upgraded the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) Locator, to provide online information for disaster survivors looking for the location and hours of operation of FEMA sites established following a disaster to receive face-to-face interaction with FEMA representatives and apply in-person for various forms of government assistance.
- IA TAC contractors, as part of readiness capability development, provided deliverables in the form of detailed response plans, creation of a nationwide database of local building codes, a library of mission capability summaries as part of pre-scripted mission assignments, and participated in over 10 different Regional and national exercises, workshops, and training events.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop Individual Assistance Policy Handbook to ensure consistent application of Individual Assistance policies in the implementation of Individual Assistance recovery programs.
- Develop new Preliminary Damage Assessment data management and sharing software as part of the Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) enhancement and reengineering project to facilitate information sharing, enhance data accuracy and inform declaration decision making.
- Improve EMMIE system efficiencies and the effectiveness of operations by correcting 52 performance issues and scalability constraints to process all new Public Assistance disaster grants in support of communities recovering from major disasters. .
- Develop a mobile-optimized version of the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) Locator tool to allow disaster survivors to locate the closest DRC to their current location via any handheld device with an internet browser to make disaster recovery support services more accessible to those in need.
- Increase IA TAC readiness by 30 percent to support planning and rapid response for mass care and temporary housing assistance operational requirements for multiple disaster missions throughout the United States.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop the direct housing operational planning Standard Operating Procedure to help communities rapidly recover following a disaster event and meet the needs of disaster survivors.
- Finalize the National Mass Care Strategy with partners to streamline coordination and expedite the delivery of mass care and emergency assistance to disaster survivors.

- Conduct a comprehensive review of the Recovery Information Management System (RIMS) suite of tools to identify cost-efficient alternatives and migrate all remaining Recovery Information Systems applications from the contractor-owned, contractor-operated data center to the DHS Data Center 2 (DC2) resulting in a more scalable, robust, cost-efficient and compliant production environment for these critical tools.
- Identify and adopt specific, measurable capabilities with private voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private industry (contractors) to conduct effective feeding and temporary housing operations during large-scale disasters and emergencies.

Office of Federal Coordinating Officer Operations

Federal Coordinating Officer Operations

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) program consists of 45 officers who provide critical leadership at FEMA field offices during presidentially – declared disasters and in support of state level planning and preparedness efforts. Primary DRS program costs are travel requirements to maintain credentialing and qualifications, travel costs to field to serve as leaders at interagency training exercises, and communication equipment to effectively administer disaster relief from the field. During deployment to disasters, salaries and benefits for the FCOs are funded by the specific disaster declarations.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Achieved and maintained 100 percent state satisfaction with FCO performance in delivery of disaster assistance programs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop and conduct bi-monthly certification of interagency response teams in coordination with Department of Defense Certification Exercise program (CERTEx).

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Enhance FEMA overall readiness by leading certification exercises for key response and recovery teams. Develop metrics for managing the readiness of individual FCO cadre members and the overall cadre readiness.

PROTECTION AND NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

National Preparedness Directorate (EMI)

In accordance with the intent of the Disaster Readiness Support Account, The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) within the National Preparedness Directorate is responsible for training FEMA's Disaster Workforce (including PFTs, COREs and DAEs) to perform the tasks specifically related to master assignments as defined in their credentialing plans at the trainee and qualified levels. The foundations for the disaster workforce credentialing plans are individual position task books. These position task books reflect the work to be accomplished for each FEMA disaster position. These tasks are performed at the Joint Field Office, National Response Coordination Center, Regional Response Coordination Center, and in the field (staging areas, command centers, emergency operations centers, etc.) while deployed to support specific

disasters. The position task books include an evaluation component to assess performance. EMI works in partnership with FEMA's Disaster Reserve Workforce Division (DRWD) to ensure that training, credentialing plans, and position task books are in sync to guarantee the readiness of FEMA's disaster workforce.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Converted four Disaster Field Training Operations courses formerly delivered at the JFO to on-line mandatory courses for completion prior to deployment and added 30 new independent study and resident courses to the curriculum for FEMA's disaster workforce
- Assisted DRWD in the development of credentialing plans, migration to their implementation, and the delivery of mandatory credentialing training.
- Completed review to align curriculum with position specific requirements which defined future development and revision needs.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Add 20 new courses to the curriculum for FEMA's disaster workforce in addition to developing and revising and piloting the Disaster Response Operations and Planning training to support new national doctrine.
- Increase participation in integrated exercises to assess the capability of FEMA's disaster workforce.
- Coordinate with the Response and Recovery Directorate and DRWD on revising FEMA credentialing system entitled "FEMA Qualification System Guide for Incident Management and Incident Support Positions." To ensure the readiness of FEMA's disaster workforce.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Development and revision of 20 courses to support the new qualifying process for the disaster workforce.
- Review and update disaster workforce training requirements.
- Coordinate all Disaster Workforce training delivered in the Regions including annual training plans, credentialing/qualifying, funding, new procedures, and technologies to expand reach to disaster workforce audience, and data collection.

MISSION SUPPORT BUREAU

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)

The Mission Support Bureau (MSB) supports all facets of the Agency mission by providing strategic leadership to and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, human capital, financial, Information Technology (IT), procurement, and security services and business function capabilities. While the majority of these functions are funded by management and administration, several responsibilities of MSB are directly related to disaster planning and support.

In addition to the MSB front office, MSB consists of five Offices:

- The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)
- The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO)
- The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
- The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)
- The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

MSB EO OVERVIEW

The MSB EO provides primary strategic oversight to - and is focused on integrating activities within and seeking efficiencies among – the five MSB Component Offices. The MSB EO operates using Management and Administration funds only, but the five Offices it oversees directly support Disaster Related Activities. The information herein explains and supports these preparedness and disaster activities. Other functions which are not in direct support of a disaster are funded through Management and Administration funds.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO) – FY2012 Budget Narrative

The Chief Administrative Office directly supports FEMA’s mission by providing a full range of services including facilities, occupational safety, health and environmental programs, records management, and privacy protection to FEMA’s programs, partners, and stakeholders. The portfolio of the OCAO includes: Facilities and Support Services Division (FSSD), Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Division (OSHE), Records Management Division and Privacy Office (RMP). The primary activities funded from the DRS are: the acquisition and maintenance of disaster facilities, postage for disasters, express mail & shipping for disasters, printing for disasters, maintenance of mail equipment at disaster fixed facilities; responses to disaster-related FOIAs; inspection of disaster sites for safety and health hazards, maintain readiness requirement for National Safety Health Cadre, environmental and health support services to disaster operations, and industrial hygiene equipment maintenance.

Organizational Performance

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Prepared mail kits for 65 disasters for immediate deployment.
- Conducted mail management training to 65 disaster personnel.
- Achieved an Agency-approved Credentialing program for the National Disaster Safety Officer Cadre.
- Conducted twelve (12) environmental assessments at Temporary Housing Unit (THU) sites as part of the site close-out process.

- Eliminated 7 percent of all FEMA disaster-related FOIA backlog.

FY 2011 Accomplishments

- Provide deployable mail kits to ensure FEMA personnel are able to perform their mission to contact disaster survivors.
- Provide fleet cards to disaster personnel.
- Perform environmental assessments at remaining THU sites.
- Integrate environmental principals and concepts into Disaster Safety Officer training to ensure full compliance with environmental requirements.
- Achieve elimination of at least 8 percent of the disaster FOIA backlog.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

- Purchase postage for disaster mail operations throughout the Agency to expedite delivery of federal disaster relief checks to disaster victims through the U.S. Postal Service (USPS).
- Implement the FEMA Employee Deployment Safety and Health Preparedness Program that reduces last minute costs involved with ordering and shipping needed personal protective equipment.
- Implement the FEMA Safety and Health Building Inspection program that identifies safety hazards up front prior to construction, renovation, etc at disaster sites.
- Achieve elimination of at least 9 percent of the disaster FOIA backlog.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)

The Office of the CIO provides technical oversight and administrative support to FEMA’s mission by maintaining and enhancing the technological infrastructure. The DRS specifically funds several operation and maintenance services key to disaster readiness. The major Information Technology (IT) activities funded by the DRS include:

- Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP)
- Network Services
- Document Management and Records Tracking System (DMARTS)
- Disaster Communications
- Disaster Assistance Technical Services (DATS)

- Center (NPSC) and Distribution Center (DC) Support National Processing Service
- Capability (DFSC) Disaster Financial Support

Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP)

Post - Hurricane Katrina, more than 800,000 individuals required immediate disaster assistance (shelter, food, clothing, etc.). Federal agencies across the board received millions of requests for assistance – FEMA alone received 2.7 million applications. The influx of applicants ultimately overwhelmed the system, and the President signed Executive Order 13411 requiring FEMA to overhaul its assistance process and unify applications across the federal interagency. DRS funds provide support to the DAIP which has created initial operating capacity for a single access point for more than 40 federally funded forms of assistance (FOAs) and streamlines applicants' information into a unified system.

Network Support Services

Network support services include implementing IT solutions, and managing, directing, and supporting the daily operations and maintenance of the FEMA network as FEMA performs its disaster mission. A full range of network services are required throughout the life of a disaster or emergency, including cyber security and network infrastructure management and monitoring, and computer hardware and software support for FEMA and other Federal partners supporting an event throughout its lifecycle. Specific examples of the services provided are Security Operations Center services, Tier-2 restoration support for FEMA's nationwide voice and data network in the event of failure, and the 24/7 help desk support.

Document Management and Records Tracking System (DMARTS)

DMARTS is an enterprise solution for conforming disaster document and records management to DHS Document Management standards. DMARTS is an enterprise level application that provides data capture, document management, correspondence tracking, and records management functionality. This system supports FEMA users in locating, accessing, storing, retrieving, managing, and archiving documents, along with creating consistent streamlined supportable processes for the user community.

Disaster Communications Services

The Office of the CIO supports telecommunications services for disaster missions. These telecommunications services include, satellite airtime for the Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) and Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers and the communications needs for the FEMA National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs) (local and long distance telephone services, circuits, 800-services, 800-translator service, switch maintenance, router maintenance, and satellite services which support the infrastructure needed to provide voice and data connectivity to the NPSC call center agents).

Disaster Assistance Technical Services (DATS)

DATS is the framework that provides a full IT project Systems Engineering Lifecycle range of services and support for the disaster workforce, disaster survivors and the public. One of the

major services provided is the Disaster Assistance Support Center (DASC) which is the primary reception center for new information system requests for FEMA's Recovery Directorate.

Office of the CIO Support to the NPSCs and Disaster Response

The Office of the CIO provides contractor support and equipment so the NPSCs can provide efficient call center services and timely expedition of disaster survivors' applications. The CIO also provides: (1) IT contractors to be deployed to the Joint Field Offices (JFOs) as part of the IT Disaster Response Team; (2) hardware and software maintenance for JFO network infrastructure ; (3) maintenance and repair of vehicles deployed to the JFOs; (4) maintenance of management software tools; (5) network management and troubleshooting; (6) software maintenance and development of the Gold image to reimage disaster laptops and (7) Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) Maintenance.

Disaster Financial Support Capability (DFSC)

FEMA's National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) provides a comprehensive capability to support the financial elements of the disaster management process in the form of the Emergency Support (ES) Module. The ES Module provides the front end processing of disaster financial management documents and processes financial transactions and services through FEMA's Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). The ES Module pre-processes financial transactions from other modules and exports them into IFMIS. The ES Module payment system allows users to process disaster-housing payments and perform recoupment and other administrative tasks associated with disaster payments.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Transitioned all 10 FEMA regional offices (fixed sites) to One Net resulting in improved Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) service, diversity of availability (in case of an interruption of service by one carrier), a reduced hardware footprint, and centralized oversight of telecommunications services to manage costs and ensure Service Level Agreements are met by telecommunications providers .
- Improved assistance for disaster victims by implementing the FEMA Self-Help Portal in response to Executive Order 13411.
- Established an enterprise wireless solution which will initially support the Logistics Management Division Total Asset Visibility (TAV)/Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) project goal of reducing the cost for providing commodities to disaster survivors.
- Enhanced the Housing Inspectors ability to communicate housing inspections and expedite the process by implementing an updated version of the Automated Construction Estimation software communications. (This is under goal 2.2 in the FEMA strategic plan)

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement remaining components of the enterprise wireless solution at the Logistics Management Division

Distribution Centers and initiate implementation at selected Regional office facilities and implementing an Enterprise Wireless Contract with the goal of standardizing wireless systems design, implementation, and maintenance.

- Implement Remedy Version 7, a service request and incident management software tool, across the enterprise to establish one reporting system for all FEMA locations under a single managed system.
- Centralize storage for all FEMA entities on an enterprise-wide Storage Area Network (SAN) solution. This solution will eliminate the need for individualized file and data storage servers provide for greater economies of scale, and down-size FEMA's infrastructure footprint. This solution will include building out the network infrastructure at multiple locations to support replication and high-availability storage.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Implement plans for upgrading enterprise PBX systems to improve enterprise voice availability and reliability and implementing Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) where feasible.
- Implement plans for standardizing FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers by primarily utilizing the FEMA Enterprise Video Contract to standardize design, implementation, and maintenance to reduce cost.
- Work with programs to ensure alignment with DHS Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) initiatives which will enhance FEMA's ability to integrate into the One DHS environment.
- Transition FEMA Integrated Response and Recovery Information System (IRRIS), Agile Systems Development (ASD), and NEMIS (including 26 associated applications) to the DHS datacenter resulting in centralized management and improved system administration, security, and system availability.

Office of the Chief Security Officer (CSO)

The Office of the Chief Security Officer is responsible for following: Physical Security, Personnel Security, Disaster Security Operations, Technical Security Countermeasures Program, Administration Security Services, Information Security, Operations Security, Special Security Programs and Security Training. These security services support all FEMA personnel, external customers, fixed facilities, and disaster operations nationwide.

DRS funding for this activity includes background investigation and fingerprint processing for all disaster employees and contractor staff assigned to a JFO or disaster facility. Funding also supports contractual services for Federal Protective Service (FPS) at FEMA fixed disaster facilities. Guard services provided at FEMA disaster locations are funded from the disaster declaration.

Office of the CSO Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Initiated an establishment of a 25 member strike team of professional officers, (DAE) employees to deploy initially to any and all declared disaster situations requiring security support.
- Hired and trained five regional security officers to ensure that regional assets, resources, personnel, information, and equipment are properly protected and secured commensurate with specific requirements associated with a particular region.
- Implemented a secure file transfer process allowing for faster transmission and submission of electronic FBI fingerprints for applicant determinations for disaster hiring

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Hire and train regional security officers for three FEMA regions. The position ensures that regional assets, resources, personnel, information, are equipment are properly protected and secured commensurate with specific requirements associated with a particular region. Regional security officers will also ensure sufficient support to disaster operations within regional areas.
- Upgrade the existing electronic fingerprint kits with newer and smaller versions allowing for better quality submissions and decreased processing time for disaster applicants. (local hires and local contract hires)
- Identification and implementation of security guard reductions at FEMA disaster and disaster support locations as a means of realizing cost savings

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy HSPD-12 PIV Card issuance workstations and conducted enrollment and issuance activities at ongoing recovery and disaster locations
- Deploy minimal physical security system per direction to convert to localized support
- Identify and implement security guard reductions at FEMA disaster and disaster support locations as a means of realizing cost savings

OCCHCO Overview

The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO) plays a critical role in managing the Agency's most important asset, people. In the case of the DRF-DRS this responsibility involves the Human Capital Management responsible for a broad range of human capital related activities focused on the over 9,500 Stafford Act Employees (SAEs) workforce operating in the field and at every Joint Field Operations location. DRS funding allows the

Agency to support the over 9,300 temporary employees of the Disaster Assistance Employees (DAE) workforce, to ensure the readiness and deployment of disaster responders to include FEMA's 4,400 full-time workforce and the DHS/FEMA Surge Capacity Force (SCF) of 15,400 identified emergency support permanent employees throughout DHS as a whole.

Costs include, but are not limited to: printing; advertizing of local hire positions; time & attendance; overtime utilities; equipment maintenance & replacement; general office supplies; and the Workers Compensation contract. Approximately 80% of all claims come from employees being injured at disaster sites. The Compensation Act (FECA) provides for the payment of workers' compensation benefits to employees injured while performing their duties. Monthly statistics show that most of our Office of Workers' Compensation Program (OWCP) claims are from SAEs. Even though the Department of Labor administers the OWCP Program, FEMA is responsible for all of the costs associated with the Program. DRS funds the Unemployment Compensation Contract and all DRF claims. The compensation program provides benefits for eligible unemployed former disaster employees. The program is administered by States as agents of the Federal government. Additionally, SAEs are allowed access to the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) website. EAP is an agreement with Health and Human Services that covers expert resources on employee assistance, work/life issues for employees working under disaster support stress environments.

Disaster Workforce Support

The OCCHCO's Disaster Workforce Division (DWD) coordinates the lead element of a centralized management framework for: overall policy affecting the Disaster Workforce (DW) and oversees the Agency-wide deployment tracking process of all FEMA (and Surge Capacity Workforce) employees deployed for disaster response and recovery operations. It also coordinates and implements the SCF Concept of Operations (CONOPS) Plan as mandated by section 624 of the PKEMRA in coordination with the Disaster Operations Directorate and DHS.

The DRS provides funding for a DWD program management office to emphasize Disaster Reserve readiness and tailor best-practices from successful workforce models. This DRS funded program supports not only the development of reserve workforce policy and guidance's, allocates Agency resources to maintain systems, to include the introduction of the next generation FEMA Deployment System (FDS) in FY 2011/FY 212, and also adapts the DWD and Agency deployment strategies to the evolving needs of FEMA and Disaster Reservists.

Elements include coordinating force planning, training, assisting in the guidance of Agency DW credentialing and deployment of the DW, full-time FEMA employees, and the Surge Capacity Force (an initiative which represents some 15,400 DHS employees). It coordinates, prescribes, and enforces nationwide standards of Reserve readiness and implements, manages, and improves standardized processes for tracking Reserve recruitment, availability, deployment, and demobilization. Additionally, this DRS program and goals builds on developing and retaining a high performing, diverse disaster ready workforce.

The OCCHCO-DWD has the lead in SAE workforce matters and coordinates with other OCCHCO elements, such as the OCCHCO Plans and Policy Unit (PPU) on policy affecting the DW and oversees, in coordination with the OCCHCO Technology Innovations Unit (TIU), the Agency-wide deployment tracking process of all FEMA employees deployed for disaster

response and recovery operations. It coordinates with the OCCHCO Workforce Operations Division (WOD) on personnel activities which recruit, hire, and staff Headquarters, and Regional and Field Offices. WOD processes all personnel and payroll actions and is responsible for pay administration.

DWD also has a leading role in developing, coordinating and implementing the DHS/FEMA SCF CONOPS Plan as mandated by section 624 of the PKEMRA in coordination with the Disaster Operations Directorate and DHS.

OCCHCO- FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Completed the first phase of the strategic workforce planning initiative, with an engagement with the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI); defined the baseline workforce of the current FEMA workforce. This baseline assessment is intended to quantify the current workforce in terms of numbers, locations, work performed, and some assessment of capabilities of the current workforce.
- Completed Agency hiring milestones, the conversion process for the disaster CORE employee workforce into permanent fulltime (PFT) employee positions and the rationalization of funding for the remaining limited numbers of disaster nonspecific CORE employees.
- Developed the CONOPS, training, and implementing guidance for the FEMA SCF.
- Migrated new credentialing framework to the remaining 23 Cadres of the Disaster Workforce to include, seven additional Cadre Specific Planning sessions; 20 Cadre Migration Reviews; 16 initial Cadre Review Boards; nine first level annual cadre reviews; and six second level Cadre Review Boards.
- Transitioned the Agency-wide Credentialing Program to the Office of Response and Recovery for the purpose of enhancing and broadening the program as the FEMA Qualification System.
- Completed and managed in coordination with Agency funding the FEMA DRF-DRS Workers Compensation and Unemployment Compensation payment program.

OCCHCO - FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Complete subsequent phases of the strategic workforce planning initiative, which will focus on recording required mission capabilities, identification of manpower requirements to achieve these capabilities; development and execution of workforce strategies to realize the manpower requirements and capabilities articulated.
- Continue the “BEST Workforce” initiative to improve employee engagement, which directly affects individual and organizational performance in achieving FEMA’s mission (Goal of increasing Employee Engagement by ten-percent from FY 2010 to FY 2011).
- Expand SCF training to include other DHS Components.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue the migration of full-time FEMA employees to the new credentialing framework.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is responsible for obligating over \$2,000,000,000 from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) annually to support a full range of acquisition services and business solutions, such as finalizing and closing out contracts, maintaining the contract writing system, and enhancing the contract file management system's capability.

OCPO Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Initiated a project to automate the requisitioning (40-1) process, to reduce costs, the potential for errors, and to improve management, oversight and tracking of acquisitions
- Deployed DAE acquisition personnel to accelerate the contract closeout efforts for the DRF, thereby de-obligating \$1.2 Billion and addressing the Corrective Action Plan recommendation in OIG Report 09-32, Internal Controls in the FEMA Disaster Acquisition Process
- Established 26 full-time CORE positions focused on disaster contract file administration and close-out as the Disaster Acquisition Response Team

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy DAE acquisition personnel to accelerate the DRF contract closeout efforts, as required, to address the Corrective Action Plan recommendation in OIG Report 09-32, Internal Controls in the FEMA Disaster Acquisition Process
- Implement a new Disaster Acquisition Response Team (DART) to focus on contract file administration and contract closeout
- Expand the Acquisition cadre of disaster reservists with experienced contracting specialists

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Deploy DAE acquisition personnel to accelerate the contract closeout efforts for the DRF, as needed
- Monitor the effectiveness of DART and implement any necessary adjustments
- Expand the Acquisition cadre of disaster reservists with experienced contracting specialists.

Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

The OCFO leads the effort to maximize the impact of financial resources and ensure accountability to support the mission of FEMA.

The OCFO oversees planning and response activities of the financial management members of FEMA's emergency teams and management of the national Disaster Comptroller cadre.

FEMA maintained a class of employees referred to as Non-Disaster Specific Cadre of Response Employees (NDS COREs) to perform essential duties that cannot reasonably be attributed on a disaster specific basis. These NDS COREs were hired as Temporary Full-Time (TFT) employees with appointments not-to-exceed 2-years. Based on the distribution of work among

all of the programs/offices 233 positions were converted to Permanent Full-Time (PFT) positions and for the most part funded in the M&A appropriation.

FEMA will utilize the DRS to fund maintenance of financial systems required for disaster related financial operations, mitigate audit weaknesses, conduct field based financial operations, and maintain critical administrative and management (corporate) accounts. Administrative and management costs include the following: rent/leases for specified FEMA spaces occupied by disaster employees; disaster-related postage and shipping charges; disaster financial operations support; unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation for DAE's; and CORE transit subsidy. This account will have oversight within the OCFO.

OCFO Recent and Planned Accomplishments

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Established a Field Based Operations (FBO) unit to focus on improving the financial management of DRF resources.
- A joint OCFO/Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) team identified and de-obligated for reuse over \$1.5B in excess funds related to existing contracts.
- Implemented a "Self Inspection Process" designed to establish common financial management standards and processes across all disaster field offices, ensure compliance with financial management laws, standards, and regulations, and promote efficient use of DRF resources.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Expand FY 2010 resource recapture efforts to include the identification and de-obligation of excess grant funds.
- Improve the efficiency of Disaster field office operations while reducing operating costs.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Identify deficiencies in the financial management process and implement standards and processes to ensure that the improvements identified and achieved are ingrained in the disaster resource management process.
- Reduce or eliminate disaster related audit issues identified in the Agency audit.
- Expand the use of monthly spend plans across all disasters to increase visibility and accuracy in DRF spending.
- Track and report the causes of variances from DRF spending plan projections to improve spending estimation accuracy.
- Increase the accountability and responsibility for accurate projections to maximize the impact of DRF resources.

Other DRS Activities

External Affairs

The DRS funds Media Monitoring and Contact Management activity. This covers the disaster related portion of the annual media monitoring and analysis service, the media contact management and distribution service, and the stakeholder contact management and distribution service. It also provides funding for communications go kits required for social media, web and visual imagery operations for use in readiness, response and recovery operations as well as development and deployment of an upgraded community relations reporting system to support effective information flow to disaster survivors and improve situational awareness.

Mitigation

The DRS supports: 1) reprinting of publications depleted by disaster activities; 2) replenishment of publications that were used by routine disasters.

Equal Rights

Non-disaster specific investigations and EEO activities are funded through the DRS.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Operations
PPA: Disaster Relief Fund
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$328,402

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	5,365	1,471,598
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,402
Total Request	45	5,645	8,129,152	45	5,365	1,478,400	45	5,365	1,800,000

Description

This request provides \$1.8 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund

Justification

Coupled with estimated annual recoveries, this request will enable the DRF to support the five-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (excluding extraordinary events, such as the series of 2004 hurricanes in Florida, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, the California Wildfires of 2007, and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Without these funds, the FEMA would not be able to support the 5-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in Disaster Relief Fund
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$1,800,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided under this heading shall not be available for transfer pursuant to section 503 of this Act or pursuant to any other transfer authority available to the Secretary of Homeland Security provided in this or any other Act: Provided further, That for any request for reimbursement from a Federal agency to the Department of Homeland Security to cover expenditures under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), or any mission assignment orders issued by the Department for such purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take appropriate steps to ensure that each agency is periodically reminded of Department policies on- (1) the detailed information required in supporting documentation for reimbursements; and (2) the necessity for timeliness of agency billings. Note.--A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actuals	45	5,645	\$8,129,152
2011 C.R.	45	5,365	\$1,478,400
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases	---	---	---
Total Increases.....	---	---	---
Decreases	---	---	---
2011 Pay Adjustment			(6,802)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(6,802)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(6,802)
2012 Current Services	45	5,365	1,471,598
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Operational Increase to support the 5 year average	---	---	328,402
Total Program Changes	---	---	328,402
2012 Request	45	5,365	1,800,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	321,600

Note: The 45 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Assistance Employees (DAEs) and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actuals	45	5,645	\$8,129,152
FY 2011 C.R.	45	5,365	1,478,400
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers			
Increases			
Decreases			(6,802)
Total Adjustments-to-Base			(6,802)
2012 Current Services	45	5,365	1,471,598
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			328,402
2012 Total Request	45	5,365	1,800,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change			321,600

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,365	\$1,478,400	---	---	(\$6,802)	---	---	\$ 328,402	45	5,365	\$1,800,000	---	---	\$321,600
Total	45	5,365	\$1,478,400	---	---	(\$6,802)	---	---	\$328,402	45	5,365	\$1,800,000	---	---	\$321,600

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$187,307	\$187,000	\$187,000	---
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	138,818	139,000	139,000	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	63,393	63,000	63,000	---
12.1 Benefits	72,662	73,000	73,000	---
13.0 Benefits - former	45,499	45,000	45,000	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$507,679	\$507,000	\$507,000	\$0
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	167,174	52,000	52,000	---
22.0 Transportation of things	38,263	16,000	16,000	---
23.1 GSA rent	22,264	18,000	18,000	---
23.2 Other rent	65,115	1,000	1,000	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	30,207	30,000	30,000	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,275	8,000	8,000	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13,302	15,000	15,000	---
25.2 Other services	464,552	695,000	695,000	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	188,897	324,000	324,000	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	24,464	35,000	35,000	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,240	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	15,621	67,000	67,000	---
31.0 Equipment	25,801	35,000	35,000	---
32.0 Land & structures	9,772	6,000	6,000	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,552,426	3,654,903	891,000	(2,763,903)
43.0 Interest & dividends	100	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$7,621,473	\$4,956,903	\$2,193,000	(\$2,763,903)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$8,129,152	\$5,463,903	\$2,700,000	(\$2,763,903)
Unobligated balance, start of year				
	(1,712,285)	(2,785,503)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year				
	2,785,503	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations				
	(2,611,931)	(1,200,000)	(900,000)	---
Total requirements	\$6,590,439	\$1,478,400	\$1,800,000	---

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
PPA: Disaster Relief Fund
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Disaster Relief Fund		FY 2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$187,307	\$187,000	\$187,000	---
11.3	Other than perm	138,818	139,000	139,000	---
11.5	Other per comp	63,393	63,000	63,000	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	72,662	73,000	73,000	---
13.0	Benefits-former	45,499	45,000	45,000	---
21.0	Travel	167,174	52,000	52,000	---
22.0	Transportation of things	38,263	16,000	16,000	---
23.1	GSA rent	22,264	18,000	18,000	---
23.2	Other rent	65,115	1,000	1,000	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	30,207	30,000	30,000	---
24.0	Printing	1,275	8,000	8,000	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	13,302	15,000	15,000	---
25.2	Other Services	464,552	695,000	695,000	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	188,897	324,000	324,000	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	24,464	35,000	35,000	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,240	---	---	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	15,621	67,000	67,000	---
31.0	Equipment	25,801	35,000	35,000	---
32.0	Land & Structures	9,772	6,000	6,000	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,552,426	3,654,903	891,000	(2,763,903)
43.0	Interest & dividends	100			
Total, Operating Activities		\$8,129,152	\$5,463,903	\$2,700,000	(\$2,763,903)
Full Time Equivalents		5,645	5,365	5,365	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,712,285)	(2,785,503)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,785,503	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(2,611,931)	(1,200,000)	(900,000)	---
Total requirements		6,590,439	1,478,400	1,800,000	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$507,679	\$507,000	\$507,000	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 3,383 FTEs.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$167,174	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$38,263	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$0

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$22,264	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$65,115	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$30,207	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility service.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$1,275	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,302	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$464,552	\$695,000	\$695,000	\$0

Other services include report contracted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$188,897	\$324,000	\$324,000	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$24,464	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$2,240	\$0	\$0	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$15,621	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$25,801	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$9,772	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$0

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to building, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$6,552,426	\$3,654,903	\$891,000	(\$2,763,903)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actuals	C.R.	Request	Change
Interest & dividends	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0

Interest and Dividends includes obligations for (1) payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; (2) the distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; (3) interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

I. Changes in FTE

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	2010	2011	2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	7,067	5,645	5,365
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	---	---	---
Description: Increase in Temporary Disaster Workforce due to disaster response			
Sub-Total Increases	---	---	---
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:	(298)	(280)	---
Description: Decrease in Disaster Workforce (transferred to M&A appropriation)			
Decrease #2:	(1,124)	---	---
Description: Decrease in Temporary Disaster Workforce due to disaster response			
Sub-Total Decreases	(1,422)	(280)	---
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	5,645	5,365	5,365
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(1,422)	(280)	-

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not applicable.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:

The Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program addresses flood hazard data update needs and preserves the successful Flood Map Modernization investment. The requested Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funding will allow FEMA to continue implementing a multi-year mapping effort intended to meet the FEMA statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over a longer time horizon, as funding is available. With FY 2012 funding, FEMA will continue Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) following the strategy outlined in the Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan. The plan articulates a strategy for how FEMA delivers information necessary for flood risk reduction and sustainable community development. This integrated flood risk management approach weaves county-level flood hazard data developed in support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and targeted risk communication activities. FEMA will focus the FY 2012 investment on addressing flood hazard data update needs for coastal and riverine flood hazard areas, and on expanding and improving utility and accessibility of the flood hazard and flood risk data.

Flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States. Over 90 percent of all natural disasters in the Nation involve flooding. Changes in the climate and sea level rise in the coming decades will only increase the significance of the flood threat in this Nation. FEMA's Risk MAP program and the National Flood Insurance Program that it supports are essential to managing and reducing this risk. Risk MAP and the National Flood Insurance Program reduce the costs of flooding by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks. A study by the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council showed that each dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of four dollars.

B – Budget Activities:

FEMA manages several risk analysis programs to assess the impact of natural hazards that lead to effective strategies for reducing risk. These programs support the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) objective to “strengthen nationwide preparedness and mitigation against natural disasters.” Risk MAP is integrating and aligning the individual risk analysis programs into a more effective unified strategy. The vision for Risk MAP is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property.

Risk MAP Vision
Through collaboration with State, Local, and Tribal entities, Risk MAP will deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property

Risk MAP supports the DHS goal to strengthen capacity at all levels of society to withstand threats and hazards. Risk MAP does this by improving community capacity to withstand disasters by mitigating known and anticipated hazards.

FEMA’s Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan outlines the goals, objectives, and strategies for Risk MAP. The major objectives of Risk MAP are:

- o 80 percent of the Nation’s flood hazards data is current – the flood hazard data are new, have been updated, or deemed still valid
- o Local officials are aware of risks from natural hazards
- o Communities take action to reduce risk

FEMA is charged with maintaining reliable flood hazard information to support the National Flood Insurance Program, where the U.S. Government has an exposure of \$1.2 trillion. These efforts simultaneously provide communities and citizens with the information they need to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from flooding. To support the administration of this insurance program reliable flood hazard data is needed. The reliability of flood hazard analyses and maps erodes over time. Changes in the built environment, additional storm and precipitation data, and improvements in the engineering science all affect the currency of the risk analysis products. These changes move in both directions: over the past seven years, as many structures have been taken out of designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) as have been newly shown in. When a structure is taken out of the SFHA, the mandatory purchase requirement is removed and the price of continuing the insurance drops dramatically. Funding for Risk MAP supports FEMA’s efforts to address existing gaps in the flood hazard data inventory and address changes that continue to occur over time.

Risk MAP also works to maintain and increase local official’s awareness of their flood risk. Awareness tends to decrease over time because many years can pass between major flood events memories fade, local staff changes and there is a natural tendency for people to minimize risks that they live with every day. The primary mechanism through which Risk MAP will increase local officials' awareness is through the interactions that occur during a flood map update.

FEMA Risk MAP activities are funded from two primary sources of funds – the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program appropriation and fees received from NFIP policy holders through the National Flood Insurance Fund (Table 1). Both sources of funding are critical to the development and implementation of new flood maps in communities across the Nation. NFIF funding is the core funding for the program and supports all aspects of the program. The work accomplished through NFIF funding includes some production, but primarily enables the program to: meet statutory and regulatory requirements for processing map change requests from communities and citizens; respond to stakeholder correspondence; distribute flood hazard data products; establish and maintain cost and schedule controls; track and monitor performance; and, support the development of state and local capabilities to participate in the management and delivery of Risk MAP through the Cooperating Technical Partners program and other core program functions. Funding from the NFIF supports some of the staffing, travel and other administrative expenses for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis program.

C – Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests \$102.7 million in FY 2012 for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program. These appropriations are used to analyze and produce flood hazard and flood risk data and map products, to communicate flood hazard risk, and related technical services. With FY 2012 funding, FEMA will focus on reviewing and updating flood hazard data and maps to accurately reflect flood hazards for the areas with the highest flood risk and greatest update need. Flood hazard data and mapping efforts will support the goals identified in FEMA’s Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan and will specifically address gaps in flood hazard data to form a solid foundation for flood risk assessments, floodplain management, and actuarial soundness of the NFIP. These funds also provide staffing, travel, operating expenses, contractual services, and grants supporting the development of flood hazard and flood risk information.

Funding Source	NFIF	RiskMAP	TOTAL
NFIF Salaries & Benefits	\$9,273		\$9,273
NFIF Program Funds	\$108,433		\$108,433
RiskMAP Salaries & Benefits		\$9,023	\$9,023
RiskMAP Program Funds		\$93,689	\$93,689
TOTAL	\$117,706	\$102,712	\$220,418
FTE	71	80	155

Table 1

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE ¹	AMOUNT	FTE ²	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	50	\$223,763	56	\$220,000	80	\$102,712	24	(\$117,288)	---	(117,075)	24	-\$213
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	50	\$223,763	56	\$220,000	80	\$102,712	24	(\$117,288)	---	(117,075)	24	(\$213)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
	0	---	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	---	---	\$0	---	---
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	50	\$223,763	56	\$220,000	80	\$102,712	24	(\$117,288)	---	(117,075)	24	(\$213)

¹ The FY 2011 C.R. FTE number of 56 is 14 less than the FTE number of 70 listed in the Budget Appendix.

² The FY 2012 FTE request number of 80 is 4 less than the FTE number of 84 listed in the Budget Appendix.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	56	50	223,763
2011 C.R.	84	56	220,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base		24	-212
2012 Current Services	84	80	219,788
2012 Program Change			-117,075
2012 Total Request	84	80	102,712

FEMA requests \$102.7 million in FY 2012 for this activity. Funding in FY 2012 will provide \$8.8 million for the annualization of the 2011 salaries and benefits; full funding of the 28 positions created from the 2011 in-sourcing initiative; and, \$93.9 million for increased contract costs due to inflation, and the continuation of activities as described in the Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan.

Funding in FY 2012 for Risk MAP will be used to produce improved flood hazard mapping for NFIP.

- Increase the percent of flood hazard data that meet new, valid or updated engineering standards to 55 percent by updating 20,000 to 25,000 miles of riverine flood hazard and 3,100 miles of open coastline, affecting five to seven million people.
- Maintain local officials' flood risk awareness at 70 percent.
- Initiate additional Risk MAP projects, to increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun to 44 percent of the U.S. population.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION:

The Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan builds on the strong foundation of the Flood Map Modernization program. This plan will significantly improve the integrated flood risk management approach by weaving county-level flood hazard data into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the basis for local hazard mitigation plans and targeted risk communication activities. Risk assessments systematically analyze the people and property in a community or watershed potentially impacted by flood hazards to quantify physical, social, and economic losses. Targeted risk communication activities include

prioritizing flood map updates for highest risk areas and highlighting areas where mitigation activities are most needed based on the results of the watershed risk assessments.

The overall goals in the FEMA Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan are:

- 1) Risk MAP Goal 1: Address gaps in flood hazard data to form a solid foundation for flood risk assessments, floodplain management, and actuarial soundness of the NFIP.
- 2) Risk MAP Goal 2: Ensure that a measurable increase of the public's awareness and understanding of risk management results in a measurable reduction of current and future vulnerability to flooding.
- 3) Risk MAP Goal 3: Lead and support states and local and tribal communities to effectively engage in risk-based mitigation planning resulting in sustainable actions that reduce or eliminate risks to life and property from natural hazards.
- 4) Risk MAP Goal 4: Provide an enhanced digital platform that improves management of limited Risk MAP resources, controls information produced by Risk MAP, and enhances communication and sharing of risk data and related products to all levels of government and the public.
- 5) Risk MAP Goal 5: Align Risk Analysis programs and develop synergies to enhance decision-making capabilities through effective risk communication and management.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Initiated additional 600 Risk MAP projects affecting 3,800 communities and addressing highest priority engineering data needs, including coastal and levee areas.
- Created a baseline of local understanding of flood risk and produced a national annualized flood loss study.
- Ensured 80 percent of the Nation's population (excluding territories) is covered by local hazard mitigation plans that are approved or approvable pending adoption.
- Transitioned flood hazard data distribution from a paper map-focused system based on high volume offset printing, to a nearly all-digital distribution with limited paper copies printed as needed for affected local governments.
- Developed requirements for new integrated Risk MAP products that augment the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map delivered in Flood Map Modernization with additional flood risk information to enable broader risk communication.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Increase the percent of flood hazard data that meet new, valid or updated engineering standards to 53 percent.
- Increase local officials' flood risk awareness from 68 percent to 70 percent.

- Initiate additional Risk MAP projects, to increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun to 40 percent of the U.S. population.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

Funding in FY 2012 for Risk MAP will be used to produce improved flood hazard mapping for NFIP. FEMA expects that a more fully informed public coupled with more focused actions will reduce flood risks. The following accomplishments are planned for FY 2012, aligned with the Risk MAP vision:

- Increase the percent of flood hazard data that meet new, valid or updated engineering standards to 55 percent.
- Maintain local officials' flood risk awareness at 70 percent.
- Initiate additional Risk MAP projects, to increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun to 44 percent of the U.S. population.

The two primary focus areas are (1) coastal flood studies and (2) significant riverine flood hazard data update needs. Ultimately, these investments will produce accurate flood hazard data, integrated watershed flood risk assessments, and stronger hazard mitigation plans.

FEMA's Risk MAP approach will support local risk assessment and planning activities while addressing the flood hazard data update needs, thus enabling our citizens to increase their awareness of flood risk and ensure good planning to mitigate against these risks.

A. Coastal Flood Studies: In FY 2012, FEMA will continue the effort started in 2009 to update the Nation's coastal flood hazard studies. Funds are allocated to initiate updated coastal flood hazard studies in those areas determined to be in most need. This investment will reduce the flood hazard data update needs by 34 percent, representing approximately 3,100 miles of open coast. Future coastal hazard analyses and mapping needs will be selected based on risk, community, and state cost share, and cost efficiencies using a consistent hazard study approach.

B. Significant Riverine Flood Hazard Update Needs: In FY 2012, FEMA will dedicate funding to update riverine hazard engineering analyses. This also includes other non-coastal flood hazards like ponding and shallow flooding and updates related to the accreditation status of levees. This investment will reduce the riverine flood hazard data update needs by 5 percent to 6 percent, covering approximately 20,000 - 25,000 miles of inland flooding sources.

Part of FEMA's Risk MAP strategy is to invest more in monitoring the validity of published flood hazard information. The principal factors that drive the need for updated flood hazard analyses are:

- Physical changes: such as manmade influences which may include new bridges culverts, levees, and development in the floodplain
- Climate changes: such as recent flood disasters or additional stream gauge data
- Engineering methodology changes: such as improved computer models and better understanding of the physics of water flow

Keeping pace with these changes is important and failing to do so could lead to unwise land use decisions and construction standards, thereby putting homeowners at increased risk while providing a false sense of security. Conversely, overstated hazards can result in potentially unnecessary construction costs and incorrect insurance rating decisions. Sound, reliable flood hazard information is a necessary component of ensuring the fiscal soundness of NFIP.

As FEMA began work on Risk MAP, the next five-year assessment of NFIP maps also was initiated. FEMA will continue its work with stakeholders to ensure that flood hazard information on Flood Insurance Rate Maps reflects existing conditions and is aligned with flood risk. This work will involve documenting the engineering gaps that require a map update based on the three principal factors mentioned above. A watershed validation evaluation strategy will be used to track the assessment process, document engineering gaps and their resolution, and aid in prioritization for using flood risk as a key factor for areas identified for flood map updates.

In FY 2012, FEMA will continue its watershed validation evaluation strategy for reviewing flood hazard engineering data and map update needs. The results of these evaluations and other flood hazard data update needs identified throughout the mapping lifecycle will be managed systematically and will allow FEMA to effectively quantify the inventory maintenance required. This watershed validation evaluation will provide the necessary data required to identify the flood hazard engineering data and map needs and associate them with the level of risk for that geographic area. Through Risk MAP, FEMA will update the flood hazard data by watershed where necessary so that FEMA's flood hazard data is in agreement with other Federal agencies' scientific data within the watershed.

FEMA also is investing significantly in elevation data to support quality flood hazard data. In FY 2010, FEMA delivered to Congress a National Digital Elevation Acquisition and Utilization Plan outlining the Risk MAP approach. Based on recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences and experience gained through Flood Map Modernization, FEMA developed updated elevation standards for new flood hazard data. A portion of FEMA's effort also will be focused on the identification of current flood hazards in and around the Nation's levee systems which are located in more than one-quarter of the counties for which FEMA is providing new digital flood hazard mapping. Where the Provisionally Accredited Levee status for levee systems is expiring or when the necessary data and documentation for levee systems are provided for accreditation, FEMA will update the flood hazard data to reflect these changes. FEMA will reduce the flood hazard data needs related to the resolution of provisionally accredited levees by 90 percent in FY 2012.

During the implementation of Risk MAP, sustainable partnerships will continue to be vital. FEMA will maintain its partnerships and seek out new collaborations to support the Risk MAP program. Resources in the form of “cash match” or new data as identified in FEMA’s Bluebook are highly valued and are most beneficial for the program. When targeted at known flood hazard data update needs and included in the partnership agreement, FEMA will give its highest investment priority to capable partners who provide a 25 percent cash match. FEMA typically receives these partner contributions through existing successful partnerships within the Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Program. While contributions from multiple sources are valuable, FEMA will consider establishing a partnership under the CTP Program in flood map update prioritization and will support those partnerships that are mutually beneficial.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease #1: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 5.1 Mitigate Hazards
PPA: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

Program Decrease: -\$117,075

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							84	80	219,787
Program Decrease									-117,075
Total Request	56	50	223,763	84	56	220,000	84	80	102,712

Description of Item

The FY 2012 request will provide for an increase in the percentage of flood hazard data that meet new, valid or updated engineering standards, maintain local officials' flood risk awareness, and provide for additional Risk MAP projects.

Justification

Funding in 2012 will provide for the annualization of the 2011 salaries and benefits, full funding of the 28 positions created from the 2011 in-sourcing initiative, and support the continuation of activities as described in the Risk MAP Multi Year Plan.

Funding in FY 2012 for Risk MAP will be used to produce improved flood hazard mapping for NFIP.

- Increase the percent of flood hazard data that meet new, valid or updated engineering standards to 55 percent by updating 20,000 to 25,000 miles of riverine flood hazard and 3,100 miles of open coastline, affecting five to seven million people.
- Maintain local officials' flood risk awareness at 70 percent.
- Initiate additional Risk MAP projects, to increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun to 44 percent of the U.S. population.

The impact of this decrease is to delay reaching the target of 80 percent of the stream miles in FEMA's inventory designated as New, Valid, or Updated (NVUE) by about 6

years – from 2014 to at least 2020. Such reductions are prudent in the current budget environment. While FEMA, States, and communities will be accepting more risk when the flood hazards in fewer watersheds are studied, careful selection of new study projects can buy down this risk until additional funds become available in future years.

Because the Risk MAP production lifecycle is three to five years per project, projects initiated in 2011, 2010, 2009, and prior fiscal years will still be in progress throughout fiscal year 2012. As a result, the total amount of work in progress, managed by FEMA staff will only be reduced slightly in fiscal year 2012 based on the reduced work initiated. In addition, FEMA staff is critical to the effectiveness of the Risk MAP outreach mission as the primary, most credible, interface with local governments. As more Risk MAP projects reach the delivery phase in fiscal year 2012 and beyond, the responsibility for government staff to support outreach to communities and local officials will increase.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4101), \$102,712,000, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. § 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended[: Provided, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3 percent of the total amount appropriated under this heading]. (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2011.)

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Justification:

FEMA proposes to modify the limitation on the total administrative cost percentage to account for the additional staff requested for the in-sourcing initiative to ensure adequate administrative resources to effectively manage the program

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	56 ✓	50 ✓	\$223,763
2011 C.R. ^{1, 3}	84 ✓	56 ✓	\$220,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2011 DHS balanced workforce strategy.....	-	24	1,772
GSA rent.....	-	-	118
Total Increases.....	-	24	1,890
Decreases			
Non-recur of service contracts for insourcing.....	-	-	(1,772)
Annualization of 2011 pay raise.....	-	-	(27)
Non-recur of one-time costs.....	-	-	(118)
Management and Technology efficiency.....	-	-	(185)
Total Decreases.....	-	-	(2,103)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	24	(212)
2012 Current Services	84	80	219,788
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Program decrease map production services.....	-	-	(96,375)
DHS Professional Services contracts efficiency.....	-	-	(7,000)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	-	-	(13,700)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(117,075)
2012 Request ⁴	84	80	102,712
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	24	(117,288)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$13,700 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

³ The FY 2011 C.R. FTE number of 56 is 14 less than the FTE number of 70 listed in the Budget Appendix.

⁴ The FY 2012 FTE request number of 80 is 4 less than the FTE number of 84 listed in the Budget Appendix.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	56	50	\$223,763
2011 C.R.	84	56	\$220,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	24	1,890
Decreases	---	---	(2,103)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	24	(212)
2012 Current Services	84	80	219,788
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
	---	---	(117,075)
2012 Total Request	84	80	102,712
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	24	(117,288)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE 1	Amount	Pos.	FTE 2	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	84	56	220,000	---	24	(212)	---	---	(117,075)	84	80	\$102,712	---	24	(\$117,288)
Total	84	56	\$220,000	---	24	(\$212)	---	---	(\$117,075)	84	80	\$102,712	---	24	(\$117,288)

¹ The FY 2011 C.R. FTE number of 56 is 14 less than the FTE number of 70 listed in the Budget Appendix.

² The FY 2012 FTE request number of 80 is 4 less than the FTE number of 84 listed in the Budget Appendix.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
State of New York						\$7,007			\$0	---	---	(7,007)
DHS - Chief Information Office (CIO)			400			---			---	---	---	---
U.S. Geological Service			701			---			---	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	1,101	---	---	7,007	---	---	---	---	---	(7,007)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis			\$1,101			\$7,007			\$0	---	---	(7,007)
Total Obligations	---	---	1,101	---	---	7,007	---	---	---	---	---	(7,007)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$4,205	\$4,175	6,775	\$2,600
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	1,014	---	(1,014)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	108	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	1,202	1,881	1,881	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$5,515	\$7,070	\$8,656	\$1,586
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	1,116	1,102	900	(202)
23.1 GSA rent	558	930	993	63
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charge	15	192	194	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40,765	30,002	16,584	(13,418)
25.2 Other services	108,238	185,411	75,311	(110,100)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't account	1,659	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	42	57	42	(15)
31.0 Equipment	35	99	32	(67)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	65,820	65	---	(65)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$218,248	\$217,858	\$94,056	(\$123,802)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$223,763	\$224,928	\$102,712	(\$122,216)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(4,926)	(4,743)	---	4,743
Unobligated balance, end of year	4,743	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(3,579)	(185)	---	185
Total requirements	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$102,712	(117,288)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 - 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
GS-15		1	1	---
GS-14	6	9	9	---
GS-13	9	13	13	---
GS-12	40	58	58	---
GS-11	1	3	3	---
Total Permanent Positions	56	84	84	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	6	28	---	(28)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	50	56	84	28
FTE (see notes 1, 2)	50	56	80	24
Headquarters	13	24	24	---
U.S. Field	43	60	60	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	56	84	84	---
Average ES Salary	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 74,872	\$ 74,872	\$ 74,872	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	12.10	12.10	12.10	---

¹ The FY 2011 C.R. FTE number of 56 is 14 less than the FTE number of 70 listed in the Budget Appendix.

² The FY 2012 FTE request number of 80 is 4 less than the FTE number of 84 listed in the Budget Appendix.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

**Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis**

Not applicable.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: PPA Name	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$4,205	\$4,175	\$6,775	\$2,600
11.3 Other than perm	---	1,014	\$0	(1,014)
11.5 Other per comp	108	---	\$0	---
12.1 Benefits	1,202	1,881	\$1,881	---
21.0 Travel	1,116	1,102	900	(202)
23.1 GSA rent	558	930	993	63
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	15	192	194	2
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	40,765	30,002	16,584	(13,418)
25.2 Other Services	108,238	185,411	75,311	(110,100)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,659	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies & materials	42	57	42	(15)
31.0 Equipment	35	99	32	(67)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	65,820	65	---	(65)
Total, Investigations - Operations	\$223,763	\$224,928	\$102,712	(\$122,216)
Full Time Equivalents	50	56	80	24
Unobligated balance, start of year	(4,926)	(4,743)		4,743
Unobligated balance, end of year	4,743			---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(3,579)	(185)		185
Total requirements	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$102,712	(\$117,288)

PPA Mission Statement

The Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program addresses flood hazard data update needs and preserves the successful Flood Map Modernization investment. The requested Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funding will allow FEMA to continue implementing a multi-year mapping effort intended to meet the FEMA statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs. With FY 2012 funding, FEMA will continue Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) following the strategy outlined in the Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan. The plan articulates a strategy for how FEMA delivers information necessary for flood risk reduction and sustainable community development. This integrated flood risk management approach weaves county-level flood hazard data developed in support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and targeted risk communication activities. FEMA will focus the FY 2012 investment on addressing flood hazard data update needs for coastal and riverine flood hazard areas, and on expanding and improving utility and accessibility of the flood hazard and flood risk data.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$5,515	\$7,070	\$8,656	\$1,586

Salaries and Benefits support 84 full time permanent positions in FY 2012. There will be an increase in FY 2012 due to the annualization of insourcing.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$1,116	\$1,102	\$900	(\$202)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease from efficiencies and savings from regional based program activities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$558	\$930	\$993	\$63

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request provides for the inflationary increase in lease costs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$15	\$192	\$194	\$2

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request does provide for inflationary increases in communication services for non recurring cost.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$40,765	\$30,002	\$16,584	(\$13,418)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 Request reflects a decrease in requirements for contracted services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$108,238	\$185,411	\$75,311	(\$110,100)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request does reflect a decrease in requirements for contracted services as a result of program efficiencies, a reduction in program funding level and carryover funding available in FY 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$35	\$99	\$32	(\$67)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request provides for the replacement and upgrade of equipment for existing staff.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$65,820	\$65	\$0	(\$65)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease in program funding level for grant awards.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & Materials	42	57	42	(15)

Supplies and materials includes all cost for the purchases of supplies and materials. The FY 2012 request provides consumable items used by staffing.

I. Changes in FTE

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	50	50	56
INCREASES			
Increase #1: FY 2011		6	
Description: Reflects current services FTE estimate.			
Increase #2: Adjustments to Base			24
Description: Reflects FTE estimate for insourced positions.			
			0
Sub-Total Increases	0	6	24
DECREASES			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs (see notes 1, 2)	50	56	80
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	0	6	24

¹ The FY 2011 C.R. FTE number of 56 is 14 less than the FTE number of 70 listed in the Budget Appendix.

² The FY 2012 FTE request number of 80 is 4 less than the FTE number of 84 listed in the Budget Appendix.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2011
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
DHS/FEMA assessment of WCF	\$231	\$264	\$314	\$50
Total Working Capital Fund	\$231	\$264	\$314	\$50

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$1.8 million and 24 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2011 Annualization		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Program Analyst	0	0	28	4	0	24	0	0	0	0	28	28
Total	0	0	28	4	0	24	0	0	0	0	28	28

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

The FY 2011 President’s Budget provided funding and appropriation language to support the creation of 28 full time permanent positions through efficiencies achieved from in-sourcing contracted duties.

This effort was identified as part of Secretary Napolitano’s Department-wide Efficiency Review, and was determined to be an effective balance of contractors to federal employees throughout the Department, and converting contractor positions to federal employees when feasible and appropriate. In FY 2011, FEMA will convert contractor positions related to its Flood Map Modernization (Risk Map) to full-time and permanent positions. The FY 2012 President’s Budget provides \$1.8 million for the annualization of the 2011 salaries and benefits.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for the National Flood Insurance Fund:

The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF), which was established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.), is a premium revenue and fee-generated fund that supports the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Act, as amended, authorizes the Federal government to provide flood insurance on a national basis to owners of properties located in vulnerable areas. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (P.L.103-325) made flood insurance mandatory for all federally backed mortgages of properties located in the special flood hazard areas (SFHA). Currently, the NFIP insures more than 5.6 million residential and commercial policyholders totaling approximately \$1.2 trillion in insurance coverage. By supporting flood hazard reduction grant programs and floodplain management efforts, the National Flood Insurance Program estimates that more than \$1.2 billion in flood-related losses are avoided annually.

The NFIP is not just an insurance program. It also works to reduce the cost of flood damage through identifying, analyzing, and reducing flood risk. By encouraging and supporting mitigation efforts, FEMA leads our Nation in reducing the impact of disasters. FEMA applies insurance concepts and methods to reduce the nation's vulnerability to natural hazards and manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods, to mitigate future losses and to reduce personal and national costs of flood disasters. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Further, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities and reducing costs to taxpayers.

The National Flood Insurance Program consists of three major functions that focus on reducing flood risk and the impact of flood disasters:

- **Identifying and Analyzing Flood Risk.** The first component of the business strategy requires reliable information about flood risk. FEMA flood mapping activities help identify and analyze flood risk for communities nationwide by updating and maintaining community flood hazard information, including map maintenance and distribution activities that complement the Risk MAP activities. The Flood Mapping component of the strategy produces flood hazard maps, also known as Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that identify areas at risk of flooding. However, flood risk changes over time and many maps no longer reflect current risks, due to land development and changes in the environment. FEMA continues to produce more reliable, up-to-date flood data by using the latest mapping technology

and delivering it in a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based format. Flood hazard information is now available to a wide range of users including: the public, floodplain managers, developers, and the insurance industry. With the new maps, communities can more efficiently manage flood risks, land use, water resources, disaster mitigation, and disaster recovery operations. Property owners can more reliably assess their flood risks and make decisions about flood insurance based on those risks.

- **Reducing Flood Risk.** The second component of the business strategy is to reduce the risk associated with flood events through floodplain management as well as flood-related grants and assistance such as Flood Mitigation Assistance, Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss.

FEMA promotes sound local Floodplain Management to reduce the risk to new or planned buildings and infrastructure, and funding in the form of Flood Related Grants for reducing existing community risk. The NFIP plays a critical role in encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations and to implement broader floodplain management programs aimed at reducing risk to new or planned buildings and infrastructure. By law, FEMA can only provide flood insurance to those States or communities that adopt and vigorously enforce floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed minimum NFIP requirements. Communities incorporate NFIP requirements into their zoning codes, subdivision ordinances, and/or building codes or they adopt special purpose floodplain management ordinances.

The NFIP requirements include:

- Elevation of new and substantially improved residential structures above the base flood level
- Elevation or dry floodproofing (made watertight) of new or substantially improved non-residential structures
- Regulation of development in floodways, the central portion of a riverine floodplain needed to carry deeper and faster moving water, to ensure that there are no increases in upstream flood elevations
- Additional requirements to protect buildings in coastal areas from the impacts of waves, high velocity, and storm surge

These requirements are the most cost-effective way to reduce the flood risk to new buildings and infrastructure. Structures built to NFIP standards experience 80 percent less damage than structures not built to these standards and have resulted in \$1.2 billion per year in reduced flood losses.

FEMA provides funding to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing Flood Related Grants to states, communities and Tribal Nations. The NFIF funds three programs specifically designed to reduce the fund's loss exposure. The Flood Mitigation Assistance program (FMA) provides funds on an

annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP. The Repetitive Flood Claims program (RFC) provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more flood claim payments. The Severe Repetitive Loss program (SRL) provides funds on an annual basis to reduce the risk of flood damage to residential structures insured under the NFIP that are qualified as severe repetitive loss structures.

- Insuring Flood Risk.** The third component of the business strategy is to insure against flood loss. NFIP provides a vehicle through which homeowners can take an active role in protecting their property against flood losses. Floods are the most common and costly natural disaster in the United States. Fortunately, property owners who live in communities participating in the NFIP can purchase affordable protection to insure against flood losses. Since 1969, the NFIP has paid over \$36 billion dollars in flood insurance claims that have helped hundreds of thousands of families and businesses recover from flood events. Most people who live or own businesses in NFIP participating communities are eligible to purchase federally-backed flood insurance. Even after a property has been damaged by flood previously, owners and renters are still eligible to purchase flood insurance, provided that the community is participating in the NFIP.

Residents who live in Special Flood Hazard Areas are required by law to purchase flood insurance if they have a mortgage from a federally regulated lender. They also must carry the insurance for the life of the mortgage. Residents with property outside high-risk areas can also purchase flood insurance and may be eligible for significant premium rate reductions. Flood Insurance Operations manages the insurance program by supporting various management activities, including underwriting, operations, and claims payments.

The following chart illustrates the steps that can be taken to reduce flood risk:



B – Budget Activities:

Funding for the National Flood Insurance Program is derived from two primary sources:

- Flood insurance premiums (mandatory) which is used to pay out claims and to provide funding to support the operating and administrative costs associated with maintaining the program. FEMA estimates mandatory premium collections of \$3.103 billion in FY 2012.
- Policy fee income (discretionary) which also is paid by flood insurance policy holders which supports floodplain management, flood mapping, insurance operations, flood-related grants, and NFIP management. For FY 2012, FEMA projects fee collections of \$171.0 million, which reflect an increase of \$2.0 million from the FY 2011.

The NFIP appropriation supports the following key program elements:

NFIP Management and Flood Insurance Operations

NFIP Management – NFIP management reflects the overall management of the Flood Insurance Program. FEMA applies insurance concepts and methods to reduce the nation's vulnerability to natural hazards and manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods, to mitigate future losses and to reduce personal and national costs of flood disasters. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Further, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities and reducing costs to taxpayers.

Flood Insurance Operations - Flood Insurance Operations provides for all aspects of managing the insurance program including: the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and, oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims.

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

Flood Mapping - Flood Mapping produces flood hazard maps, also known as Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that identify areas at risk of flooding. Land development and changes in the environment change flood risk over time and causes many maps to become outdated. This program enables FEMA to produce reliable, up-to-date flood data by using the latest mapping technology and delivering it in a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based format. With the new maps, communities can more efficiently manage flood risks, land use, water resources, disaster mitigation, and disaster recovery operations. Property owners can more reliably assess their flood risks and make decisions about flood insurance based on those risks.

Floodplain Management - The National Flood Insurance Program plays a critical role in encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. Communities are informed and educated about the benefits of implementing broader floodplain management programs aimed at reducing risk to new or planned buildings and infrastructure. By law, FEMA can only provide flood insurance to those States or communities that adopt and vigorously enforce floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed minimum NFIP requirements. The NFIP works with communities to incorporate these requirements into their zoning codes, subdivision ordinances, and/or building codes. In some cases, communities receive assistance with efforts to adopt special purpose floodplain management ordinances.

National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory)

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.), as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued only in communities that participate in the NFIP and enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans to non-participating communities with an identified flood hazard.

Flood Related Grants

The National Flood Insurance Fund supports flood hazard reduction efforts facilitated through its flood related grants and assistance program: Flood Mitigation Assistance, Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss. These programs reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing grants to states, communities, and tribal nations. The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grants provide funds for activities that decrease or eliminate risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) fund activities that decrease the long-term risk of flood damage to residential structures insured under the NFIP that have experienced repetitive losses from previous flood damage.

C – Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests budget authority from mandatory premium collections of \$3.103 billion and \$171 million from Federal Policy Fee income in FY 2012. The increase is additional revenue collections from estimated policies in force increases and flood policy rate increases. The rate increase is based on the Annual Actuarial Rate Review conducted to ensure that premium rates are adequate to meet projected claims requirements. These funds will be used to pay claims of the NFIP in addition to operating expenses. These funds will also support the Repetitive Flood Claims and the Flood Mitigation Assistance programs.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE ³	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	103	\$14,751	103	\$22,145	126	\$22,000	23	(\$145)	---	---	23	(\$145)
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	150	\$133,245	157	\$146,855	172	\$149,000	15	2,145	---	---	15	2,145
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	---	\$2,268,320	---	\$3,015,546	---	\$3,052,748	---	37,202	---	---	---	37,202
Severe Repetitive Loss	12	\$54,008	18	\$0	18	\$0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Repetitive Flood Claims ²	---	\$3,647	---	\$10,000	---	\$10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Flood Mitigation Assistance ²	8	\$21,010	11	\$40,000	11	\$40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	273	\$2,494,982	289	\$3,234,546	327	\$3,273,748	38	\$39,202	---	\$0	38	\$39,202
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Offsetting Collections - NFIF Mandatory	(20)	(\$2,346,985)	(29)	(\$3,065,546)	(29)	(\$3,102,748)	---	(37,202)	---	\$0	---	(37,202)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates¹	253	\$147,997	260	\$169,000	298	\$171,000	38	\$2,000	---	\$0	38	\$2,000

¹ The \$171 million reflects the amount of anticipated fee collections for FY 2012, \$22 million above the \$149 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

² The \$50 million for Repetitive Flood Claims and Flood Mitigation Assistance is \$10 million less than the \$60 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

³ The FY 2012 FTE request number of 327 is 38 more than the FTE number of 289 listed in the Budget Appendix.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	133	103	14,751
2011 C.R.	133	103	22,145
2012 Adjustments-to-Base		23	-145
2012 Current Services	133	126	22,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	133	126	22,000

For FY 2012, FEMA requests \$22.0 million from Federal policy fee revenue to support salaries and operating costs for the flood mitigation and flood insurance operations activities.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION:

Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations activities include management and oversight of NFIP insurance activities, business operations support, stakeholder engagement and outreach support, business process management and improvement activities, and information systems support activities associated with the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration's executive oversight.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Supported stakeholder outreach for flood insurance and mitigation activities including communicating mission progress to internal and external stakeholders, provided support for issue management, and developed comprehensive and integrated outreach plans to enable programs to better communicate available tools, resources, and capabilities to a wide host of stakeholders.
- Completed development of NFIP Records Management System for deployment to all ten regional offices.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Identify and develop crosscutting themes to increase public recognition of the value of investments in reducing flood risks.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Develop and implement comprehensive plan for FEMA and its partners to increase public recognition of the value of investments.

PPA: Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	177	150	133,245
2011 C.R.	177	157	146,855
2012 Adjustments-to-Base		15	2,145
2012 Current Services	177	172	149,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	177	172	149,000

For FY 2012, FEMA requests \$149.0 million from Federal policy fee revenue to support salaries and operating costs for ongoing floodplain management and flood mapping efforts.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION:

Floodplain Management:

The Floodplain Management Branch oversees programs that are designed to reduce risk through land use and building code regulations. Floodplain management activities are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended. Through these programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Structures built to NFIP standards experience 80 percent less damage than structures not built to these standards. One of the mechanisms utilized is the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE). The purpose of this program is to provide, through a state grant mechanism, a means to ensure that communities participating in the NFIP are achieving the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP. CAP-SSSE is intended to accomplish this by funding states to provide a significant portion of the technical assistance to NFIP communities and to evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities with the additional goal of building state and community floodplain management expertise and capability.

CAP-SSSE capitalizes on partnering with the staff of state agencies to provide technical assistance. The grant is a product-oriented program directly related to the flood loss reduction objectives of the NFIP.

The NFIP supports the salaries and expenses of program management and implementation staff at FEMA's national and ten regional offices that administer floodplain management programs.

The responsibilities of these offices include reducing flood risk through floodplain management and flood hazard reduction efforts, providing technical assistance to communities participating in the NFIP, and administration of the CAP-SSSE grant program. The various and miscellaneous salaries and expenses funding allows program staff: to deliver technical assistance to NFIP participating communities; to strengthen local flood loss reduction programs through onsite visits; and, to provide funding for the necessary supplies and equipment, including computer equipment and other needed resources, to meet the mission of the program.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Reduced potential annual flood losses by nearly \$1.6 billion through NFIP insurance and floodplain management activities.
- Assisted all entities of Federal, state, and local governments to effectively maintain sound floodplain management practices and to educate the general public on mitigation actions that may be taken in a pre-disaster environment by developing a variety of outreach materials.
- Provided technical assistance to the 21,000-plus communities participating in the NFIP and monitored the compliance with program requirements; provided grant funds to states and territories to help furnish this technical assistance and monitoring; and developed policy, guidance, and regulations to improve implementation of floodplain management at the state and community levels to enhance compliance by communities with NFIP requirements.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- Reduce potential annual flood losses by \$1.7 billion through NFIP insurance and floodplain management activities.
- Increase Community Rating System (CRS) participation by 25 additional NFIP communities.
- Develop proposed rule strengthening floodplain management in more than 21,000 participating communities. This will be accomplished by publishing clarifications to the current regulations that will make it more clear on how to meet minimum NFIP standards

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Reduce potential annual flood losses by \$1.8 billion through NFIP insurance and floodplain management activities.
- Continue to increase CRS participation and class improvements.
- Implement new floodplain management regulations to further FEMA's flood hazard reduction goals.

Flood Mapping and Risk Analysis:

The Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program addresses flood hazard data update needs and preserves the successful Flood Map Modernization investment. The requested FY 2012 funding will allow FEMA to continue implementing a multi-year mapping effort that meets the FEMA statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs. With FY 2012 funding, FEMA will continue Risk MAP as outlined in the Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan. The plan articulates a strategy for how FEMA delivers information necessary for flood risk reduction and sustainable community development.

This integrated flood risk management approach weaves county-level flood hazard data developed in support of the NFIP into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and targeted risk communication activities. FEMA will focus the FY 2012 investment on addressing flood hazard data update needs for coastal and riverine flood hazard areas, and expanding and improving utility and accessibility of the flood hazard and flood risk data.

FEMA's Risk MAP activities are funded from two primary sources of funds – the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Fund and the NFIF. Both sources of funding are critical to the development and implementation of new flood maps in communities across the Nation. The NFIF funding is the core funding for the program and supports all aspects of the program. The Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program funding is devoted to production and technical services.

Risk MAP measures to track progress towards this outcome are:

- Communities take action to reduce risk.
- Local officials are aware of risks from natural hazards.
- 80 percent of the Nation's flood hazards data are current – the flood hazard data are new, have been updated, or deemed still valid.

The detailed production accomplishments for Risk MAP are described in the justification for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program appropriation.

PPA: National Flood Insurance Fund Offsetting Collections - Mandatory

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	0	0	2,268,320
2011 C.R.	0	0	3,015,546
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			37,202
2012 Current Services	0	0	3,052,748
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	0	0	3,052,748

FEMA requests \$3.053 billion in FY 2012 for this activity. Funding will provide for the payment of flood claims and operating costs of the program including: Write-Your-Own (WYO) expenses and commissions and interest expenses.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

NFIP Management is the overall management and oversight of the NFIP operations including the selling and servicing of policies provided by the NFIP Write-Your-Own partners. FEMA and its partners apply insurance concepts and methods to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Furthermore, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers. Activities in this category include selling and servicing flood insurance policies, claims, and establishing appropriate premium rates.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Increased flood insurance policies in force by nearly 1 percent (0.9 percent).
- Reduced the percentage of policyholders that receive highly-discounted (i.e., subsidized) premiums to 22 percent, thus further strengthening the financial soundness of the Program.
- Saved an estimated \$1.6 billion in annual flood disaster losses.
- Paid \$500 million from NFIP net income to The Treasury for the debt incurred from 2005 Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, reducing outstanding Treasury borrowing to \$18.5 billion.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- Enhance partnerships with agencies that regulate lending institutions to improve lender compliance with NFIP statutes and increase borrowers' understanding of flood insurance requirements. Continue NFIP training offerings for lenders.
- Implement a comprehensive national marketing program to increase the number of NFIP policies by five percent using means such as television advertising, direct mailing, public relations activities, websites, and marketing and training support for insurance companies and agents who sell flood insurance.

- Enhance operating efficiency by improving the NFIP income-to-combined loss and expense-ratio by one percent through a concentrated, detailed actuarial rate review of the NFIP.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Continue the comprehensive national marketing program to increase the number of NFIP policies by five percent through the active assistance of new and existing program partners and with a focus on retaining existing customers while acquiring new policyholders. This will include customer relationship management strategies and expanded public relations activities.
- Reduce subsidies to pre-FIRM properties, which will strengthen the NFIF, improve equity in policy ratings, and ensure that people living in high-risk areas bear their share of the insurance burden. This is projected to increase FY 2012 premium revenue by \$80 to \$100 million.

NFIP Operation Expenses - FEMA provides for management and oversight of the insurance component of the NFIP. This includes the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and, oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims. It also includes crosscutting activities such as the CRS program and NFIP operations in a post-disaster environment. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet CRS goals, including reduction of flood losses, accurate insurance rating, and promotion of flood insurance awareness. Participating communities are rated by Class from 1 to 10, with Class 1 communities receiving the greatest premium rate reductions. Nonparticipating communities are rated as Class 10. Credits can be applied toward a community's CRS classification for various activities under the following floodplain management headings: Public Information, Mapping Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness. To support post-disaster operations, resources are provided 1) to equip the mitigation disaster workforce with standards, training, and job aides to consistently inform disaster applicants about the NFIP in a post-disaster environment; and, 2) to effectively integrate NFIP into disaster operations, national disaster policy analysis, and crosscutting program and administrative issues.

Flood Insurance Operations activities include:

- Actuarial management to analyze insurance risks, claims data, and financial models in order to evaluate and communicate all aspects of the financial solvency of the program and to set the appropriate premium rates.
- Operations management for more than 5.6 million NFIP flood policies with more than \$1.2 trillion of insurance in force, to include issuance, renewal, claims, and resolution of claims appeals.
- Underwriting management to set policy and develop regulations regarding insurance coverage eligibility and the classification of risks.
- Claims management to set policy and develop regulations regarding the adjustment and payment of claims.
- Management of the private insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims for the NFIP, including conducting periodic operational reviews.

- Education, training, and technical assistance for private insurance company agents and adjusters.
- Management of the vendors that supply services to the NFIP, such as the Bureau and Statistical Agent and the Direct Servicing Agent.
- Management of flood insurance marketing and public communications, including advertising, community outreach programs, and publicity.
- Partnering with stakeholders in the private sector and other government agencies, including lenders who require the purchase of flood insurance for certain loans.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Initiated a comprehensive review of the NFIP and created the NFIP Reform Working Group, Produced a Phase I Report that captured stakeholder concerns and recommendations and a Phase II Report outlining the guiding principles for the reform effort and the evaluation criteria to steer the policy analysis. Initiated Phase III, which will create the portfolio of public policy options and evaluate them using the criteria developed in Phase II.
- Improved oversight of the 90 Write-Your-Own insurance companies that sell and service 5.6 million NFIP policies to strengthen management and oversight of the NFIP including exceeding compliance standard of the Improper Payment Act.
- Conducted the annual review of experience, and revised flood insurance rates to ensure that the premiums collected are adequate to cover losses and operations for the historical average loss year.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- Continue the work of the NFIP Reform Working Group for “Rethinking the NFIP” initiative and analyze selected policy options to provide workable public policy alternatives.
- Transition the selling and servicing the flood insurance policy portfolio of a former WYO insurance company to the FEMA NFIP Direct Servicing Agent Program.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Continue to develop and update a variety of tools, websites and outreach materials that assist the Write-Your-Own Companies and the Direct Servicing Agent in informing and educating insurance agents and the general public on the importance of Flood Insurance as a means to aid in recovery after a disaster.
- Update, clarify and revise the flood insurance policy forms to comply with statutory changes that have occurred during the past several years.

Flood-related Grants - A component of the business strategy is to reduce the risk associated with flood events through floodplain management as well as through flood-related grants and assistance such as Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL). FEMA promotes sound local floodplain management to reduce the risk to new or planned buildings and infrastructure, and funding in the form of flood-related grants for reducing existing community risk. The NFIP plays a critical role in encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations and to implement broader floodplain management programs aimed at reducing risk to new or planned buildings and infrastructure. By law, FEMA can provide flood insurance only to those states or communities

that adopt and vigorously enforce floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed minimum NFIP requirements. Communities incorporate NFIP requirements into their zoning codes, subdivision ordinances, and/or building codes or they adopt special purpose floodplain management ordinances.

The NFIP requirements include:

- Elevation of new and substantially improved residential structures above the base flood level.
- Elevation or dry floodproofing (made watertight) of new or substantially improved non-residential structures.
- Regulation of development in floodways, the central portion of a riverine floodplain needed to carry deeper and faster moving water, to ensure that there are no increases in upstream flood elevations.
- Additional requirements to protect buildings in coastal areas from the impacts of waves, high velocity, and storm surge.

These requirements are the most cost-effective way to reduce the flood risk to new buildings and infrastructure. Structures built to NFIP standards experience 80 percent less damage than structures not built to these standards and have resulted in \$1.2 billion per year in reduced flood losses.

FEMA provides funding to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing flood related grants to states, communities, and tribal nations. The NFIF funds three programs specifically designed to reduce the fund's loss exposure. The FMA program provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP. The RFC program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more flood claim payments. The SRL program provides funds on an annual basis to reduce the risk of flood damage to residential structures insured under the NFIP that are qualified as severe repetitive loss structures.

The 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council independent report, which included the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs of FMA and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), concluded that for every dollar spent on mitigation projects, the Nation is afforded about \$4 in future benefits. In FY 2010, FEMA culminated a multiyear process to evaluate the damages or losses avoided as a result of HMA grant funding for flood-related risks. To date, FEMA has conducted nine loss avoidance studies of flood-related HMGP projects. The HMGP has a more extensive program history than the NFIF grant programs. These loss avoidance studies show the economic benefits of implementing flood mitigation projects (see table below). The flood mitigation activities funded under the HMGP projects are indistinguishable from the flood-related projects funded under the FMA, RFC, and SRL programs. These reflect the losses avoided that are expected to be seen under the NFIF mitigation grant programs.

A loss avoidance study verifies the effectiveness of mitigation projects and documents the economic performance of completed mitigation projects. The Federal Return on Investment (ROI) reflects all the losses avoided for disaster events occurring after the mitigation project is

completed. The losses avoided to date can be found in the following chart. It is anticipated that the ROI will continue to increase as time progresses.

Project Size	Project Investment	Losses Avoided	Return on Investment	Activity Type
975 Structures	\$44.1 million	\$93.6 million	212%	Acquisition
379 Structures	\$23.7 million	\$24.2 million	102%	Acquisition & Elevation
9 Projects	\$2.5 million	\$52.8 million	2,112%	Localized Flood Reduction
6 Projects	\$48 million	\$46.9 million	98%	Localized Flood Reduction
28 Structures	\$4.6 million	\$3.1 million	67%	Acquisition & Elevation
205 Structures	\$14.1 million	\$13.5 million	96%	Elevation
6 Projects	\$19.5 million	\$7.3 million	37%	Localized Flood Reduction
2 Projects	\$1.24 million	\$1.2 million	97%	Localized Flood Reduction
692 Structures	\$10.9 million	14.5 million	133%	Acquisition

*Please note that the projects above are HMGP projects but are identical to flood projects funded under the FMA, SRL, and RFC programs. Therefore, these are indicative of anticipated losses avoided by projects funded under the NFIF mitigation grant programs.

PPA: Severe Repetitive Loss Program (Flood-related Grants)

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	18	12	54,008
2011 C.R.*	18	18	67,655
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			-67,655
2012 Current Services	18	18	0
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request*	18	18	0

*Program is funded by unobligated balances in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

The FY 2012 request does not provide new funding for the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program. The program will utilize the remainder of its prior year unobligated balances (estimated \$68 million), which provides sufficient funding for the salaries and expenses and new repetitive loss property grants.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION:

The SRL Program is a mandatory program which provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss residential structures insured under the NFIP. Section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act (42 U.S.C. § 4102a) defines an SRL property as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than ten days apart. There are approximately 8,800 properties meeting the legislative definition of severe repetitive loss. The long-term goal of the SRL Mitigation Program is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through project activities that will result in the greatest savings to the NFIP in the shortest period of time. FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent Federal funding for the amount approved under the grant award to implement approved activities. Any state or federally recognized Indian tribal government that has taken actions to reduce the number of repetitive loss properties, including severe repetitive loss properties, and that has a FEMA-approved State Mitigation Plan that specifies how it has reduced and how it intends to reduce the number of such repetitive loss properties, is eligible to receive an increased Federal cost share of up to 90 percent Federal funding for SRL grants. Unlike the other flood mitigation grant programs, SRL focuses on the most severe repetitive loss residential structures.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Provided opportunities for transparency and partnership with States, territories, and tribal and local governments through the HMA Summit, the External Stakeholders Workgroup, focus groups and training courses.
- Provided up to \$45 million in grant funds for mitigation activities affecting approximately 300 properties. These measures are expected to provide a savings to the National Flood Insurance Program of approximately \$90 million in reduced claims payments.
- Refine and apply an enhanced cost-effectiveness approach based on past insurance losses to make it easier for State and local communities to demonstrate the cost effectiveness requirements of the mitigation grant programs.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Evaluate the enhanced cost-effectiveness approach based on past insurance losses to determine its value to the SRL program and other flood grant programs.
- Continue to refine and apply an enhanced cost-effectiveness approach based on past insurance losses to make it easier for state and local communities to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness requirements of the mitigation grant programs.
- Refine and apply the pilot to enhance state and local communities' capability to meet the cost-share responsibility.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Implement cost-effectiveness enhancements to simplify the process for achieving the discount rate for state, tribal, and local communities.
- Continue to further align the programmatic requirements and implementation of all five of the HMA mitigation programs.
- Clarify programmatic requirements, and align them with system requirements, for project-specific activities that will streamline and simplify the preparation and submission of applications, making it easier for state and local communities to develop eligible applications.

PPA: Repetitive Flood Claims Program (Flood-related Grants)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	0	0	3,647
2011 C.R.	0	0	10,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			-
2012 Current Services	0	0	10,000
2012 Program Change			-
2012 Total Request	0	0	10,000

The FY 2012 request provides \$10.0 million for the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The RFC grant program was established by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264) as a mandatory program that provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more flood claim payments. The long-term goal of the RFC program is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the NFIF. RFC grants are awarded on a national basis without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocations of funds. Funding is restricted to a maximum of \$1 million for minor localized flood reduction projects. RFC grants are not limited to residential flood mitigation projects.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Provided opportunities for transparency and partnership with States, territories, and tribal and local governments through the HMA Summit, the External Stakeholders Workgroup, focus groups and training courses.
- Provided up to \$10 million in grant funds for mitigation activities affecting approximately 40 properties. These measures are expected to provide a savings to the National Flood Insurance Program of approximately \$20 million in reduced claims payments.
- Reviewed 40 RFC applications totaling \$21.3 million Federal share during the National Review.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments:

- Identify and implement program improvements to increase the effectiveness of the RFC program.
- Provide up to \$10 million in grant funds for mitigation activities affecting approximately 40 properties.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments:

- Implement pilot to enhance state and local communities' ability to meet their cost-share responsibility.
- Apply cost-effectiveness enhancements to simplify the process for achieving the discount rate for state, tribal, and local communities.
- Continue to further align the programmatic requirements and implementation of all five of the HMA mitigation grant programs.
- Clarify programmatic requirements, and align them with system requirements, for project-specific activities that will streamline and simplify the preparation and submission of applications making it easier for state and local communities to develop eligible applications.

PPA: Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (Flood-related Grants)

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	11	8	21,010
2011 C.R.	11	11	40,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base			-
2012 Current Services	11	11	40,000
2012 Program Change			-
2012 Total Request	11	11	40,000

The FY 2012 request provides \$40.0 million for the Flood Mitigation Assistance program.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION:

The FMA grant program is a mandatory program which provides funding to states, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities so that cost-effective measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insured under the NFIP.

The total amount of FMA grant funds provided during any five-year period will not exceed \$10 million to any state agency or \$3.3 million to any community. The total amount of FMA grant funds provided to any state, including all communities located in the state, will not exceed \$20 million during any five-year period. However, the Administrator may waive these limits for any five-year period when a major disaster or emergency is declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as a result of flood conditions.

FMA is an allocation based program, in which FEMA determines and distributes annual program allocations to all 56 States and Territories. FMA allocations are based on a number of factors which include number and dollar amount of NFIP insured policies as well as the number and dollar amount of repetitive loss properties per State or Territory. During the FY 2010 FMA application period, FEMA assisted States and Territories in developing applications for consideration and submittal. This resulted in more applications being submitted for consideration than the amount of funding available.

FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Provided opportunities for transparency and partnership with States, territories, and tribal and local governments through the HMA Summit, the External Stakeholders Workgroup, focus groups and training courses.
- Reduced potential annual losses to the NFIP by \$80 million through the FMA grants.
- Reviewed 35 FMA applications totaling \$19 million Federal share. The cost to administer this review was reduced by 47.5% from FY 2009 for a savings of \$19,000.

FY 2011 accomplishments include:

- Identify and implement program improvements to increase the effectiveness of the FMA program.
- Continue to provide opportunities for transparency and partnership with states, territories, and tribal and local governments through the HMA Summit, the External Stakeholders Workgroup, focus groups, and training courses.
- Provide up to \$40 million in grant funds for mitigation activities.
- Continue to realize cost savings in the National Review process and the HMA guidance development.

FY 2012 accomplishments include:

- Implement pilot to enhance state and local communities' ability to meet their cost-share responsibility.
- Implement cost-effectiveness enhancements to simplify the process for achieving the discount rate for state, tribal, and local communities.
- Continue to further align the programmatic requirements and implementation of all five of the HMA mitigation programs.
- Clarify programmatic requirements, and align them with system requirements, for project-specific activities that will streamline and simplify the preparation and submission of applications, making it easier for state and local communities to develop eligible applications.

The effectiveness of FMA was identified in the 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council independent report on mitigation grants. This report concluded that for every dollar spent on mitigation projects, the nation is afforded about \$4 in future benefits. Since this report, FEMA launched a multi-year process to evaluate losses avoided as a result of HMA grant funding for flood related risks. There have been nine loss avoidance studies to date to verify and document the effectiveness and economic performance of completed mitigation projects. These studies also assess the rate of return on the federal investment in the completed projects and all the losses avoided for disaster events occurring since the project's completion. The nine studies reflect an aggregated rate of return of 152 percent and it is anticipated that the rate of return will continue to increase as time progresses. These findings further demonstrate the economic benefits of implementing mitigation activities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Fund

Not applicable.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in National Flood Insurance Fund
Appropriation Language**

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.), \$171,000,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2013, and shall be derived from offsetting collections assessed and collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4015(d)), which is available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and, floodplain management and flood mapping: Provided, That not to exceed \$22,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and not less than \$149,000,000 shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping, which shall remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided further, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2012, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. § 4017) in excess of: (1) \$132,000,000 for operating expenses; (2) \$1,007,571,000 for commissions and taxes of agents; (3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and (4) \$50,000,000, which shall remain available until expended for flood mitigation actions, of which of which \$10,000,000 is for repetitive insurance claims properties under section 1323 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4030), and of which \$40,000,000 is for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4104c) notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (b)(3) and subsection (f) of section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4104c) and notwithstanding subsection (a)(7) of section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4017): Provided further, That amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and section 1366(i) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. § § 4012a(f)(8), 4104c(i), and 4104d(b)(2)-(3): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.(Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2011)

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Change:

The FY 2012 National Flood Insurance Fund budget request provides an increase for commissions and taxes of agents based on estimated flood policies in force and flood policy rate increases. Commissions, Write-Your-Own (WYO) program costs, and taxes are based on the premium revenue generated by the projected number of policies in force. FY 2012 policy growth and rate increases in flood policies are predicted to continue which determines the increase in WYO program costs. The property and casualty insurance companies including agents that sell and service federally underwritten flood insurance policies under their own names retain a percentage of the premium for the cost of writing and servicing National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies. This percentage is based on the average industry expense ratios for selected categories of expenses as published in *Best's Aggregates and Averages*.

FEMA budget request provides an increase for operating expenses due to a WYO insurance company transitioning a large volume of flood policies to the NFIP Direct Servicing Agent Program. When the NFIP Direct Servicing Agent Program assumes these flood policies, the NFIP will capture the costs associated with selling and servicing these policies in Operating Expenses.

Note: The \$171 million reflects the amount of anticipated fee collections for FY 2012, \$22 million above the \$149 million stated in the Budget Appendix. The \$50 million for flood mitigation actions is \$10 million less than the \$60 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change – Discretionary

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u> ³	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	310	253	\$147,997
2011 C.R. ¹	310	260	169,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of vacancy fills.....	-	38	1,267
GSA Rent.....	-	-	437
Net Anticipated Federal Policy fee increase.....	-	-	296
Total Increases.....	-	38	2,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	38	2,000
2012 Current Services	310	298	171,000
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2012 Request ²	310	298	171,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	38	2,000

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted by including the annualization of FTE in FY 2011.

² The \$171 million reflects the amount of anticipated fee collections for FY 2012, \$22 million above the \$149 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

³ The FY 2012 FTE request number of 327 (discretionary plus mandatory) is 38 more than the FTE number of 289 listed in the Budget Appendix.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change - Mandatory

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u> ²	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	29	20	\$2,346,985
2011 C.R ¹	29	29	3,065,546
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Anticipated increase in Premium revenue.....	-	-	37,202
Total Increases.....	-	-	37,202
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	37,202
2012 Current Services	29	29	3,102,748
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2012 Total Authority	-	-	3,102,748
Offsetting Fee Collections - NFIF - Mandatory	(29)	(29)	(3,102,748)
2012 Request	-	-	-
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	37,202

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted by including the anticipated increase in premium revenue in FY 2011.

² The FY 2012 FTE request number of 327 (discretionary plus mandatory) is 38 more than the FTE number of 289 listed in the Budget Appendix.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	339	273	2,494,982
2011 C.R.	339	289	3,234,546

Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	38	39,202
Decreases	---	---	---
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	38	39,202

2012 Current Services	339	327	3,273,748

Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---

2012 Total Request	339	327	3,273,748
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	38	39,202

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 CR			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	133	103	22,145	---	23	(145)	---	---	\$ ---	133	126	\$22,000	---	23	(\$145)
2 Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	177	157	146,855	---	15	2,145	---	---	---	177	172	149,000	---	15	2,145
3 National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	---	---	3,015,546	---	---	37,202	---	---	---	---	---	3,052,748	---	---	37,202
4 Severe Repetitive Loss	18	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	18	---	---	---	---
5 Repetitive Flood Claims ²	---	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
6 Flood Mitigation Assistance ²	11	11	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	11	40,000	---	---	---
7 Offsetting Collections - Mandatory	---	---	(3,065,546)	---	---	(37,202)	---	---	---	---	---	(3,102,748)	---	---	(37,202)
Total ^{1,3}	339	289	\$169,000	---	38	\$2,000	---	---	\$0	339	327	\$171,000	---	38	\$2,000

¹ The \$171 million reflects the amount of anticipated fee collections for FY 2012, \$22 million above the \$149 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

² The \$50 million for Repetitive Flood Claims and Flood Mitigation Assistance is \$10 million less than the \$60 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

³ The FY 2012 FTE request number of 327 (discretionary plus mandatory) is 38 more than the FTE number of 289 listed in the Budget Appendix.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$27,108	\$31,780	\$32,538	\$758
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	197	597	619	22
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	566	1,025	1,058	32
12.1 Benefits	7,454	10,067	10,330	263
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$35,325	\$43,470	\$44,545	\$1,106
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	1,633	2,347	2,428	81
22.0 Transportation of things	16	15	15	---
23.1 GSA rent	3,382	3,766	4,212	446
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charge	420	963	972	9
24.0 Printing and reproduction	6,514	750	750	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,698	8,863	8,890	27
25.2 Other services	1,167,045	1,616,589	1,622,489	5,900
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't account	3,005	2,289	2,502	213
26.0 Supplies and materials	55	179	178	(1)
31.0 Equipment	205	127	122	(5)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	77,891	164,051	104,750	(59,302)
42.0 Indemnity	1,078,979	1,866,835	1,966,690	99,855
43.0 Interest & dividends	114,782	60,990	264,635	203,645
99.0 Other	26	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,459,656	\$3,727,764	\$3,978,632	\$250,868
Total, Direct Obligations	\$2,494,981	\$3,771,234	\$4,023,177	\$251,975
Unobligated balance, start of year				
	(934,807)	(1,286,102)	(749,428)	536,674
Unobligated balance, end of year				
	1,286,102	749,428	---	(749,428)
Recoveries of prior year obligations				
	(20,029)	---	---	---
Offsetting Collections Mandatory				
	(2,679,287)	(3,065,561)	(3,102,748)	(132,201)
Total requirements (see note 1)	\$146,960	\$169,000	\$171,000	2,000

¹ The \$171 million reflects the amount of anticipated fee collections for FY 2012, \$22 million above the \$149 million stated in the Budget Appendix.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual Pos.	FY 2011 C.R. Pos.	FY 2012 Request Pos.	2011 to 2012 Change Total
Total, SES	2	2	2	---
GS-15	38	38	38	---
GS-14	72	72	72	---
GS-13	90	90	90	---
GS-12	96	96	96	---
GS-11	12	12	12	---
GS-9	6	6	6	---
GS-8	4	4	4	---
GS-7	14	14	14	---
GS-6	4	4	4	---
GS-3	1	1	1	---
Total Permanent Positions	339	339	339	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	58	31	6	(25)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	281	308	333	25
FTE (see note 1)	273	289	327	38
Headquarters	157	157	157	---
U.S. Field	182	182	182	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	339	339	339	---
Average ES Salary	\$ 156,294	\$ 158,482	\$ 162,127	\$ 3,645
Average GS Salary	\$ 84,855	\$ 84,855	\$ 84,855	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	12.50	12.50	12.50	---

¹ The FY 2012 FTE request number of 327 is 38 more than the FTE number of 289 listed in the Budget Appendix.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

**Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund**

Not applicable.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$8,622	\$12,255	\$12,255	\$0
11.3 Other than perm	197	85	85	---
11.5 Other per comp	200	190	190	---
12.1 Benefits	2,353	3,209	3,209	---
21.0 Travel	482	972	972	---
23.1 GSA rent	1,321	1,473	1,572	100
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	169	370	343	(27)
24.0 Printing	134			---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services		942	942	---
25.2 Other Services	688	1,970	1,716	(254)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	583	550	587	37
26.0 Supplies & materials		90	90	---
31.0 Equipment	2	40	40	---
Total, Flood Mit & Ins Ops	\$14,751	\$22,145	\$22,000	(\$145)
Full Time Equivalents	103	103	126	23
Unobligated balance, start of year	(3,680)			---
Unobligated balance, end of year	---			---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---			---
Total requirements	\$11,071	\$22,145	\$22,000	(\$145)

PPA Mission Statement

Resources under this activity support the salaries and expenses of FTE managing the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and flood mitigation programs. In FY 2012, FEMA will continue to support the NFIP and to provide operational and administrative support for the Community Rating System and will enhance oversight of the program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$1,321	\$1,473	\$1,572	\$100

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the inflationary increases in lease costs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$169	\$370	\$343	(\$27)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request provides for telecommunication and wireless services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$688	\$1,970	\$1,716	(\$254)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 decrease from the FY 2011 request is due to efficiencies from contracted personnel, IT and financial services that support the NFIP.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	17,378	16,914	17,651	737
11.3 Other than perm		483	504	21
11.5 Other per comp	333	725	757	32
12.1 Benefits	4,775	6,041	6,304	263
21.0 Travel	636	568	670	102
23.1 GSA rent	1,766	1,960	2,297	337
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charg	246	492	528	36
24.0 Printing	28	---		---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	5,698	107	107	---
25.2 Other Services	83,120	100,322	106,415	6,093
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	645	732	904	173
26.0 Supplies & materials	28	42	42	---
31.0 Equipment	133	12	12	(0)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	18,458	22,950	12,810	(10,140)
Total, Floodplain & Flood Mapping	\$133,245	\$151,347	\$149,000	(\$2,347)
Full Time Equivalents	150	157	172	15
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,847)	(4,492)		4,492
Unobligated balance, end of year	4,492			---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---			---
Total requirements	\$135,890	\$146,855	\$149,000	\$2,145

PPA Mission Statement

Through Floodplain Management programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Through the delivery of mitigation programs, FEMA leads a national effort to: identify and improve the understanding of communities' hazards and their risks; develop and improve techniques and planning processes which mitigate those risks; provide an environment at the State and local levels that is conducive to applying those techniques and processes; provide financial and technical assistance to facilitate application of those techniques and processes; and support development of incentives and disincentives which make application of those techniques and processes a social, political and/or economic priority.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$22,486	\$24,163	\$25,215	\$1,052

Salaries and Benefits supports 177 full time permanent positions in FY 2012. The increase above the FY 2011 request will provide for the annualization of pay for positions filled in 2011.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$1,766	\$1,960	\$2,297	\$337

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the inflationary increases in lease costs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$246	\$492	\$528	\$36

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request provides for telecommunication and wireless services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$83,120	\$100,322	\$106,415	\$6,093

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects the costs of flood map production, technical services and program support. In addition, the reduction in funding from the FY 2011 funding level is due to one-time unobligated balances from FY 2010 that were available to support program activities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$645	\$732	\$904	\$173

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request provides for increases in DHS WCF.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$18,458	\$22,950	\$12,810	(\$10,140)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The decrease in FY 2012 from the FY 2011 funding level is due to one-time unobligated balances from FY 2010. It also reflects reduction in flood mapping services being provided through grant awards from this funding source.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: NFIF - Mandatory	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	6			---
22.0 Transportation of things	16	15	15	---
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	5	20	20	---
24.0 Printing	6,351	750	750	---
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services		7,605	7,605	---
25.2 Other Services	1,066,362	1,493,884	1,493,884	---
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,777	883	883	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	4			---
26.0 Supplies & materials	0	20	20	---
31.0 Equipment	11	20	20	---
42.0 Indemnity	1,078,979	1,866,835	1,966,690	99,855
43.0 Interest and Dividends	114,782	60,990	264,635	203,645
99.0 Other	26			---
Total, NFIF Mandatory	\$2,268,320	\$3,431,022	\$3,734,522	\$303,500
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year	(781,620)	(1,097,250)	(681,774)	415,476
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,097,250	681,774		(681,774)
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(20,029)			---
Total requirements	\$2,563,921	\$3,015,546	\$3,052,748	\$37,202

PPA Mission Statement

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued in force only in communities that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Communities must participate in the program within 1 year of the time they are identified as flood-prone in order to be eligible for flood insurance and some forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes. In addition, Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans to nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard.

More than 20,000 communities in all States and Territories participate in the NFIP. Structures built to NFIP criteria experience 80 percent less damage through reduced frequency and severity of losses. The flood mitigation program requirements are estimated to save in excess of \$1 billion per year in flood losses avoided. The NFIP limits the impact of disaster by encouraging property owners and others to manage their risk through flood insurance and other hazard insurance mechanisms.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$1,078,979	\$1,866,835	\$1,966,690	\$99,855

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Interest and Dividends	114,782	60,990	264,635	203,645

Payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available. The FY 2012 request provide the estimated interest NFIP will pay to Treasury on borrowings.

H : PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Severe Repetitive Loss
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Severe Repetitive Loss		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$632	\$1,583	\$1,583	\$0
11.5	Other per comp	19	66	66	\$0
12.1	Benefits	183	442	442	\$0
21.0	Travel	380	517	517	---
23.1	GSA rent	157	200	200	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges		48	48	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services		205	205	---
25.2	Other Services	12,974	14,080	14,080	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.		75	75	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	19	18	18	---
31.0	Equipment	45	23	23	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	39,599	50,399	50,399	---
Total, Severe Repetitive Loss		\$54,008	\$67,655	\$67,655	\$0
	Full Time Equivalents	12	18	18	---
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(123,952)	(135,310)	(67,655)	67,655
	Unobligated balance, end of year	135,310	67,655	---	(67,655)
	Recoveries of prior year obligations				---
Total requirements		\$65,366	\$0	\$0	\$0

PPA Mission Statement

The Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 introduced several new requirements and program initiatives. This included the establishment of the Severe Repetitive Loss Pilot Program, initially authorized at \$40 million annually. The Program provides technical and financial assistance to State and local governments to mitigate severe repetitive loss properties under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Program focuses on a subset of the repetitive loss properties – severe repetitive loss properties - that have the largest impact on claims paid from the NFIP. Mitigating potential damages to these properties will result in savings to the NFIP. This program is funded from mandatory, premium collections. **The amounts for FY 2011 and FY 2012 does not provide new funding for this program. All activities are funded by carryover.**

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$834	\$2,091	\$2,091	\$0

Salaries and Benefits supports 18 positions and provides for the annualization of the 2011 pay increase and the proposed cost of living allowance effective January 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	380	517	517	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request level reflects increase cost in travel fares and service fees.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$157	\$200	\$200	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects the inflationary increases in lease costs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$12,974	\$14,080	\$14,080	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request provides funding for program and technical support services for the grant award process.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$0	\$75	\$75	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request provides for non pay inflation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$39,599	\$50,399	\$50,399	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The reduction in FY 2012 is due to the non recurring carryover funds available in FY 2011.

H : PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Repetitive Flood Claims
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Repetitive Flood Claims	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	22	61	61	---
23.1 GSA rent		27	29	2
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges		7	7	0
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services		5	5	---
25.2 Other Services	843	923	930	7
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.		10	11	1
26.0 Supplies & materials		1	1	---
31.0 Equipment		16	16	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	2,782	17,557	8,941	(8,616)
Total, Repetitive Flood Claims	\$3,647	\$18,607	\$10,000	(\$8,607)
Full Time Equivalents	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,254)	(8,607)		8,607
Unobligated balance, end of year	8,607			---
Recoveries of prior year obligations				---
Total requirements	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0

PPA Mission Statement

The Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 introduced several new requirements and program initiatives. This included the establishment of a grant program which provides a mechanism to mitigate properties that have experienced repetitive losses where the State or community does not meet eligibility requirements under the Flood Mitigation Assistance program. Although not necessarily focused on Severe Repetitive Loss Properties, the Act does direct FEMA to give priority to "Worst-Case Properties" that would result in the greatest savings to the NFIF. This program will be funded from mandatory, premium collections.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$22	\$61	\$61	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request provides increased staff travel for grant process and award activities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$5	\$5	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request provides for non pay inflation and expansion of existing services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$843	\$923	\$930	\$7

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 Request provides funding for program and technical support services for the grant award process.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$0	\$10	\$11	\$1

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request provides for services through DHS WCF and other inter agency agreements for services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request provides funding for consumable items needed by staff to perform job functions.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$0	\$16	\$16	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request provides for the purchase of additional equipment, equipment replacement and upgrades.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$2,782	\$17,557	\$8,941	(\$8,616)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request reflects a realignment of funding levels between the flood grant programs to ensure that states and communities have the ability to reduce the drain on the NFIF.

H : PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Mitigation Assistance
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Flood Mitigation Assistance	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$476	\$1,028	\$1,050	\$22
11.3 Other than perm		29	30	1
11.5 Other per comp	14	44	45	1
12.1 Benefits	143	375	375	(0)
21.0 Travel	106	229	208	(21)
23.1 GSA rent	139	107	114	7
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges		27	27	0
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services		---	27	27
25.2 Other Services	3,057	5,410	5,464	54
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.		40	43	3
26.0 Supplies & materials	8	8	7	(1)
31.0 Equipment	15	15	11	(5)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	17,051	73,145	32,599	(40,545)
Total, Flood Mitigation Assistance	\$21,010	\$80,458	\$40,000	(\$40,458)
Full Time Equivalents	8	11	11	---
Unobligated balance, start of year	(21,453)	(40,443)		40,443
Unobligated balance, end of year	40,443			---
Recoveries of prior year obligations				---
Total requirements	\$40,000	\$40,015	\$40,000	(\$15)

PPA Mission Statement

The Flood Mitigation Activities (FMA) support activities to eliminate at-risk structures that are repetitively flooded. Through fee-generated discretionary funds transferred from the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF), FMA supports activities to eliminate at-risk structures that are repetitively flooded, and provides flood mitigation assistance planning support to States and communities. In FY 2008, these activities were funded from the National Flood Mitigation Fund appropriation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$633	\$1,477	\$1,500	\$23

Salaries and Benefits supports 11 full time permanent positions in FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$106	\$229	\$208	(\$21)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2011 Request provides for non pay inflation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$139	\$107	\$114	\$7

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request provides for non pay inflation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$27	\$27

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$3,057	\$5,410	\$5,464	\$54

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request provides for non-pay inflation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$0	\$40	\$43	\$3

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request provides for non-pay inflation.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$8	\$8	\$7	(\$1)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$15	\$15	\$11	(\$5)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$17,051	\$73,145	\$32,599	(\$40,545)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease in carryover funding available in FY 2011 for grants and a reduction in the amount of new fee funding for grants in FY 2012 due to estimated unobligated carryover balances from FY 2011.

I. Changes In FTE

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	265	273	289
INCREASES			
Increase #1: FY 2010			
Description: Reflects current services FTE estimate.	8		
Increase #2: FY 2011			
Description: Reflects current services FTE estimate.		16	
Increase #3: FY 2012			
Description: Reflects current services FTE estimate.			38
Sub-Total Increases	8	16	38
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:			
Description:			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs ¹	273	289	327
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	8	16	38

¹ The FY 2012 FTE request number of 327 is 38 more than the FTE number of 289 listed in the Budget Appendix.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2010
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
DHS/FEMA assessment of WCF				
National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary	1,152	1,282	1,158	(124)
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	249	120	108	(12)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,401	\$1,401	\$1,266	(\$135)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program:

The Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program account provides loan authority and subsidy budget authority for disaster assistance direct loans.

B. Budget Activities:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorizes two types of direct loans: (1) section 319 (State Share) loans to states for the non-Federal portion of cost-shared Stafford Act programs, and (2) section 417 (Community Disaster) loans to local governments that incurred substantial losses of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster and require financial assistance in order to perform governmental functions. In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account supports subsidy budget authority and authorizes loan levels for the direct loan programs; however, in FY 2012, no funds are requested for section 417 (Community Disaster) loan subsidy.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Loan subsidy of \$295,000 and a direct loan limitation of \$25 million for section 319 (State Share) loans are requested for FY 2012. No funds are requested for section 417 (Community Disaster) loan subsidy in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actuals		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Loan Limitation Subsidy	---	\$1,015	---	\$295	---	\$295		\$0	---	---	---	\$0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$1,015	---	\$295	---	\$295	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$1,015	---	\$295	---	\$295	---	\$0	---	\$0	---	\$0

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Direct Loan Subsidy
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Direct Loan Subsidy

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	1,015
2011 C.R.	-	-	295
2012 Current Services	-	-	295
2012 Request	-	-	295
Total Change 2011 - 2012	-	-	-

Loan Limitation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	25,000
2011 C.R.	-	-	25,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	25,000
2012 Request	-	-	25,000
Total Change 2011 - 2012	-	-	-

Note: The Loan Limitation amount above does not reflect the loan limitation carryover associated with the supplemental appropriation for section 419 Special Community Disaster Loans.

FEMA requests \$25 million in loan authority and \$295,000 in subsidy budget authority for section 319 loans for FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), FEMA may make two types of direct loans:

State Share Loans: Under section 319 of the Stafford Act, FEMA may lend or advance to a state or an eligible applicant the portion of assistance for which the applicant is responsible under cost-sharing provisions of the Stafford Act. To be deemed eligible for a loan, the governor of the affected state must demonstrate, where damage is overwhelming and severe, that the state is unable to assume immediately its financial responsibility to meet the cost-share because (1) the state is responding to concurrent, multiple disasters/emergencies or has incurred extraordinary costs as a result of a particular disaster or emergency; and (2) the damages caused by such disaster or disasters are so overwhelming and severe it is not possible for the state to assume immediately its financial responsibility. \$217 million in State Share loans have been approved, with the last loan issued in 1996. There are no outstanding State Share loans.

Community Disaster Loans (CDL): Under section 417 of the Stafford Act, loans may be authorized to local governments that have suffered a substantial loss of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster, and have demonstrated a need for financial assistance in order to perform their municipal operating functions. The loans, not to exceed 25 percent of the annual operating budget of that local government for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurred are made at the current Department of Treasury rate for a term of five years and may not exceed \$5 million. All or part of such loans may be canceled to the extent that revenues of the local government during the full three post-disaster fiscal years are insufficient to meet its operating budget as the result of the disaster. A local government is not eligible for further CDLs during any period in which the jurisdiction is in arrears with respect to required repayment of an existing loan. \$300 million in traditional CDLs have been approved, with the last loan issued in 2009. No CDLs were obligated in FY 2010; the last loan was issued in 2009.

Special Community Disaster Loans (SCDL): The Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-88) authorized FEMA to transfer \$750 million from the Disaster Relief Fund to provide up to \$1 billion in loan authority to assist communities impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. For these SCDLs, three elements were added to the traditional program under Section 417: (1) it removed the \$5 million limit on individual loans, (2) the loans were restricted “to assist local governments in providing essential services,” and 3) the loan cancellation provision of section 417(c)(1) of the Stafford Act was inapplicable.

The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234) appropriated an additional \$279,800,000 to support \$371,733,000 in SCDLs. However, certain eligibility criteria were different from those in the 2005 Act: (1) the maximum loan amount was increased to 50 percent of the applicant’s operating budget the fiscal year of the disaster, (2) the loan analysis could only consider “tax revenue” loss and not “other revenues” as allowed for in the 2005 Act, and (3) applicants were required to demonstrate actual loss in tax

revenues of 25 percent or greater. The loan cancellation provision continued to be inapplicable.

The U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28) removed the loan cancellation prohibitions contained in the 2005 and 2006 Acts. This statutory change now gives FEMA discretionary authority, limited by the language in section 417(c)(1) of the Stafford Act, to cancel SCDLs issued pursuant to either the 2005 or 2006 Acts.

From October 2005 to September 2006, FEMA approved 152 SCDLs totaling \$1,270,501,241 to 109 eligible applicants in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, three accounts are used to record cash flow data for direct loans:

- Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account. This is the budget account into which an appropriation is made to cover the subsidy costs of a direct loan, and from which such costs are disbursed into the financing account.
- Disaster Assistance Loan Liquidating Account. This budget account records all cash flows to and from FEMA for pre-1992 direct loans made under the State Share and CDL programs. There is no longer any activity in this account.
- Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Financing Account. The loan financing account is a non-budgetary account that records all cash flows to and from FEMA resulting from CDL and State Share direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond. This account holds balances, receives the subsidy cost payment from the program account, and includes all other cash flows resulting from post-1991 direct loans. The funds in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals. Loans are obligated from this account, using the subsidy budget authority from the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account and borrowing authority from the Department of the Treasury.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Appropriation Language**

For activities under section 319 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5162), [\$295,000] \$295,000 is for the cost of direct loans: Provided, That gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed \$25,000,000: Provided further, That the cost of modifying such loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a).

Note.— A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes are proposed.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual.....	---	---	1,015
2011 C.R.	---	---	295
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	---	---	---
2012 Current Services.....	---	---	295
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)	---	---	---
Total Program Changes.....	---	---	---
2012 Request.....	---	---	295
2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	---	---	---

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

										2012 Request					
										Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount			
FY 2010 Actual										---	---	1,015			
FY 2011 C.R.										---	---	295			
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)										---	---	---			
Total Adjustments-to-Base										---	---	---			
FY 2012 Current Services										---	---	295			
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)										---	---	---			
FY 2012 Total Request										---	---	295			
2011 to 2012 Total Change										---	---	---			
										2011 to 2012 Total Change					
Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request					
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount			
1 Loan Limitation Subsidy	---	---	\$295	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$---	---	---	\$295	---	---	\$0
Total	---	---	\$295	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$295	---	---	\$0

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not applicable.

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1	Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent				---
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation				---
11.8	Special Service Pay				---
12.1	Benefits				---
13.0	Benefits - former				---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	15			---
25.2	Other services	1,000			---
33.0	Loans	---	295	295	---
Total, Other Object Classes		\$1,015	\$295	\$295	\$0
Total, Direct Obligations		\$1,015	\$295	\$295	\$0
Unobligated balance, start of year					
		(43,000)	(43,000)	(43,000)	
Unobligated balance, end of year					
		43,000	43,000	43,000	
Total requirements		\$1,015	\$295	\$295	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not Applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable

H: PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
PPA: Direct Loan Subsidy
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program		2010 Actuals	2011 Enacted	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	---	---
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	---	---
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1	Benefits	---	---	---	---
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	---	---
21.0	Travel	15	---	---	---
25.2	Other Services	1,000	---	---	---
33.0	Loans	\$0	\$295	\$295	\$0
Total, DADLP		\$1,015	\$295	\$295	\$0
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---

PPA Mission Statement

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorizes two types of direct loans: 1) Section 319 (State Share) loans to States for the non-Federal portion of cost-shared Stafford Act Programs and 2) Section 417 (Community Disaster) loans to local governments that incurred substantial losses of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster and require financial assistance in order to perform governmental functions. In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account supports subsidy budget authority and authorizes loan levels for the direct loan programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actuals	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Loans	\$0	\$295	\$295	\$0

Loans provide loan subsidies for two types of direct loans: 1) Section 319 (State Share) loans and 2) Section 417 (Community Disaster) loans. The FY 2012 request reflects no change from FY 2011.

I. Changes in FTE

Not applicable

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not applicable

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Administration
U.S. Fire Administration



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Submission

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Fire Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for U.S. Fire Administration

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

B – Budget Activities:

USFA coordinates with other Federal, state, and local emergency service agencies, the private sector, colleges and universities, and other DHS educational consortium participants. In fulfilling its' mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the National Fire Academy , the National Emergency Training Center, Management, Operations and Support Services , and the National Fire Programs Division.

C – Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests \$42.538 million, 115 positions and 115 FTE for FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
United States Fire Administration	110	\$45,314	115	\$45,588	115	\$42,538		-\$3,050	---	(1,720)	---	-\$1,330
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	110	\$45,314	115	\$45,588	115	\$42,538	---	(\$3,050)	---	(\$1,720)	---	(\$1,330)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	110	\$45,314	115	\$45,588	115	\$42,538	---	(\$3,050)	---	(\$1,720)	---	(\$1,330)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Fire Administration
United States Fire Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: United States Fire Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	115	110	45,314
2011 C.R. (annualized)	115	115	45,588
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-1,330
2012 Current Services	115	115	44,258
2012 Program Change	-	-	-1,720
2012 Total Request	115	115	42,538

FEMA requests \$42.538 million, 115 positions and 115 FTE for FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

United States Fire Administration (USFA) prepares the Nation's first responders through on-going and when necessary, expedited training, regarding how to evaluate and minimize community risk, improve protection to critical infrastructure, and be better prepared to react to all hazard and terrorism emergencies. USFA coordinates with other Federal, State, and local emergency service agencies, the private sector, colleges and universities, and other DHS educational consortium participants. In fulfilling its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the National Fire Academy (NFA), National Emergency Training Center (NETC) Facilities and Support Services, and the National Fire Program (NFP) Division.

National Fire Academy

The National Fire Academy promotes the professional development of the fire and the emergency response community and its allied professionals. NFA supports State and local training organizations to fulfill their obligation to the career and volunteer fire and emergency services. NFA also develops, delivers, and manages educational and training programs having a National focus which are outside State and local training missions or exceed State and local capabilities because of cost or audience. The programs are designed to support the DHS and FEMA goals to help State and local response agencies prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to local, regional, and national emergencies.

NETC Management, Operations, and Support Services Division

The Management, Operations, and Support Division manages, operates and maintains the National Emergency Training Center in the most efficient and effective manner. Management, Operations, and Support Services (MOSS) provides administrative, operational, and emergency services in support of the program activities and special groups at NETC.

National Fire Programs Division

The National Fire Programs Division manages USFA public education and information efforts. NFP operates the National Fire Data Center for the collection, analysis publication, dissemination, and marketing of information related to the Nation's fire problem and USFA programs. NFP also manages USFA research efforts in fire detection, prevention, suppression; and first responder health, safety and effectiveness; and special programs that enhance USFA and partner roles in all-hazard preparedness and response.

Linkage to FEMA's Strategic Plan

USFA's mission is tied to QHSR Goal 5.2 – Enhance Preparedness: Engage all levels and segments of society in improving preparedness.

- Objective 5.2.1: Improve individual, family, and community preparedness: ensure individual, family and community planning, readiness, and capacity-building for disasters.
- Objective 5.2.2: Strengthen capabilities: Enhance and sustain nationwide disaster preparedness capabilities, to include life safety, law enforcement, mass evacuation and shelter-in-place, public health, mass care, and public works.

USFA programs specifically target the general public as well as the fire and emergency services. They focus on supplementing, not duplicating, existing programs of training, technology and research, data collection and analysis, and public education.

Organizational Performance

National Fire Academy

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Delivered 3,793 training programs to 113,336 fire and emergency response personnel, and allied professionals.
- Completed the migration of existing web-based content for NFA Online, USFA's web-based learning management system for distance learning training and began pilot-testing a new distance learning evaluation database application.
- Conducted a Congressionally mandated National fire-based emergency medical services curriculum advisory assessment.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Increase the number of students receiving NFA training programs through USFA's technology-based distance learning program from 35,000 to 50,000 students annually. The program includes internet course delivery, blended learning courses, web-based graphic simulations, and other on-line formats such as web casts.
- Improve effectiveness and portability, and reduce capital investment by \$100,000 in the command and control graphic simulation tools by migrating to commercial off-the-shelf operating systems. This will result in an estimated increase in enrollments of 5,000 students annually.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Provide leadership and assistance to state fire training agencies in adopting a National professional development model through compartment of National Fire Protection Association standards and Center for Public Safety Excellence competencies.

NETC, Management, Operations, and Support Services

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Joint funding with the FEMA Facilities Office enabled completion of several deferred maintenance projects to include: installation of three new elevators in accordance with ADA compliance codes, and retrofit of an existing service elevator; repair and installation of new windows and storm windows campus-wide; and replaced a cooling tower and aging gas-fired water heaters to improve reliability and energy efficiency.
- Installed 50 geothermal wells to supply heating and cooling to 26,000 square feet of facilities on the NETC campus. In addition, MOSS installed a new natural gas line to install gas boilers to facilitate the process of moving forward on the goal of removing all NETC buildings from being supplied by a neighboring steam plant.
- Enhanced the video-on-demand internal and external distribution capabilities; developed and implemented new technology to support training, exercises, simulations and new emerging threats. Expanded video support and video conference partnerships with other agencies and FEMA organizational elements.
- Awarded a contract to develop a staff succession plan to mitigate the effects of a potential mass retirement of the 44 percent of USFA staff currently projected to be eligible to retire over the next five years.
- Number of applications processed and students trained for the NFA and the Emergency Management Institute (EMI).

	NFA			EMI		
	Offerings	Applications Received	Students Attended	Offerings	Applications Received*	Students Attended*
On-Campus	320	11,435	7,327	270	11,634	7,499
Off-Campus	253	47,110	46,875	723	2,463,607	1,980,750
State Sponsored	3,220	59,210	59,134			
Total	3,793	117,755	113,336	993	2,475,241	1,988,249

*Includes 2,446,844 applicants and 1,964,066 attendees for the independent self-study program.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- With funding assistance from the FEMA Facilities Office, chillers will be replaced and boilers installed to move forward with the goal of removing all buildings off a neighboring steam plant. Upgrade heating, cooling and ventilation control systems campus-wide to improve energy utilization.
- Complete the installation of geothermal wells to provide heating and cooling to the remainder of the NETC campus, thereby eliminating NETC's energy dependency on a neighboring steam plant.
- Support all video and internet components of Emergency Alert System-15 (EAS-15) as it relates to FEMA National and regional programs by: implementing new high-definition video technology systems, distribution, and storage retrieval units; expanding high tech distribution including multi-cast, Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access, and global positioning system interface; and supporting disaster based daily briefings video mobile systems and devices.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Continue installation of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment in the student dormitories to utilize the geothermal wells installed in 2011, thereby eliminating the dependency on a neighboring steam plant.

National Fire Programs Division

FY 2010 Accomplishments

- Launched National smoke alarm public education campaign, "Install.Inspect.Protect." to encourage installation and maintenance of home smoke alarms in an effort to reduce residential fire deaths and injuries. Published 15th Edition of, "Fire in the United States," a statistical overview of the national fire

problem covering a five-year period with primary focus on 2007, the latest year for which data is available.

- Implemented web-based Data Entry Browser Interface; which is a reporting option that eliminates the need to download and install software on the user's computer; thereby making National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) reporting more accessible, particularly with smaller fire departments.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments

- Develop, manage, and maintain activities designed to enhance fire and emergency services response to incidents and disasters. This includes USFA staffing of Emergency Support Function-4, management of the Emergency Management & Response – Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and coordination of the All Hazard Incident Management Team program.
- NFIRS modernization and enhancement efforts will focus on improved flexibility and efficiency in access to data warehousing and mining. The improved NFIRS will be available to internal FEMA customers for initial testing during FY 2011.
- Develop and disseminate resource materials to improve information base, and enhance responder performance and public safety. This will include results from research that was done on the durability of self-contained breathing apparatus face piece, and analytical studies of issues such as high-risk populations and firefighter injuries.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments

- Analyze elements of the National fire problem and provide information to fire prevention/protection community that motivates corrective action and provides baseline for evaluating initiatives.
- Develop strategies to support and enhance FEMA disaster response and recovery mission with informed and mission-ready first responders.
- Develop data warehouse and mining capabilities to increase flexibility and efficiency in retrieving and exporting NFIRS data for all system users.
- Develop and disseminate resource materials to improve and enhance responder performance and public safety.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration and Training
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: USFA Program Reductions

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 5.2 Enhance Preparedness: Engage all levels and segments of society in improving preparedness

Objective 5.2.2: Strengthen capabilities: Enhance and sustain nationwide disaster preparedness capabilities to include life safety, law enforcement, mass evacuation and shelter-in-place, public health, mass care, and public works.

PPA: United States Fire Administration (USFA)

Program Decrease: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$1,720

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R. (annualized)			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level									4,550
Program Decrease							0	0	-1720
Total Request			4,457			4,770	0	0	2,830

Description of Item

The FY 2012 President's Budget Request reflects a \$1.72 million reduction to the United States Fire Administration appropriation in support of DHS' Administrative Savings Initiative.

Justification

The funding decrease of \$1.72 million is achieved through the following actions:

Description	Amount	Impact
Reduce 27 USFA/National Fire Academy (NFA) resident fire and EMS core class deliveries to 13,500 students and one fire service core curriculum development effort	\$230K	13,500 fewer students will be trained
Eliminate USFA citizen fire and life prevention research efforts.	\$180K	These research efforts have the potential to improve the health and safety of the general public. Partnerships with other agencies will be eliminated.
Reduce Response Efforts	\$355K	The response effort supports initiatives to enhance the capacity of fire and emergency services personnel to respond to emergencies of all kinds.
Eliminate the TV studio/broadcast capabilities that delivers critical information and training to all first responders on the campus site and across the nation	\$850K	This effects our capability to transmit critical information and just in time training during national and regional disasters, relying upon private sources to be accessed (if available) in order to reach first wave responders.
Eliminate wireless capabilities provided to 25,000 resident students and special group participants in the NETC dormitories.	\$105K	This service provides 24 hour repair and upkeep to the systems students use in preparing and developing course curriculum for on campus classes.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Justification of Proposed Changes in U.S. Fire Administration
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), \$42,538,000.

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes are proposed.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	115	110	\$45,314
FY 2011 C.R. ¹	115	115	45,588
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	45
Total Increases	---	---	45
Decreases			
Termination of one-time costs.....	---	---	(5)
Annualization of 2011 pay raise.....	---	---	(342)
Management and Technology Efficiencies.....	---	---	(1,028)
Total Decreases	---	---	(1,375)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(1,330)
2012 Current Services	115	115	44,258
Program Changes			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(1,720)
Total Program Changes	---	---	(1,720)
2012 Request	115	115	42,538
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(3,050)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$1,720 for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies"

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	115	110	\$45,314
FY 2011 C.R.	115	115	45,588
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)			
Increases	---	---	45
Decreases	---	---	(1,375)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(1,330)
FY 2012 Current Services	115	115	44,258
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	(1,720)
FY 2012 Total Request	115	115	42,538
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(3,050)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 United States Fire Administration	115	115	\$45,588	---	---	(\$1,330)	---	---	\$ (1,720)	115	115	\$42,538	---	---	(\$3,050)
Total	115	115	\$45,588	---	---	(\$1,330)	---	---	(\$1,720)	115	115	\$42,538	---	---	(\$3,050)

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
 United States Fire Administration
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service			1			1			1	---	---	---
Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management			82			82			82	---	---	---
Department of Justice			115			115			115	---	---	---
Consumer Product Safety Commission			200			200			200	---	---	---
Department of Homeland Security, Office of Health Affairs			200			200			200	---	---	---
Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration			50			50			50	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	648	---	---	648	---	---	648	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
PPA 1 United States Fire Administration			648			648			648	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	648	---	---	648	---	---	648	---	---	---

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$10,037	\$10,493	\$10,493	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	68	71	71	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	199	208	208	---
12.1 Benefits	2,552	2,668	2,668	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$12,856	\$13,440	\$13,440	\$0
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	313	313	248	(65)
22.0 Transportation of things	61	61	61	---
23.2 Other rent	6	6	6	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	2,700	2,700	2,700	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	510	510	510	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,975	2,975	2,975	---
25.2 Other services	8,001	7,692	5,972	(1,720)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	1,990	1,990	1,990	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	6,367	6,367	6,367	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,164	2,163	2,163	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	537	537	537	---
31.0 Equipment	1,852	1,852	1,852	---
32.0 Land & structures	500	500	500	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	4,482	4,482	3,217	(1,265)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$32,458	\$32,148	\$29,098	(\$3,050)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$45,314	\$45,588	\$42,538	(\$3,050)
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
Recoveries	---	---	---	---
Total Requirements	45,314	45,588	42,538	(3,050)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	3	---
Total, EX				---
GS-15	5	5	5	---
GS-14	10	10	13	3
GS-13	44	44	43	(1)
GS-12	15	15	13	(2)
GS-11	12	12	13	1
GS-9	7	7	8	1
GS-8	5	5	5	---
GS-7	13	13	11	(2)
GS-5	1	1	1	---
GS-4	---	---	---	---
GS-3	---	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	115	115	115	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	115	115	115	---
FTE	110	115	115	---
Headquarters	115	115	115	---
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	115	115	115	---
Average ES Salary	\$ 155,388	\$ 155,388	\$ 155,388	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 91,942	\$ 92,020	\$ 92,020	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	11.6	11.6	11.7	0.10

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
United States Fire Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: United States Fire Administration		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$10,037	\$10,493	\$10,493	\$0
11.3	Other than perm	68	71	71	---
11.5	Other per comp	199	208	208	---
12.1	Benefits	2,552	2,668	2,668	---
21.0	Travel	313	313	248	(65)
22.0	Transportation of things	61	61	61	---
23.2	Other rent	6	6	6	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	2,700	2,700	2,700	---
24.0	Printing	510	510	510	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	2,975	2,975	2,975	---
25.2	Other Services	8,001	7,692	5,972	(1,720)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,990	1,990	1,990	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	6,367	6,367	6,367	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,164	2,163	2,163	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	537	537	537	---
31.0	Equipment	1,852	1,852	1,852	---
32.0	Land & Structures	500	500	500	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	4,482	4,482	3,217	(1,265)
Total, United States Fire Administration		45,314	\$45,588	\$42,538	(3,050)
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	---
Recoveries		---	---	---	---
Total Requirements		45,314	45,588	42,538	(3,050)

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies through leadership, coordination, and support. USFA prepares the Nation's fire responders through ongoing and, when necessary, expedited training, regarding how to evaluate and minimize community risk, improve protection to critical infrastructure, and be better prepared to react to all-hazard and terrorism emergencies of all kinds.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$12,856	\$13,440	\$13,440	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 115 FTEs.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$313	\$313	\$248	(\$65)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$0

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility service.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$510	\$510	\$510	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,975	\$2,975	\$2,975	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$8,001	\$7,692	\$6,122	(\$1,720)

Other services include report contract Enacted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,990	\$1,990	\$1,990	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$6,367	\$6,367	\$6,367	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,164	\$2,163	\$2,163	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & Materials	\$537	\$537	\$537	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$1,852	\$1,852	\$1,852	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of persona property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$4,482	\$4,482	\$3,112	(\$1,265)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	109	110	115
INCREASES			
Increase #1:			
Description: Filling of routine vacancies due to departures, retirements, etc.	1	5	
Sub-Total Increases	1	5	0
DECREASES			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	110	115	115
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1	5	0

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Anticipated	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
United States Fire Administration	\$475	\$352	\$436	\$84

Total Working Capital Fund	\$475	\$352	\$436	\$84

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Budget Justification
Overview

i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012						
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base		
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	
Appropriations:													
E-Verify	215	95,153	352	137,000	360	102,424	8	(34,576)	-	-	8	(34,576)	
REAL-ID	1	6,535	2	10,000	2	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	(10,000)	
Asylum and Refugee Services / Military Naturalizations	-	7,300	518	80,000	734	203,400	216	123,400	-	-	216	123,400	
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	2	10,979	6	11,000	26	19,749	20	8,749	2	1,760	18	6,989	
Data Center Development	-	22,000	-	11,000	-	12,500	-	1,500	-	12,500	-	(11,000)	
SAVE	-	-	-	-	186	29,937	186	29,937	-	-	186	29,937	
Acquisition Workforce	-	-	-	-	6	1,467	6	1,467	6	1,467	-	-	
Haiti Supplemental	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fee Accounts:													
Adjudication Services													
District Operating Expenses	5,499	1,070,036	6,064	1,218,597	6,186	1,157,137	122	(61,460)	-	-	122	(61,460)	
Service Center Operating Expenses	2,387	492,590	2,449	523,014	2,463	519,518	14	(3,496)	-	-	14	(3,496)	
Asylum/Refugee Operating Expenses	764	160,883	293	113,273	127	88,364	(166)	(24,909)	-	-	(166)	(24,909)	
Records Operating Expenses	271	102,006	322	100,816	340	103,902	18	3,086	-	-	18	3,086	
Business Transformation	-	258,635	-	353,848	-	234,400	-	(119,448)	-	-	-	(119,448)	
Information and Customer Services													
Information Services Operating Expenses	224	78,743	271	87,114	224	85,773	(47)	(1,341)	-	-	(47)	(1,341)	
Administration													
Operating Expenses	701	314,012	958	375,167	979	348,294	21	(26,873)	-	-	21	(26,873)	
SAVE	160	14,159	186	34,000	-	-	(186)	(34,000)	-	-	(186)	(34,000)	
Total Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10,224	2,634,982	11,421	3,054,829	11,633	2,906,865	212	(147,964)	8	15,727	204	(163,691)	
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:													
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10,224	2,634,982	11,421	3,054,829	11,633	2,906,865	212	(147,964)	8	15,727	204	(163,691)	

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 Actual						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	-	-	215	95,153	215	95,153	-	-	352	137,000	352	137,000	-	-	360	102,424	360	102,424
E-Verify	-	-	1	6,535	1	6,535	-	-	2	10,000	2	10,000	-	-	2	-	2	-
REAL-ID	-	-	-	7,300	-	7,300	-	-	518	80,000	518	80,000	-	-	734	203,400	734	203,400
Asylum and Refugee Services / Military Naturalizations	-	-	2	10,979	2	10,979	-	-	6	11,000	6	11,000	-	-	26	19,749	26	19,749
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	-	22,000	-	22,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500
Data Center Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	29,937	186	29,937
SAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,467	6	1,467
Acquisition Workforce	-	-	-	1,951	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti Supplemental	-	-	218	143,918	218	143,918	-	-	878	249,000	878	249,000	-	-	1,314	369,477	1,314	369,477
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-																
Fee Accounts	-	-																
Immigration Examinations Fee	-	-	9,420	2,386,005	9,420	2,386,005	-	-	10,357	2,753,671	10,357	2,753,671	-	-	10,133	2,486,310	10,133	2,486,310
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner	-	-	-	8,950	-	8,950	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000
Fraud Prevention and Detection	-	-	586	96,110	586	96,110	-	-	186	39,158	186	39,158	-	-	186	38,078	186	38,078

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status

iii. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses		631,745	707,392	369,477
INS Citizenship Services	2002	631,745	707,392	369,477
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	369,477
Fee Accounts		-	-	2,537,388
Immigration Examinations Fee		-	-	2,486,310
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner		-	-	13,000
Fraud Prevention and Detection		-	-	38,078

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Salaries and Expenses:

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will secure America's promise as a nation of immigrants by granting immigration and citizenship benefits, providing accurate and useful information to our customers, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system.

USCIS has established six goals: (1) strengthen the security and integrity of the immigration system, (2) provide effective customer-oriented immigration benefits and information, (3) support immigrants' integration and participation in American civic culture, (4) promote flexible and sound immigration policies and programs, (5) strengthen the infrastructure supporting the USCIS mission, and (6) operate as a high-performance organization that promotes a highly talented workforce and a dynamic work culture.

USCIS is the component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that facilitates legal immigration for people seeking to enter, reside, or work in the United States. USCIS possesses the authority to grant or deny immigration benefits – approving close to six million immigration benefits each year. These immigration benefits range from work authorization documents to asylum and refugee applications, to petitions for immediate relatives to immigrate to the United States.

The Salaries and Expenses account encompasses all of the discretionary funding of USCIS. The most significant program that has been fully funded through this account is E-Verify. E-Verify is an automated system that allows U.S. employers to electronically verify names, dates of birth (DOB), and social security numbers (SSN), along with immigration information for non-citizens, against Federal databases to ensure the employment eligibility of both citizen and non-citizen new hires.

Starting in FY 2010, funding was enacted to cover a portion of the cost of refugee and asylum operations, an allocated share of the International Operations Division, and the cost of processing Adjustment of Status (I-485) applications for refugees, which are exempt from fees by law. The purpose of the appropriation was to eliminate certain fee surcharges on applications for activities unrelated to the cost of providing services on those applications. These activities were previously funded within the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA).

B – Budget Activities:

The salaries and expenses appropriation funds activities related to maintaining operational support of E-Verify, including expanded activities approved in FY 2010. Funding is also requested to enhance Immigrant Integration activities started in FY 2009 to help facilitate immigrant integration through programs that support immigrants on the path to naturalization and promote the rights, responsibilities, and importance of United States citizenship. In addition, USCIS is requesting appropriated resources to continue the FY 2011 budget request financing approach of asylum and refugee surcharges, as well as the cost of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program and the Office of Citizenship. The budget request includes additional funding for these areas consistent with current policy.

C – Budget Request Summary:

USCIS requests 1,329 positions, 1,314 FTE and \$369,477,000 for the FY 2012 Salaries and Expenses account.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) for FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
E-Verify	215	95,153	352	137,000	360	102,424	8	(34,576)	-	-	8	(34,576)
REAL-ID	1	6,535	2	10,000	2	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	(10,000)
Asylum and Refugee Services ¹	-	7,300	518	80,000	734	203,400	216	123,400	-	-	216	123,400
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	2	10,979	6	11,000	26	19,749	20	8,749	2	1,760	18	6,989
Data Center Development	-	22,000	-	11,000	-	12,500	-	1,500	-	12,500	-	(11,000)
SAVE	-	-	-	-	186	29,937	186	29,937	-	-	186	29,937
Pay and Benefits: Acquisition Workforce	-	-	-	-	6	1,467	6	1,467	6	1,467	-	-
Haiti Supplemental	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	218	143,918	878	249,000	1,314	369,477	436	120,477	8	15,727	428	104,750
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	218	143,918	878	249,000	1,314	369,477	436	120,477	8	15,727	428	104,750

1. The FY 2011 C.R. funding level for Asylum and Refugee Services includes the \$25 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
E-Verify
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: E-Verify

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	338	215	95,153
2011 C.R.	352	352	137,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	16	8	(34,576)
2012 Current Services	368	360	102,424
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	368	360	102,424

USCIS requests \$102,424,000, 368 positions, and 360 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

E-Verify was established by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) and is based on the Employment Eligibility Form (Form I-9). E-Verify is an Internet-based system that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Social Security Administration (SSA), and Department of State databases. As of December 2010, more than 236,000 employers are enrolled in E-Verify, representing more than 821,000 worksites nationwide. As of December 2010, approximately 2.9 million new hires have been run through E-Verify in FY 2011 and the program continues to grow by approximately 1,300 new employers per week.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- E-Verify acquired access to U.S. passport photos to expand the photo matching feature in an effort to further detect document fraud. The addition of passport photos builds on the success of the photo tool for immigration documents, which was launched in FY 2007. The new U.S. passport feature was deployed in September 2010.

- E-Verify launched a series of employee-focused initiatives. These included a multilingual employee hotline dedicated to addressing inquiries, issues, and complaints. The hotline received 44,000 calls. E-Verify also partnered with DHS's Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to create a series of online, bilingual videos designed to help employers understand their responsibilities under E-Verify and to inform employees of their rights. In addition, USCIS signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Justice's Office of Special Counsel (OSC) for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices to formalize a referral process for discrimination cases.
- E-Verify enhanced Monitoring and Compliance (M&C) efforts by deploying the first phase of a Data Analytic System (DAS). DAS automates reporting and interfaces with the Compliance Tracking and Management System (CTMS) to populate behavior detection reports that identify potential misuse, fraud, discrimination and other types of noncompliant behavior. DAS will accelerate M&C activities in the future and will build upon the more than 11,000 compliance actions completed in FY 2010. Another key enhancement that supported employer compliance in FY 2010 was the redesign of the E-Verify interface that helps to ensure that employers use proper case closure codes and complete the Tentative Nonconfirmation (TNC) process. The program is also in the process of establishing a Nebraska Verification Operations Center (NVOC) in Lincoln, NE to accommodate M&C staff. The NVOC will be functional in FY 2011.
- More than 15 Small Business Administration Offices and Small Business Development Centers throughout the country partnered with E-Verify to either post the E-Verify logo on their website, include a favorable article about E-Verify in their newsletter, host a joint event, and/or forward email alerts to over 239,000 members on a regular basis.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Launch a self-check function to give employees the capability to verify their own employment eligibility outside of the hiring process. Employees can then proactively resolve any issues by empowering them to have access to their own work authorization information.
- In partnership with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), USCIS will collaborate on the development of a program which confirms whether driver's license data submitted by an employee matches the information on record with participating states. State-issued documents are most frequently used in employment verification. Therefore, the verification of state-issued driver's license data in the E-Verify program is critical to reducing document fraud.
- The Verification Information System (VIS) (supporting both E-Verify and SAVE) will be migrated into the DHS Data Center.
- A new contract will be awarded supporting VIS operations and maintenance.
- Begin status verification operational capabilities at the NVOC.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Access an updated version of SEVIS II—the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) database that houses student and exchange visitor data—in an effort to reduce the number of Tentative Non-confirmations (TNCs) by automatically verifying that nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors are authorized to work.
- Launch the second phase of the Data Analytics System (DAS). DAS will offer comprehensive analytical capabilities that can support pattern analysis, algorithms, and the use of external data sources, to facilitate monitoring and compliance.
- Begin developing requirements for a future-state VIS, which will include a modernized technical architecture, improved business process flow, and upgraded content management solutions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
REAL ID Act Implementation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: REAL ID Act Implementation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	2	1	6,535
2011 C.R.	2	2	10,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(10,000)
2012 Current Services	2	2	-
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	2	2	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The REAL ID Act requires that a state must verify the information on source documents before it can issue a REAL ID-compliant driver’s license or identification card to applicants.

DHS is facilitating the development and deployment of information sharing and verification capabilities that will enable states to verify data against other state and federal databases as required by the REAL ID Act. USCIS is providing project acquisition, project management, independent verification and validation, and system development services to enhance state capabilities to verify immigration status, U.S. passports, and DHS-issued source documents. The scope of effort for this program is limited to enhancements to existing state communications networks and federal databases and does not involve the development of any new databases.

Program resources are focusing on the following program areas:

- **Project Acquisition and Management Support** - USCIS is providing project acquisition and project management support to the Office of State-Issued Identification Support (OSIIS) located in the Screening Coordination Office in the DHS Office of Policy.
- **SAVE-Verification of Lawful Status (VLS) Modernization Projects** - Funding will support improvements in the capabilities of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlement (SAVE) system, a system that verifies lawful immigration status.

- **Verification of Lawful Status (VLS) Operations and Maintenance** - USCIS is funding operations and maintenance for the VLS application, a network application interface that facilitates state verification of lawful status with SAVE.
- **Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) and Independent Government Cost Estimate Services (IGCE)** - USCIS is providing IV&V and IGCE services in support of OSIS REAL ID verification activities.
- **Browser-based Tutorial for DMV SAVE Users** - USCIS is developing a browser-based tutorial to assist DMV personnel in the use of the SAVE system.
- **Passport Verification Project** - USCIS is leading an effort to enable state verification of U.S. passports through the USCIS Enterprise Service Bus.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Staffing and operation of REAL ID Project Management Office (PMO) in the USCIS Verification Division (2 FTEs and 2 contractors).
- Procurement of a contract with MITRE to perform IV&V and Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCE) for REAL ID-related initiatives.
- Procurement of a contract with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMA) to: develop applications to support DMV verification of lawful status (VLS), U.S. passports, and immigration photos; and to support VLS operations and maintenance.
- Procurement of a contract with Savvee to provide contractor personnel support to the PMO and to develop a browser-based tutorial for DMV users of SAVE.

FY 2011 & FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Management and completion of all work performed under the MITRE contract, to include: IV&V and IGCE analysis for the state-to-state project led by the State of Mississippi under a cooperative agreement with FEMA; data analysis, requirements definition, and Independent Government Cost Estimate (IGCE) for enhancements to the SAVE Program.
- Management and completion of all work performed under the AAMVA contract, to include: build-out and alignment of the VLS application with SAVE functionality; development of a capability for state DMVs to verify U.S. passports and immigration photos; development of web services and web-based menu access options for selected AAMVA applications; and operation, maintenance, and support for the AAMVA VLS system.
- Management and completion of all work performed under the Savvee contract, to include: project management support; customer relationship management; data

quality management; and development of a browser-based tutorial for DMV users of SAVE including test functionality.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Asylum and Refugee Services
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Asylum and Refugee Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	7,300
2011 C.R.	518	518	80,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	216	216	123,400
2012 Current Services	734	734	203,400
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	734	734	203,400

USCIS requests \$203,400,000, 734 positions, and 734 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations (RAIO) Directorate extends protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals as well as detecting fraud and protecting national security. RAIO is comprised of three operational divisions. The Refugee Affairs Division is a headquarters-based operation whose officers travel internationally to conduct refugee processing in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations; conduct protection screenings for migrants interdicted at sea; and, adjudicate requests for parole under the Cuban Medical Professional Parole program. The Asylum Division has eight domestic offices which conduct adjudications of affirmative asylum applications and conduct credible fear screenings for all persons placed in expedited removal who request asylum or express a fear of persecution or torture on return to their country of origin. The International Operations Division has three overseas district offices (Mexico City, Bangkok, Rome) and 29 field offices. With a broad footprint extending from U.S. embassies and consulates to additional refugee processing locations, RAIO is the face of USCIS abroad.

RAIO officers conduct asylum interviews in the United States and refugee processing activities in dozens of overseas locations: they authorize parole for individuals in emergent and humanitarian circumstances, and conduct a full range of other immigration benefit adjudications. RAIO officers reunite separated refugee and asylee family members, unite prospective adoptive parents with children who are in need of a home, and travel to overseas military bases to naturalize men and women as U.S. citizens who serve in the U.S. military.

RAIO administers the Cuban and Haitian Entrant Program (CHEP), providing multi-million dollar grants to non-governmental organizations that provide orientation and resettlement services to Cuban and Haitian migrants paroled into the U.S. RAIO liaises with United States and foreign governments, international organizations, and private entities worldwide.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Interviewed approximately 95,000 refugee applicants from more than 67 countries to support the admission of more than 73,000 refugees, in keeping with the President's annual refugee determination.
- Developed directorate-wide quality standards and launched quality review programs for product lines from each operational division.
- Implemented strategies and made significant progress toward systematic information sharing with Canada, including sending fingerprints to Canada via the Five Country Conference High Value Data Sharing Protocol (HVSDP).

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Revise the asylee and refugee following-to-join process to enhance efficiency and integrity, including information technology changes and implementation of procedures for the interview of domestic I-730 beneficiaries.
- Institutionalize partnerships with intelligence and law enforcement agencies to enhance the integrity of RAIO programs including: 1) implementation of enhanced security screening initiatives; 2) expansion of biometric initiatives including the use of DNA testing; 3) coordination on revocation or termination of RAIO benefits if fraud or other ineligibilities are subsequently identified; and 4) ongoing assessment of security check processes to formulate recommendations for improvement.
- Finalize the development of a comprehensive training course for all RAIO staff to enhance training efficiency as well as the quality and consistency of refugee, asylum, and international adjudications.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Refine RAIO basic training, develop new standard training initiatives for supervisors and managers, and assess the use of new training methods and technologies to improve the efficacy of the RAIO training strategy.
- Evaluate current performance measures and processes for adjudicators, supervisors, and managers to enhance performance feedback mechanisms.

- Continue to refine RAIO quality assurance framework and adjust procedures and methodologies as needed.
- Identify opportunities to further enhance the integrity of RAIO adjudications through strategic partnerships with law enforcement and intelligence agencies and the use of biometric technology.
- Revise asylum officer productivity standards in accordance with empirical data from a case processing time study.
- Implement revised asylum officer performance evaluation forms.
- Revise and update credible and reasonable fear procedures for the Asylum Division.
- Implement new technologies and processes to enhance the integrity of asylum case processing.
- Identify and develop training courses to meet program and staff needs; provide pre-service training to new officers and on-going in-service training to all officers.
- Continue to evaluate guidance that has been issued, taking into account transformation efforts and developments, and revise or update as appropriate.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	6	2	10,979
2011 C.R.	6	6	11,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	18	18	6,989
2012 Current Services	24	24	17,989
2012 Program Change	4	2	1,760
2012 Request	28	26	19,749

USCIS requests \$19,749,000, 28 positions, and 26 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Citizenship promotes the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and provides integration tools and resources for immigrants, organizations, and other stakeholders. Our continued success as a nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define our nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law. American society must remain open and welcoming to immigrants and provide essential tools and support for them to gain a sense of belonging and ownership in the future of our country. This program supports these goals. With this funding, the Office of Citizenship will:

- Provide educational products and resources that welcome immigrants, promote English language learning and education on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and prepare immigrants for naturalization;
- Support and build community capacity to prepare immigrants for citizenship and integration through grants, technical assistance, and training opportunities;
- Improve access to information on citizenship education opportunities and resources; and
- Implement a citizenship-focused public awareness and education effort.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Under the expanded Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, USCIS awarded approximately \$8.1 million across two funding opportunities. The first opportunity provided more than \$4.7 million in funding through grants of up to \$100,000 to strengthen local citizenship service providers (48 awards). The second opportunity provided more than \$3.3 million in funding through grants of up to \$500,000 to increase the capacity of members or affiliates of national, regional, or statewide organizations to provide citizenship services (8 awards).
- Launched the first phase of the Citizenship Resource Center, a free website for citizenship learners, teachers, and organizations with centralized citizenship information, study materials, interactive learning activities, and teacher lesson plans and activities based on the English and civics portions of the naturalization test. The Citizenship Resource Center includes a helpful link to an online search resource for visitors to search by zip code for citizenship classes.
- Conducted 15 teacher training workshops for more than 1,000 citizenship educators and volunteers.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Award approximately \$8.5 million through the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.
- Expand the Citizenship Resource Center to include a new online course to help volunteer instructors learn basic strategies for teaching English and citizenship, additional multimedia content such as videos and podcasts, and interactive civics-based learning activities developed in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History.
- Launch a national initiative to raise awareness about the rights, responsibilities, and importance of U.S. citizenship and the free educational tools and resources available to eligible lawful permanent residents.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Award approximately \$8.5 million through the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.
- Expand Citizenship Resource Center content to include additional interactive learning activities and other new media technologies such as handheld and mobile applications for citizenship preparation.
- Continue national initiative to raise awareness about the rights, responsibilities, and importance of U.S. citizenship and the free educational tools and resources available

to eligible lawful permanent residents, review messaging, and evaluate overall marketing strategy.

- Implement research and evaluation activities to better understand citizenship motivations, integration factors, and the effectiveness of the Office of Citizenship initiatives.
- Through the Immigrant Integration Program Enhancement request, build a regional citizenship outreach presence, and award new citizenship and integration grants focused on literacy development and citizenship education program development.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Data Center Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Data Center Development

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	22,000
2011 C.R.	-	-	11,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-11,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	-
2012 Program Change	-	-	12,500
2012 Request	-	-	12,500

USCIS requests \$12,500,000 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2010, USCIS received an \$11 million appropriation and also received an additional \$11 million that was transferred to USCIS through a DHS reprogramming to fund this program. The funding, which is being managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund, is being used to fund the migration of USCIS mainframe and other applications from the Department of Justice Data Centers to the DHS Enterprise Data Centers. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers.
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts.
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers.
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure.
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP (Continuity of Operations) capability to DHS Data Centers.
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers.

In FY 2011, USCIS will use \$11 million to:

- Continue and complete the establishment of staging and production environments for the migration of five applications to DHS data center 1 (DC1). The migration for these applications started in FY 2010.

- Build out and implement disaster recovery capabilities at DC2 for the Verification Information System program.
- Establish new environments for three programs at DC1.
- Purchase new equipment for placement in DC1 as part of the migration/transition efforts.
- Build out and complete the environments and migration for four additional applications to DC1.
- Build out staging and production environments and initiate the migration process for five additional applications. These applications are complex and need a longer lead time to complete. The applications should be fully migrated in FY 2012.

In FY 2012, USCIS will use \$12.5 million to:

- Purchase new equipment for placement at a DHS data center to establish a baseline for the development and test environments for all USCIS applications. Development and test environments are targeted to be fully migrated to a DHS data center in FY 2013. The equipment has to be purchased during FY 2012 to be able to migrate the development/test environments at the start of FY 2013.
- Complete the migration of the five complex applications that will be initiated during FY 2011.
- Build out and complete the environments and the migration of eight additional applications.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
SAVE
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	-
2011 C.R.	-	-	-
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	186	186	29,937
2012 Current Services	186	186	29,937
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	186	186	29,937

USCIS requests \$29,937,000, 186 positions, and 186 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

SAVE helps State, local, and Federal agencies determine a non-citizen’s eligibility for public benefits by checking their immigration status against U.S. Department of Homeland Security immigration databases. As of December 2010, the SAVE Program has a total of 678 registered agencies. This includes 235 State agencies, 40 Departments of Motor Vehicles (DMV), 373 local agencies, and 30 Federal agencies. SAVE’s customer base grew by 113 percent in FY 2010. During FY 2010, more than 11.7 million queries were run through SAVE. Through December 6, 2010, 1.8 million SAVE queries were run through the system in FY 2011. Large agency customers include the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Education, and the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Every State and the District of Columbia are represented in SAVE’s customer base.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services on implementation of the Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Pool mandated by health care reform.
- Instituted a Monitoring & Compliance function to ensure the integrity of the SAVE Program.

- Enhanced the current system by adding a new document type for Visa Waiver travelers in response to Customs and Border Protection's I-94W Automation Initiative.
- Hosted the first SAVE Program User Forum to provide current customers with in-depth information on the program and solicit feedback on improvement initiatives. Forum attendees represented some of SAVE's largest customers, including the Social Security Administration (SSA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Education (DOE), and the Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia Departments of Motor Vehicles. The event included an open forum discussion where participants were able to ask questions, discuss concerns, and provide input on improving the program.
- Implemented a streamlined registration process for Georgia localities and developed a Webinar to guide agencies through the process. Worked closely with officials from the Georgia Municipal Association and the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia and registered 253 Georgia agencies.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct a SAVE program evaluation.
- Develop system requirements for profile-based system (PBS)/SAVE modernization.
- Conduct a Six Sigma root cause analysis of SAVE referrals to minimize additional verification.
- Process 97% of SAVE second step electronic referrals within three federal workdays.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Implement a profile-based system (PBS) with profiles tailored to system user needs.
- Implement an agency outreach and education program to provide assistance to system users on the verification process and proper use of the system.
- Connect to additional data sources and include extra data elements to reduce the number of cases requiring additional verification.
- Implement photo tool capabilities to include retrieval of images, enabling customers to view the electronic photograph of USCIS immigration documents.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Pay and Benefits: Acquisition Workforce
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Pay and Benefits: Acquisition Workforce

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	-
2011 C.R.	-	-	-
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	-
2012 Program Change	11	6	1,467
2012 Request	11	6	1,467

USCIS requests \$1,467,000, 11 positions and 6 FTE for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager, and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy's (OFPP) Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development*

Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies – FY 2010–FY 2014, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

The requested resources will be used to hire the following positions:

- Four Logisticians
- One Cost Analyst
- One Program Manager
- One Systems Engineer
- One Business and Finance Manager
- One IT Architect
- One Test and Evaluation Manager
- One Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR)
- The positions will be assigned to the Office of Transformation Coordination (OTC). This office was created to fundamentally transform USCIS business practices. USCIS is conducting comprehensive organizational change management and stakeholder outreach efforts to keep stakeholders abreast of changes and provide feedback to OTC staff.
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Haiti Supplemental
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Haiti Supplemental

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	1,951
2011 C.R.	-	-	-
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	-
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	-	-	-

USCIS requests no funds for this activity in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2010, USCIS received supplemental funding for necessary expenses and other disaster response activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, for reception and resettlement services provided under the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program; fee waivers for eligible Haitians granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS); and the humanitarian parole program to bring medical evacuees and certain categories of Haitians into the United States.

On January 15th, the Administration designated TPS for Haitian nationals who were in the United States as of January 12, 2010. This designation allowed eligible Haitian nationals in the United States to continue living and working in the country for the next 18 months. Haitian nationals submitted applications to USCIS for TPS status and related benefits, and USCIS processed and adjudicated the applications. USCIS incurred costs associated with processing and adjudicating applications, collecting biometrics and running background checks, and issuing documents.

On January 18, 2010, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security announced a special humanitarian parole policy for certain Haitian orphans that were adopted or in the process of being adopted by US citizens. Requests for humanitarian parole under this program were accepted through April 14, 2010. This special program and the steps taken to allow them to obtain Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status and citizenship are collectively referred to as the Haitian Orphan Parole Program (HOPP).

On December 9, 2010, President Obama signed the Help HAITI Act of 2010 into law. This Act authorized the Secretary of Homeland Security to adjust HOPP parolees who were physically present in the United States to LPR status. Applications for adjustment under this Act may be filed at any time on or before December 9, 2013.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- In response to the Haiti earthquake, USCIS administered the Secretary's Special Humanitarian Parole Program for Haitian Orphans that resulted in over 1,100 orphans being authorized parole into the United States. USCIS also approved the requests for humanitarian parole, based upon urgent medical needs, for approximately 120 persons. In addition, USCIS processed more than 48,000 applications for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitians living in the United States.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.4: Improve Security through Enhanced Immigration Services

PPA: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship

Program Increase: Positions 4 FTE 2 Dollars \$1,760

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							24	24	17,989
Program Increase							4	2	1,760
Total Request							28	26	19,749

Description of Item

USCIS requests 4 positions, 2 FTE, and \$1,760,000 for this program enhancement.

Justification

Immigrant Integration – expand citizenship and integration program activities through new grant opportunities to include:

Literacy Development for Immigrants Grant Program (Pilot Program) - A lack of basic literacy skills is a significant barrier to naturalization for immigrants of all ages. While there are numerous options for literate immigrants who wish to learn English as a second language, there are very few resources available for pre-literate individuals. As a result, this grant program will focus on building the literacy skills of lawful permanent residents. Under the pilot program, five non-profit organizations or public schools can apply for funding of up to \$200,000 to create a new educational program that specifically targets pre-literate immigrant populations on the path to citizenship. These grants will further the development of research-based curricula that could be used as models for organizations across the nation.

Citizenship Education Program Development Workshop Cooperative Agreement - Provide a cooperative agreement to a non-profit public or private educational organization to plan and implement five regional citizenship education program development workshops at which adult education practitioners and teachers collaborate to

devise content, formats, training strategies, and dissemination methods related to citizenship education. The grantee will be responsible for planning and implementing all aspects of the workshops; recruiting (and funding participation) appropriate adult education experts and practitioners to participate in the workshops; devising an agenda and working structure for the workshop; and submitting an evaluation and implementation plan based on the workshop discussion to USCIS. Applicants would be encouraged to collaborate with one or more partner institutions as appropriate.

Staffing – fund four new Regional Citizenship Outreach Officers, to support effective implementation of USCIS citizenship training and public awareness efforts.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Increased immigrant outreach, education, and training investments are intended to multiply efforts of stakeholder partners to ensure immigrants have the information, resources, and tools necessary to fulfill our promise as a nation of immigrants.

Program Increase 2: Data Center Development

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.4: Improve Security through Enhanced Immigration Services

PPA: Data Center Development

Program Increase: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$12,500

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	12,500
Total Request							-	-	12,500

Description of Item

USCIS requests \$12,500,000 for this program enhancement.

Justification

FY 2012 data center development funding will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management.

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

Program Increase 3: Acquisition Workforce

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.4: Improve Security through Enhanced Immigration Services

PPA: Pay and Benefits: Acquisition Workforce

Program Increase: Positions 11 FTE 6 Dollars \$1,467

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							11	6	1,467
Total Request							11	6	1,467

Description of Item

USCIS requests 11 positions, 6 FTE, and \$1,467,000 for this program enhancement.

Justification

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager, and a contracting officer’s technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President’s March 4, 2009 memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy’s (OFPP) Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies – FY 2010–FY 2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, USCIS requests \$1,467,300 to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for USCIS will be used to hire the following positions:

- Four Logisticians
- One Cost Analyst
- One Program Manager
- One Systems Engineer
- One Business and Finance Manager
- One IT Architect
- One Test and Evaluation Manager
- One Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR)
- The positions will be assigned to the Office of Transformation Coordination (OTC). This office was created to fundamentally transform USCIS business practices. USCIS is conducting comprehensive organizational change management and stakeholder outreach efforts to keep stakeholders abreast of changes and provide feedback to OTC staff.
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, \$369,477,000, of which \$203,400,000 is for processing applications for asylum or refugee status; and of which \$132,361,000 is for immigration verification programs, including the E-Verify Program, as authorized by section 402 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease: Provided further, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,467,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	346	218	143,918
2011 C.R. ^{1,2}	878	878	249,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of prior year part year funding.....	-	-	-
Annualization of 2011 pay raise.....	-	-	-
2012 pay increase.....	-	-	-
Non-pay inflation.....	-	-	369
Technical Adjustment - Fee Reform ³	420	420	168,505
Technical Adjustment - E-Verify.....	16	8	1,415
Total Increases	436	428	170,289
Decreases			
Termination of one-time costs (FY 2011 Data Center Migration).....	-	-	(11,000)
Termination of one-time costs (REAL ID).....	-	-	(10,000)
Termination of one-time costs (E-Verify).....	-	-	(33,741)
Efficiency review offset.....	-	-	(369)
Administrative Savings Initiative ⁴	-	-	(5,929)
FY 2012 Data Center Savings.....	-	-	(4,500)
Total Decreases	-	-	(65,539)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	436	428	104,750
2012 Current Services	1,314	1,306	353,750
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Immigrant Integration and Citizenship.....	4	2	1,760
Data Center Development.....	-	-	12,500
Acquisition Workforce.....	11	6	1,467
Total Program Changes	15	8	15,727
2012 Request	1,329	1,314	369,477
2011 to 2012 Total Change	451	436	120,477

1. FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

2. The FY 2011 C.R. funding level includes the \$25 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.

3. Technical adjustment for Fee Reform originally included in the President's FY 2011 Budget.

4. A total of \$5.9M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	346	218	143,918
FY 2011 C.R.	878	878	249,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	-	-	-
Increases	436	428	170,289
Decreases	-	-	(65,539)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	436	428	104,750
2012 Current Services	1,314	1,306	353,750
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	15	8	15,727
2012 Total Request	1,329	1,314	369,477
2011 to 2012 Total Change	451	436	120,477

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 E-Verify	352	352	137,000	16	8	(34,576)	-	-	-	368	360	102,424	16	8	(34,576)
2 REAL-ID	2	2	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	(10,000)
3 Asylum and Refugee Services / Military Natz	518	518	80,000	216	216	123,400	-	-	-	734	734	203,400	216	216	123,400
4 Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	6	6	11,000	18	18	6,989	4	2	1,760	28	26	19,749	22	20	8,749
5 Data Center Development	-	-	11,000	-	-	(11,000)	-	-	12,500	-	-	12,500	-	-	1,500
6 SAVE	-	-	-	186	186	29,937	-	-	-	186	186	29,937	186	186	29,937
7 Acquisition Workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	1,467	11	6	1,467	11	6	1,467
8 Haiti Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	878	878	249,000	436	428	104,750	15	8	15,727	1,329	1,314	369,477	451	436	120,477

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request			2011 - 2012 Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source												
Department of State	1	1	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	2	2	368	1	1	100	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(100)
Total Budgetary Resources	3	3	661	1	1	100	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(100)

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request			2011 - 2012 Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity												
Adjudication Services - Service Center Operations										-	-	-
E-Verify	3	3	661	1	1	100	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(100)
Total Obligations	3	3	661	1	1	100	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(100)

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	19,413	71,877	111,716	39,839
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	197	197
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	749	2,870	3,961	1,091
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	5,199	19,357	25,995	6,638
13.0 Benefits - former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	25,361	94,104	141,869	47,765
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	413	1,046	13,727	12,681
22.0 Transportation of things	29	30	278	248
23.1 GSA rent	2,323	7,679	13,196	5,517
23.2 Other rent	105	100	100	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	606	334	996	662
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	-	2,115	2,115
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	52,550	113,116	100,533	(12,583)
25.2 Other services	3,035	5,958	52,715	46,757
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	36,375	23,691	27,148	3,457
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,432	6,500	20,065	13,565
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	307	971	2,366	1,395
31.0 Equipment	8,324	1,094	7,065	5,971
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	8,056	54,900	17,700	(37,200)
42.0 Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0 Interest & dividends	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0 Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	118,557	215,419	258,004	42,585
Total, Direct Obligations	143,918	309,523	399,873	90,350
Unobligated balance, start of year	(76,430)	(118,226)	(37,703)	80,523
Anticipated accounting adjustment	(30,000)	20,000	-	(20,000)
Unobligated balance, end of year	109,577	37,703	7,307	(30,396)
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(3,707)	-	-	-
Total requirements	143,358	249,000	369,477	120,477

F: Permanent Positions By Grade

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
SES	1	3	6	3
GS-15	67	68	120	52
GS-14	102	126	220	94
GS-13	54	131	146	15
GS-12	25	255	361	106
GS-11	22	65	115	50
GS-10	-	1	1	-
GS-9	45	106	127	21
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	25	46	96	50
GS-6	2	17	54	37
GS-5	4	51	70	19
GS-4	-	8	11	3
GS-3	-	2	2	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	346	878	1,329	451
Unfilled Positions EOY	120	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	226	878	1,329	451
FTE	218	878	1,314	436
Headquarters	206	312	553	241
U.S. Field	140	566	776	210
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	346	878	1,329	451
Average ES Salary	153,844	160,171	165,965	5,794
Average GS Salary	88,536	76,274	76,433	159
Average GS Grade	13	12	12	-

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Employment Eligibility Verification (E-Verify)
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: E-Verify		2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	19,028	30,241	30,507	266
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other per comp	320	920	1,003	83
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	5,080	8,062	8,638	576
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	288	930	930	-
22.0	Transportation of things	29	30	30	-
23.1	GSA rent	2,323	2,679	2,679	-
23.2	Other rent	105	100	100	-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	606	327	485	158
24.0	Printing	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	39,311	89,630	59,987	(29,643)
25.2	Other Services	679	5,958	5,958	-
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	12,398	12,400	12,598	198
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	6,432	6,500	6,500	-
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies & materials	275	970	1,056	86
31.0	Equipment	8,279	1,083	1,953	870
32.0	Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, E-Verify		95,153	159,830	132,424	(27,406)
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		(26,430)	(60,137)	(37,307)	22,830
<i>Additional Carryover</i>		(30,000)	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		60,137	37,307	7,307	(30,000)
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		(3,707)	-	-	-
Total, Requirements E-Verify		95,153	137,000	102,424	(34,575)
Full Time Equivalents		215	352	360	8

PPA Mission Statement

The E-Verify Program, a key component of the Department's Secure Border Initiative, involves electronic verification checks of the Social Security Administration and DHS databases, using an automated system to verify employment authorization.

The potential for system abuse grows with an increase in registered employers. By increasing and expanding aggressive monitoring and compliance initiatives fraudulent, discriminatory or misinformed use of E-Verify will be minimized, specifically, fraudulent use of Social Security numbers or Alien numbers. Aggressive monitoring and compliance will also deter prescreening of job applicants and adverse action against employees who receive tentative non-confirmation notices.

The requested amount will allow E-Verify to continue to support and operate a comprehensive electronic employment verification program, and initiate a phased-in expansion and improvement of existing employment verification systems, to ensure compliance with U.S. immigration and employment laws.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$24,428	\$39,223	\$40,148	\$925

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 360 FTEs. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012. It includes funding for 8 new FTEs.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$288	\$930	\$930	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$2,323	\$2,679	\$2,679	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	\$105	\$100	\$100	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$606	\$327	\$485	\$158

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$39,311	\$89,630	\$59,987	(\$29,643)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$679	\$5,958	\$5,958	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$12,398	\$12,400	\$12,598	\$198

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$6,432	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$275	\$970	\$1,056	\$86

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$8,279	\$1,083	\$1,953	\$870

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
REAL ID
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: REAL ID		2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	191	294	294	-
11.3	Other than perm	-			-
11.5	Other per comp	-	12	12	-
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-			-
12.1	Benefits	56	85	85	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-			-
21.0	Travel	-	3	3	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-			-
23.1	GSA rent	-			-
23.2	Other rent	-			-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	1	1	-
24.0	Printing	-			-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	5,024	-	-	-
25.2	Other Services	-			-
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,264	148		(148)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-			-
25.5	Research & Development	-			-
25.6	Medical care	-			-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-			-
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-			-
26.0	Supplies & materials	-	1	1	-
31.0	Equipment	-			-
32.0	Land & Structures	-			-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	38,500	-	(38,500)
42.0	Indemnity	-			-
43.0	Interest	-			-
44.0	Refunds	-			-
91.0	Unvouchered	-			-
92.0	Undistributed	-			-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-			-
Total, REAL ID		6,535	39,044	396	(38,648)
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		(50,000)	(49,440)	(396)	49,044
<i>Accounting adjustment</i>		-	20,000	-	(20,000)
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		49,440	396	-	(396)
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, Requirements Real-ID		5,975	10,000	-	(10,000)
Full Time Equivalents		1	2	2	-

PPA Mission Statement

The REAL ID Act requires that a state must verify the information on source documents before it can issue a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card to applicants.

The funding provided through USCIS is aimed specifically at the development and deployment of enhanced network communications and data verification capabilities that will enable States to meet the verification requirements of the REAL ID Act and Final Rule.

The integrity of the immigration system is facilitated if State efforts through REAL ID discourage the use of false immigration information to unlawfully obtain benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$247	\$391	\$391	\$0

Salaries and Benefits provides for 2 FTE for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,024	\$0	\$0	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,264	\$148	\$0	(\$148)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$0	\$38,500	\$0	(\$38,500)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Asylum and Refugee Services
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Asylum & Refugee Services		2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	-	40,965	59,675	18,710
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other per comp	-	1,933	2,816	883
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	-	11,102	16,178	5,076
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	12,364	12,364
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	238	238
23.1	GSA rent	-	5,000	10,517	5,517
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	-	504	504
24.0	Printing	-	-	47	47
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	4,857	12,957	37,128	24,171
25.2	Other Services	2,300	-	46,155	46,155
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	143	143	143	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	-	3,628	3,628
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies & materials	-	-	1,021	1,021
31.0	Equipment	-	-	5,086	5,086
32.0	Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	7,900	7,900	-
42.0	Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Asylum, Refugee, Military Natz		7,300	80,000	203,400	123,401
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Accounting adjustment</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, Requirements Asy., Ref., Mil. Natz		7,300	80,000	203,400	123,400
Full Time Equivalents		-	518	734	216

PPA Mission Statement

The Asylum/Refugee Operating Expenses program within the Salaries & Expenses account includes funding for the Refugee and Asylum Divisions of the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations (RAIO) Directorate; administrative costs associated with Asylum/Refugee projects; and the Cuban-Haitian Entrant and Humanitarian Parole programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$54,000	\$78,669	\$24,669

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 734 FTEs. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$12,364	\$12,364

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$238	\$238

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,517	\$5,517

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$0	\$504	\$504

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$47

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,857	\$12,957	\$37,128	\$24,171

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$2,300	\$0	\$46,155	\$46,155

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$143	\$143	\$143	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$0	\$0	\$3,628	\$3,628

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$0	\$1,021	\$1,021

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$5,086	\$5,086

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$0	\$7,900	\$7,900	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship		2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	194	377	2,710	2,333
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other per comp	-	5	46	41
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	63	108	785	677
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	113	378	265
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	5	5
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	6	6	0
24.0	Printing	-	-	2,068	2,068
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	2,098	1,880	3,379	1,499
25.2	Other Services	51	-	422	422
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	469	-	106	106
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies & materials	3	-	18	18
31.0	Equipment	45	11	26	15
32.0	Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	8,056	8,500	9,800	1,300
42.0	Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Immigrant Integration & Citizenship		10,979	11,000	19,749	8,749
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Accounting adjustment</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, Requirements Immig. Integration & Citizen.		10,979	11,000	19,749	8,749
Full Time Equivalents		2	6	26	20

PPA Mission Statement

This program will fund activities associated with improving the integration of immigrants into the United States including: grants to community-based organizations for citizenship preparation; expanding English language learning aids; supporting a training framework for local literacy organizations to prepare volunteers to teach English and citizenship to immigrants; and, promoting citizenship through targeted integration messages. Key to the success of this new program is establishing partnerships with state and local governments, U.S. businesses, non-profits, faith-based organizations, and academia as all have important roles to play in improving integration. USCIS will also work with other federal agencies to coordinate efforts aimed at integration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$257	\$490	\$3,541	\$3,051

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 26 FTEs. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$0	\$113	\$378	\$265

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$5

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$6	\$6	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Printing	\$0	\$0	\$2,068	\$2,068

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,098	\$1,880	\$3,379	\$1,499

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$51	\$0	\$422	\$422

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$469	\$0	\$106	\$106

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$45	\$11	\$26	\$15

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$8,056	\$8,500	\$9,800	\$1,300

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Data Center Development
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Data Center Development		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other per comp	-	-	-	-
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other Services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	22,000	11,000	12,500	1,500
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies & materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Data Center Development		22,000	11,000	12,500	1,500
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Accounting adjustment</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, Requirements Data Ctr Development		22,000	11,000	12,500	1,500
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

PPA Mission Statement

Data center development funding will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$22,000	\$11,000	\$12,500	\$1,500

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs in FY 2012 for Data Center Development.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
SAVE
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE		2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	-	-	17,416	17,416
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	197	197
11.5	Other per comp	-	-	40	40
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	52	52
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	5	5
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	-	-	39	39
25.2	Other Services	-	-	180	180
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	-	-	1,801	1,801
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	-	9,937	9,937
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies & materials	-	-	270	270
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, SAVE		-	-	29,937	29,937
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Accounting adjustment</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, SAVE		-	-	29,937	29,937
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	186	186

PPA Mission Statement

This program funds the operations of the SAVE Program. SAVE is an intergovernmental information-sharing program that verifies an individual's immigration status to help ensure that only those eligible receive Federal, state, or local public benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$17,653	\$17,653

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 186 FTEs. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$52	\$52

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$5

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$39	\$39

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$0	\$0	\$180	\$180

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$0	\$0	\$1,801	\$1,801

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$0	\$0	\$9,937	\$9,937

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$0	\$270	\$270

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for Fee Reform.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
Pay and Benefits: Acquisition Workforce
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	-		1,114	1,114
11.3	Other than perm	-			-
11.5	Other per comp			44	44
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay				-
12.1	Benefits			309	309
13.0	Benefits-former				-
21.0	Travel				-
22.0	Transportation of things				-
23.1	GSA rent				-
23.2	Other rent				-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges				-
24.0	Printing				-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services				-
25.2	Other Services				-
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.				-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities				-
25.5	Research & Development				-
25.6	Medical care				-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment				-
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons				-
26.0	Supplies & materials				-
31.0	Equipment				-
32.0	Land & Structures				-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions				-
42.0	Indemnity				-
43.0	Interest				-
44.0	Refunds				-
91.0	Unvouchered				-
92.0	Undistributed				-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold				-
Total, SAVE		-	-	1,467	1,467
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Accounting adjustment</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, SAVE		-	-	1,467	1,467
Full Time Equivalent		-		6	6

PPA Mission Statement

For strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce, including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$1,467	\$1,467

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 6 FTEs. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY2012

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses
HAITI
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	-			-
11.3	Other than perm	-			-
11.5	Other per comp	429			-
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-			-
12.1	Benefits	-			-
13.0	Benefits-former	-			-
21.0	Travel	125			-
22.0	Transportation of things	-			-
23.1	GSA rent	-			-
23.2	Other rent	-			-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-			-
24.0	Printing	2			-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	1,260	8,649		(8,649)
25.2	Other Services	5			-
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	101			-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-			-
25.5	Research & Development	-			-
25.6	Medical care	-			-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-			-
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-			-
26.0	Supplies & materials	29			-
31.0	Equipment	-			-
32.0	Land & Structures	-			-
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-			-
42.0	Indemnity	-			-
43.0	Interest	-			-
44.0	Refunds	-			-
91.0	Unvouchered	-			-
92.0	Undistributed	-			-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-			-
Total, Haiti		1,951	8,649	-	(8,649)
<i>Unobligated balance, start of year</i>		-	(8,649)	-	8,649
<i>Accounting adjustment/Transfer</i>		(8,649)	-	-	-
<i>Unobligated balance, end of year</i>		8,649	-	-	-
<i>Recoveries of prior year obligations</i>		-	-	-	-
Total, Haiti		1,951	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

PPA Mission Statement

Additional amount for "United States Citizenship and Immigration Services" for necessary expenses and other disaster response activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, for reception and resettlement services provided under the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program; fee waivers for eligible Haitians granted TPS; and the humanitarian parole program to bring medical evacuees and certain categories of Haitians into the United States. Funds are available until September 30, 2011.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$429	\$0	\$0	\$0

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Printing	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,260	\$8,649	\$0	(\$8,649)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$101	\$0	\$0	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$29	\$0	\$0	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	179	218	878
Increases			
Increase #1: E-Verify			
Description: Annualization of authorized FTEs in line with requested budget levels.	42	58	8
Description: Increased staff to expand the monitoring and compliance program.	0	80	
Increase #2: Asylum and Refugee Services/Military Naturalizations			
Description: Fee reform proposal to fund these activities out of Salaries and Expenses		518	216
Increase #3: Immigration Integration			
Description: Increased FTE to support program implementation.	2	4	2
Increase #4: Office of Citizenship			
Description: Increased FTE to support program implementation.			18
Increase #5: SAVE			
Description: Increased FTE to support program implementation.			186
Increase #6: Acquisition Workforce			
Description: Increased FTE to support program implementation.			6
Sub-Total Increases	44	660	436
Decreases			
Decrease #1: Parole and Human Assistance Programs (CHEP)			
Description: FTE are transferred back to the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.	5		
Decrease #2: REAL ID			
Description: REAL ID			
Sub-Total Decreases	5	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	218	878	1,314
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	39	660	436

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Program/Project Activity	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Headquarters Personnel Compensation	\$23,750	\$18,583	\$21,728	\$3,145
Total Working Capital Fund	\$23,750	\$18,583	\$21,728	\$3,145

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

Immigration Examinations Fee Account



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

The Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) is the primary funding source for USCIS, comprising approximately 86 percent of the total USCIS budget. Fees collected from the filing of immigration benefit applications are deposited into the IEFA and used to fund the cost of processing immigration benefit applications and associated support benefits and the cost of similar benefits provided to other immigrants where fees are waived.

B – Budget Activities:

Adjudication Services

Through a network of approximately 235 domestic and foreign offices, USCIS is responsible for the timely and quality processing of:

Family-based petitions - facilitating the process for close relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.

Employment-based petitions - facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or work in the U.S. temporarily

Asylum and Refugee petitions - adjudicating asylum applications and processing refugees

Naturalization petitions - processing applications of those who wish to become U.S. citizens

Secure identity cards and travel documents booklets are personalized and provided to recipients of certain immigration benefits as evidence of immigration status and for use in proving eligibility to work and live in the United States and/or to re-enter the United States after travel abroad. Premium processing revenues collected into this account fund the Transformation Program which is a multi-year effort to modernize USCIS business processes and supporting systems.

Information and Customer Services

Through multiple channels of available assistance, including the USCIS website, toll-free call centers (National Customer Service Call Centers), and face-to-face appointments, these services make it easier for customers to get the information they need, when they need it. On an annual basis, USCIS:

Serves more than 14 million customers via the National Customer Service Call Centers

Serves customers through information counters at local and international offices

Administration

The Administration activity supports a variety of headquarters offices including Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Counsel, Communications, Legislative Affairs, Policy and Strategy, Chief Human Capital Officer, and Security and Integrity.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)

SAVE assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies with determining eligibility for benefits by verifying immigration status. For FY 2012, the SAVE program is included in the Salaries and Expenses budget request.

C – Budget Request Summary:

USCIS requests 10,133 positions, 10,133 FTE, and \$2,486,310,000 for FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) of Decrease (-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Adjudication Services												
District Operating Expenses	4,980	986,484	5,951	1,194,090	6,073	1,132,630	122	(61,460)	-	-	122	(61,460)
Service Center Operating Expenses	2,320	471,892	2,379	496,749	2,393	494,333	14	(2,416)	-	-	14	(2,416)
Asylum/Refugee Operating Expenses	764	160,073	290	111,887	124	86,978	(166)	(24,909)	-	-	(166)	(24,909)
Records Operating Expenses	271	102,006	322	100,816	340	103,902	18	3,086	-	-	18	3,086
Business Transformation	-	258,635	-	353,848	-	234,400	-	(119,448)	-	-	-	(119,448)
Information and Customer Services												
Information Services Operating Expenses	224	78,743	271	87,114	224	85,773	(47)	(1,341)	-	-	(47)	(1,341)
Administration												
Operating Expenses	701	314,012	958	375,167	979	348,295	21	(26,872)	-	-	21	(26,872)
SAVE	160	14,159	186	34,000	-	-	(186)	(34,000)	-	-	(186)	(34,000)
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	9,420	2,386,005	10,357	2,753,671	10,133	2,486,310	(224)	(267,361)	-	-	(224)	(267,361)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	9,420	2,386,005	10,357	2,753,671	10,133	2,486,310	(224)	(267,361)	-	-	(224)	(267,361)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Adjudication Services
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Adjudication Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	8,654	8,335	1,979,090
2011 C.R.	9,117	8,942	2,257,390
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-187	-12	-205,147
2012 Current Services	8,930	8,930	2,052,243
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	8,930	8,930	2,052,243

USCIS requests 8,930 positions, 8,930 FTE and \$2,052,243,000 to process millions of immigration benefit applications while maintaining backlog goals and ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Adjudication Services is comprised of five USCIS directorates and many program offices:

Field Operations

The Field Operations Directorate oversees and manages the day-to-day operations of the National Benefits Center, four regional offices, twenty-six district offices, and eighty-seven field offices (including satellite and field support offices) located throughout the United States and its Territories. This includes the adjudication of all applications and petitions for immigration benefits (other than asylum applications) that require in-person interviews in the United States and its Territories, as well as timely action on ancillary applications and other assigned benefit requests. The Field Operations Directorate provides immigration information, customer service and assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries while ensuring the integrity of the immigration system.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Naturalization at Basic Training Initiative: Improved the process for Naturalization of eligible foreign military recruits at Basic Training with the U.S. Army and expanded this initiative to the Navy at the Great Lakes Training Center.
- Naturalization Certificate Automation and Redesign: Began implementation of the Naturalization Certificate Automation and Redesign Initiative providing USCIS with the capability to automate the production of Naturalization Certificates and enhance inventory control throughout the lifecycle of the Naturalization Certificate.
- Established the National Security Operations Branch: Improved management of operational matters related to fraud detection and national security including increasing presence of USCIS officers with Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Naturalization Quality Procedures V (NQP5): Develop improved Naturalization Quality Procedures (NQP5) to reflect updates in processes, guidance, and recent legislation to enhance efficiency and consistency in the processing of naturalization applications.
- Centralization of Six Naturalization Forms: Centralize the intake of six naturalization forms at the Office of Intake Operations and Enhancement (formerly Lockbox Operations) and the National Benefits Center to better control the fee deposit process and improve process times and consistency.
- Adjudication of Applications per Adam Walsh: Develop and deliver in depth guidance and training to Field Officers on Adam Walsh cases to promote a more consistent and timely adjudication and enhance the protection of prospective immigrant children.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Transformation Program Initiatives: Expand Transformation training as well as change management initiatives to field offices in order to prepare for the delivery of the new case management system.
- Use of audio visual technology during interviews: Assist with implementing a program to videotape immigration interviews to ensure operational consistency.
- Update and improve Staff Analysis Model (SAM): Using improved data and an automated performance modeling tool, implement improvements to the SAM.

Service Center Operations

Service Center Operations (SCOPS) is one of the key operational components of USCIS. Tasked with the adjudication of the largest volume of applications across the broadest and most diverse cross-section of immigration benefits, SCOPS is a strong and vital partner in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. SCOPS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle

times, and is dedicated to ensuring the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications. Working closely with adjudications staff, law enforcement agencies and other government agencies, the specialized teams within each service center conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations that may pose a threat to the national security of the United States.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Continued to be in the forefront of a variety of major initiatives including the development and rollout of Haitian Temporary Protected Status (TPS) including all associated operational documents, rollout materials, support of outreach initiatives, and systems reconfiguration.
- Developed the Verification Initiative for Business Enterprises (VIBE) initiative, awarded the contract, and created the production environment.
- Conducted two cross center reviews on specific applications improving standardization and integrity of adjudications across geographic locations.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Develop and implement an updated receipt process for the new fee associated with the immigrant visa package.
- Successfully commence processing the CNMI applications for nonimmigrant workers.
- Award new Service Center Operations Support Services contract.
- Award Scientist Credential Review contract, which is a new initiative to aid in the adjudicative process.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Transition to a fully transformed application receipt process.
- Create the infrastructure, hiring plan, and implementation foundation for future comprehensive immigration reform.
- Increase adjudication production efficiency through increased development of IT.

International Operations

The International Operations Division (IO) is a component of the Refugee, Asylum and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) charged with the responsibilities of advancing the USCIS mission in the overseas arena, adjudicating applications and petitions for a wide variety of immigration benefits, providing customer service and support to applicant and beneficiaries as well as to other foreign and domestic governmental agencies, adjudicating requests for humanitarian and significant public benefit parole filed by individuals outside the U.S., and administering the Cuban and Haitian Entrant Program (CHEP) to provide resettlement and orientation assistance to Cuban and Haitian migrants paroled into the U.S. IO also conducts naturalization

interviews and oath ceremonies for active members of the United States Armed Forces and their family members overseas. Operating in a dynamic, global environment with constantly changing political, cultural, environmental and socio-economic factors, IO has 29 offices overseas and operates in 4 domestic locations.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Significantly reduced backlogs to enable families to more quickly reunite more in the U.S. by decreasing the number of pending Requests for Waiver of Inadmissibility Grounds (Forms I-601) by 50% and decreasing the number of pending asylee /refugee following-to-join cases by 68%.
- Successfully implemented a backlog reduction plan for Forms I-601 filed in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, processing the immediately approvable cases within 2 weeks of filing and meeting a 6-month processing time target for those that were not immediately approvable.
- Deployed electronic fingerprint capture capability for international offices.
- In response to the earthquake in Haiti, immediately set up procedures to implement the unprecedented decision to parole into the United States certain Haitian adoptees, authorized parole for over 1,100 orphans to join adoptive families in the U.S., and established protocols to parole into the U.S. individuals with critical medical needs.
- Successfully deployed to all overseas offices an integrated, web-based case-management system (CAMINO) that enables the agency to track the status of any case filed in an USCIS overseas office and that generates statistical reports that enhance the ability to monitor workloads, align resources, and process cases timely.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Evaluate efficacy of the quality assurance program and adjust as necessary.
- Complete workload and staffing analysis and implement any adjustments to office presence, size or jurisdiction identified as resources permit and, where necessary, as authorized by the Department of State.
- Assume responsibility from the Department of State for receipting Forms I-601 and assess benefits of transferring for domestic adjudication certain overseas adjudications that do not require an interview.
- Enhance the security of boarding letters for lawful permanent residents overseas who do not have evidence of status.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Expand quality assurance program to additional product lines.
- Evaluate verification/investigative training for officers and locally employed staff and improve as appropriate.
- Implement any adjustments to office presence, size, or jurisdiction identified through workload analysis performed in FY 2011 as resources permit and where necessary, and as authorized by the Department of State.

Fraud Detection and National Security

The Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) detects and combats immigration benefit fraud, identifies threats to national security and public safety posed by those seeking immigration benefits, and serves as an effective conduit of information between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence community.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Closed over 6,900 national security cases after vetting and resolving national security concerns and/or providing relevant information to Immigration Services Officers for use in the adjudication of the case.
- Worked with law enforcement partners to develop enhanced applicant screening processes.
- Participated in 42 task forces and working groups, serving as the primary conduit for information sharing and collaboration between USCIS, DHS, and other intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Support Joint Terrorism Taskforce (JTTF) commitments, ICE Document Benefit Fraud Task Force (DBFTF), and other law enforcement liaison activities, national security vetting, overseas verification, and anti-fraud activities.
- Support liaison activities with other government agencies, Law Enforcement Support Operation, enhanced intelligence capabilities, and recurrent vetting activities.
- Support intelligence and information sharing capabilities by producing intelligence reports, responding to analytic support requests, and responding to the expected increase in enforcement-related requests for information.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Enhance and maintain full support for JTTF commitments, DBFTF, and other law enforcement liaison activities, national security vetting, overseas verification, and anti-fraud activities.
- Enhance HQFDNS liaison activities with other government agencies, Law Enforcement Support Operation, enhanced intelligence capabilities, and recurrent vetting activities.
- Enhance and support information sharing capabilities, improve and increase production of intelligence reports, respond to analytic support requests, and respond to expected continuing increase in enforcement-related requests for information.

Enterprise Services

The Enterprise Services Directorate (ESD) is comprised of four divisions that are responsible for many key services for USCIS. Examples of such services include: capturing biometrics for background checks needed to adjudicate immigration benefits,

administering the USCIS Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program, managing over 50 million A-Files and related files, providing 24/7 access to information from A-Files located at the National Records Center, and issuing all records and A-File policy for USCIS. In addition, the Enterprise Services Directorate operates the E-Verify program, which enables employers to verify employee eligibility to work in the United States, and the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program, which enables state, local, and Federal agencies to determine a non-citizen's eligibility for public benefits by checking their immigration status. E-Verify and SAVE are included in the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation request.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Processed approximately 2.5 million biometrics captures within 60 days of an applicant's initial filing, with a FBI rejection rate of less than 2%.
- An average customer satisfaction rating of 99.75% at the Application Support Centers.
- Closed over 93,000 FOIA requests and exceeded all targeted goals for records operations. This includes responding to 98.8% of priority requests within one workday, 99.6% of routine requests within three workdays, responding to 9,408 telephonic requests in an average of 4 hours and 18 minutes, and improving data integrity by reviewing 317,115 files and correcting electronic information for 55,800 files reviewed.
- Worked closely with the National Archives and Records Administration to identify and turn over custodianship of more than 300,000 A-files for individuals with birth dates more than 100 years ago.
- Launched comprehensive Records Academy courses for USCIS personnel and appropriate federal agencies that have access to USCIS systems and records. Completed 10 Basic Records training courses and 4 Advanced Records training courses that trained over 800 students from USCIS, ICE, and CBP. The Records Academy was awarded the 2010 Pioneer Award for Ingenuity and Innovation.
- Conducted a comprehensive review of the Records Operation Handbook (ROH) chapters that included reviewing and updating 12 chapters of the ROH, establishing a review methodology to ensure required subject matter expertise, and establishing a rigorous timeline to ensure all chapters are reviewed and updated as required.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Implement the CanadaVisa Program, increasing biometrics captures as determined by DHS.
- Compete and award an enhanced contract in support of Application Support Centers.
- Serve as co-lead with DHS/FDINS on international initiatives such as UKVisa and CANVisa.
- Establish policies, procedures, and processes to support Transformation efforts with specific emphasis on transitional procedures impacting the Application Support Centers. Develop agency policies and procedures on records retention and records schedules.

- Respond to an estimated 126,000 or more inquiries from ICE, CBP, USCIS, and other government agencies for information contained within A-Files located at the NRC or in EDMS.
- Process an estimated 96,000 FOIA requests.
- Establish Records Electronic Systems Training – Quality Assurance (REST-QA) as a formal program to collaborate with the Office of Security and Integrity inspection and review efforts. REST-QA will be staffed by a team of records subject matter experts.
- Improve A-file handling and dissemination of information by streamlining procedures to give greater support and accountability between USCIS, ICE, and CBP.
- Enhance and improve Open Disclosure on behalf of the agency.
- Fully deploy FIPS Net to support appropriate and timely FOIA processing.
- Reduce FOIA backlog to below 9,500 cases.
- Achieve Genealogy Program performance goals (overall active cycle time for genealogy requests will be less than 90 days).

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Receive and process over 105,000 FOIA requests.
- Review, perform system updates, and re-retire 1.3 million A-Files retired at the Lee's Summit, Missouri and San Bruno, California Federal Records Centers.
- Complete the final 4 phases of the National File Tracking System (NFTS) Master Reconciliation.
- Expand the Scan on Demand Application to additional sites in conjunction with the Office of Transformation Coordination (OTC) integrated operating environment.

Office of Transformation Coordination (OTC)

USCIS is transforming from a paper-based filing system to a customer-focused electronic filing system. In November 2008, USCIS awarded a 5-year contract to a Solutions Architect to incrementally design, build, implement, and maintain the transformed business capabilities. As a result, USCIS expects to decommission over 10 major USCIS legacy systems, including Claims 3 and Claims 4. To fundamentally transform its business practices, USCIS is conducting comprehensive organizational change management and stakeholder outreach efforts to keep stakeholders abreast of changes and provide feedback to OTC staff.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed business process reengineering for the end-to-end immigration benefit business process from the intake of the benefit application through the production of the benefit document.
- Completed business requirements, business rules and workflow processes for select nonimmigrant benefit types.
- Solicited feedback from USCIS customers, immigration advocates, employees and other federal agencies to inform and shape the transformation approach.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Develop and test the five core foundational capabilities for Release A:
 1. “Immigration Accounts” provides a single, comprehensive view of each customer, with easier access to customer information, and online access.
 2. “Electronic Case Management” provides tools to support employees in making decisions and reviewing their work. These tools help us to deliver benefits in a more efficient way with some types of checks already completed by the system.
 3. “Enterprise Information Management” supports decision-making by giving employees the information they need at their fingertips.
 4. “Knowledge Sharing” provides easy, secure access to relevant information will change the way the Agency shares information with our partners.
 5. “Risk and Fraud Support” will improve with automated background checks and give officers more risk information to assist with their decisions.
- Continue two-way communication and outreach efforts with stakeholders.
- Complete System of Records Notice, Privacy Impact Assessments, and Federal Regulations needed to launch transformed systems.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete testing, training and deploy the Release A core foundational capabilities in three waves.
 1. Wave 1 will support electronic filing of the nonimmigrant I-539 primary benefit type, Application for Extend/Change Non-Immigrant Status, and supporting ancillary benefit types, (i.e. I-20 Certificate of Eligibility for Non-Immigrant Student Status, I-134 Affidavit of Support, I-601 Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility, etc...)
 2. Wave 2 will expand processing of the I-539 to additional USCIS Service Centers
 3. Wave 3 will enable customers to electronically file additional nonimmigrant benefit types, (I-765 Application for Employment Authorization Document, I-821 Application for Temporary Protected Status, I-102 Application for Replacement/Initial Non-Immigrant Arrival/Departure Document, I-290B Notice of Appeal or Motion).
- Customers will be able to establish online Immigration Accounts that provide a single, electronic location where an applicant’s information is stored. Each account-holder will have the ability to update information or conduct activities that link back to the individual’s account. An account will provide a comprehensive view of an applicant’s history of interactions with USCIS and contain up-to-date information about case status.
- USCIS Officers will access relevant case information to support and facilitate decision-making in one electronic location. This core capability of USCIS Transformation will enable officers to focus on decision-making rather than

information gathering and provide better case-specific resources. This will include access to case facts and evidence, and tools to process cases.

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology, a component within the Management Directorate, supports USCIS operations with technology services and solutions.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- **BASICS** – OIT has begun the deployment of the new USCIS active directory and exchange e-mail environment. Once this activity is deployed, USCIS will no longer have to rely on ICE for these services. This is a critical, required component for the deployment of the Transformation Release A solution. As of January 2011, 40% of employees have been migrated to the new Active Directory and Exchange environment. All employees will be migrated by June 2011.
- **DHS Data Center Migrations** – The BASICS Active Directory/Exchange disaster recovery systems have been installed in the DHS Data Center 2. Verification Information System application hardware has been installed and the application is in the process of being migrated. The migration of systems from the DOJ data centers is planned for completion in FY 2011. Currently, DHS has obtained one mainframe, and the hardware for systems migrating out of Rockville has been obtained.
- **CITRIX** – The Work-at-Home CITRIX infrastructure has been upgraded to the newest version of CITRIX and is being centrally managed.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Increase real-time Enterprise Application and System monitoring at DHS Data Centers to provide better information for advance troubleshooting, capacity planning, and pre-deployment planning.
- Begin the migration of USCIS applications from the Technology Engineering Consolidation Center (TECC) to the DHS Data Centers.
- Increase the capacity of the infrastructure to meet telework demand. The increase involves adding additional systems and storage to CITRIX infrastructure to support capacity for up to 80 percent of employees being capable of teleworking.
- Complete the transition of USCIS data circuits, web conference host accounts, and phone services to Networx.
- Implement the infrastructure required at USCIS Transformation sites and the DHS Data Center to host Release A of the Transformation project.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Establish a central data management capability that will enable USCIS to replicate data between data centers, from field sites to centralized backup sites, and reduce the cost of protecting critical data.
- Implementation of HSPD-12 application authentication for USCIS employees. This will aid in the creation of a single sign-on capability for multiple USCIS applications, including the Transformation solution.
- Continue the migration of USCIS applications from the Technology Engineering Consolidation Center (TECC) to the DHS data centers. The number of systems migrated will be contingent on funding availability from DHS.
- Complete development of legacy systems interfaces in support of the Integrated Operating Environment Release B in the Transformation solution.
- Initiate planning and coordination for development of legacy systems interfaces for IOE Release C in the Transformation solution.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Information and Customer Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information and Customer Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	269	224	78,743
2011 C.R.	271	271	87,114
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-47	-47	-1,341
2012 Current Services	224	224	85,773
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	224	224	85,773

USCIS requests 224 positions, 224 FTE, and \$85,773,000 to provide timely, consistent, and accurate information to our customers.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Customer Service Directorate (CSD) provides nationwide assistance to customers who contact the USCIS by telephone with questions about immigration services and benefits, and issues related to case processing. To meet the demand for telephone customer service, CSD designed and implemented a triage process whereby callers were able to access and obtain general information and case status through a network Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system. Callers whose inquiry requires additional information can be transferred to receive live assistance.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- The National Customer Service Call Centers (NCSC) IVR received over 14 million calls.
- Implemented the new IVR selection menu to allow faster access to live assistance.
- Improved the Customer Relationship Interface System (CRIS) to allow applicants the ability to submit their service request online, reducing the response time from 30 to 15 days.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Re-compete the Tier 1 contract that handles live assistance phone inquiries.

- Enhance NCSC systems using Siebel/CTI to send information from Tier 1 to Tier 2 when a call is transferred. This will allow the Tier 2 Immigration Service Officer (ISO) to have the call information immediately instead of asking the caller to describe an issue again.
- Increase system adoptability to utilize new transformation systems, which will allow the NCSC access to provide specific responses to customer inquiries.
- Increase Call Center Immigration Service Officers access to USCIS systems to increase the ability to answer questions at the time of the call and minimize referrals to field offices.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Expand communication channels with customers to include e-mail customer service.
- Include web chat customer service at the Tier 2 level in addition to e-mail and telephone inquiries.
- ISO's at the Tier 2 level will spend 25% of their time processing adjudications.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	769	701	314,012
2011 C.R.	979	958	375,167
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	21	-26,872
2012 Current Services	979	979	348,295
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Total Request-Guidance	979	979	348,295

USCIS requests 979 positions, 979 FTE, and \$348,295,000 to strengthen key management processes, systems, and administrative support activities; and to facilitate mission success and enhance the timeliness, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Administration Program is comprised of offices that are included in the Management Directorate as well as other program offices. The Management Directorate manages resources to provide timely, effective, and efficient products and services in its business line; promoting accountability, transparency, and integrity through the evaluation of and application of management practices and controls within USCIS. Specifically, the following Management Directorate program offices are funded in the Administration Program: Office of Administration; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of Equal Opportunity and Inclusion; Office of Human Capital and Training; and the Office of Security and Integrity.

Outside of the offices of the Director, Deputy Director, and the Chief of Staff, core offices include the following:

Office of Administration plans, develops, implements, and evaluates agency-wide policies, procedures, and programs for Acquisition, Asset, and Facilities Management, for the operation of centrally-managed, agency-wide support activities, and for the direct delivery of administrative support to Headquarters.

Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) consists of dedicated legal divisions advising and representing USCIS Operations both at Headquarters and in the field. Divisions include Adjudications Law, Refugee and Asylum Law, Commercial and Administrative Law, Ethics, Field Operations, Training, and Liaison. Each division is responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and providing legal advice and guidance to USCIS operational components and OCC field staff.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) coordinates the development and execution of the budget and biennial fee reviews; manages investment and performance measurement processes; conducts financial management consistent with law, regulation, standards, and best practices; and, undertakes economic analysis supporting regulations development.

Office of Communications oversees and coordinates communication to both internal and external stakeholders to empower employees with the tools needed to perform their jobs, educate the public regarding USCIS benefits and services, and facilitate consistent messaging and imaging for USCIS.

Office of Legislative Affairs maintains communication with Congress through responding to constituent concerns, promoting USCIS priorities, proactive outreach on issues of interest, and ongoing educational activities for Members of Congress and staff.

Office of Equal Opportunity and Inclusion (OEOI) ensures individuals are not denied opportunities in employment or program-services delivery because of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, status as a parent, genetic information or reprisal.

Office of Policy and Strategy directs, prioritizes, and sets the agenda for agency-wide policy, strategy, and long-term planning activities, as well as for the conduct of research and analysis on immigration services issues.

Office of Security and Integrity (OSI) leads a multi-disciplined security and integrity program to protect and safeguard USCIS personnel, facilities, information and assets. OSI manages the personnel and industrial security, administrative/special security, communications security, and physical security programs and oversees the security awareness training program. OSI also manages a comprehensive internal management review program of USCIS functions and protects the integrity of USCIS programs by investigating allegations of employee misconduct related to waste, fraud, abuse or mismanagement.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
SAVE
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	186	160	14,159
2011 C.R.	186	186	34,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	-
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	-	-	-

This activity is reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Account in the FY 2012 President's Budget submission.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program helps State, local, and Federal agencies determine a non-citizen's eligibility for public benefits by checking their immigration status against U.S. Department of Homeland Security immigration databases. As of December 2010, the SAVE Program has a total of 678 registered agencies. This includes 235 State agencies, 40 Departments of Motor Vehicles (DMV), 373 local agencies, and 30 Federal agencies. The SAVE customer base grew by 113 percent in FY 2010. During FY 2010, more than 11.7 million queries were run through SAVE. Through December 6, 2010, 1.8 million SAVE queries were run through the system in FY 2011. Large agency customers include the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Education, and the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Every State and the District of Columbia are represented in the SAVE customer base.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Coordinated with the Department of Health and Human Services on implementation of the Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Pool mandated by health care reform.

- Instituted a Monitoring & Compliance function to ensure the integrity of the SAVE Program.
- Enhanced the current system by adding a new document type for Visa Waiver travelers in response to Customs and Border Protection's I-94W Automation Initiative.
- Hosted the first SAVE Program User Forum to provide current customers with in-depth information on the program and solicit feedback on improvement initiatives. Forum attendees represented some of SAVE's largest customers, including the Social Security Administration (SSA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Education (DOE), and the Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia Departments of Motor Vehicles. The event included an open forum discussion where participants were able to ask questions, discuss concerns, and provide input on improving the program.
- Implemented a streamlined registration process for Georgia localities and developed a Webinar to guide agencies through the process. Worked closely with officials from the Georgia Municipal Association and the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia and registered 253 Georgia agencies.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct a SAVE program evaluation.
- Develop system requirements for profile-based system (PBS)/SAVE modernization.
- Conduct a Six Sigma root cause analysis of SAVE referrals to minimize additional verification.
- Process 97% of SAVE second step electronic referrals within three federal workdays.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials
B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	9,874	9,420	2,386,005
FY 2011 C.R. ¹	10,553	10,357	2,753,671
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of prior year part year funding.....	-	-	-
Annualization of 2011 pay raise.....	-	-	-
2012 pay increase.....	-	-	-
GSA Rent.....	-	-	5,296
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	-	-	16,277
Technical Adjustment	-	196	13,971
Total Increases	-	196	35,544
Decreases			
FY 2011 Pay Raise			(11,735)
Transformation			(118,170)
Fee Reform	(420)	(420)	(173,000)
Total Decreases	(420)	(420)	(302,905)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(420)	(224)	(267,361)
2012 Current Services	10,133	10,133	2,486,310
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2012 Request	10,133	10,133	2,486,310
2011 to 2012 Total Change	(420)	(224)	(267,361)

1. FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	9,874	9,420	2,386,005
FY 2011 C.R.	10,553	10,357	2,753,671
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	-	-	-
Increases	-	196	35,544
Decreases	(420)	(420)	(302,905)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(420)	(224)	(267,361)
2012 Current Services	10,133	10,133	2,486,310
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	-	-	-
2012 Total Request	10,133	10,133	2,486,310
2011 to 2012 Total Change	(420)	(224)	(267,361)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Adjudication Services- District Operating Expenses	6,091	5,951	1,194,090	(18)	122	(61,460)	-	-	-	6,073	6,073	1,132,630	-	-	(61,460)
2 Adjudication Services- Service Center Operating Expenses	2,393	2,379	496,749	-	14	(2,416)	-	-	-	2,393	2,393	494,333	-	-	(2,416)
3 Adjudication Services- Asylum/Refugee Operating Expenses	293	290	111,887	(169)	(166)	(24,909)	-	-	-	124	124	86,978	-	-	(24,909)
4 Adjudication Services- Records Operating Expenses	340	322	100,816	-	18	3,086	-	-	-	340	340	103,902	-	-	3,086
5 Adjudication Services- Business Transformation	-	-	353,848	-	-	(119,448)	-	-	-	-	-	234,400	-	-	(119,448)
6 Information & Customer Services- Operating Expenses	271	271	87,114	(47)	(47)	(1,341)	-	-	-	224	224	85,773	-	-	(1,341)
7 Administration- Operating Expenses	979	958	375,167	-	21	(26,872)	-	-	-	979	979	348,295	-	-	(26,872)
8 SAVE	186	186	34,000	(186)	(186)	(34,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,553	10,357	2,753,671	(420)	(224)	(267,361)	-	-	-	10,133	10,133	2,486,310	-	-	(233,361)

D: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			2012 Request			2011 - 2012 Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security	2	1	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	1,222	-	-	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	-	-	5,578	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	-
U.S. Department of Transportation	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	-	-	12,562	-	-	12,600	-	-	12,600	-	-	-
UK VISA	-	-	2,980	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Security Administration	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,345	-	-	6,345
Department of State	1	1	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	3	2	22,603	-	-	22,509	-	-	28,854	-	-	6,345

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			2012 Request			2011 - 2012 Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	1	1	22,446	-	-	22,499	-	-	28,844	-	-	6,345
Information & Customer Services	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
Administration	2	1	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	3	2	22,603	-	-	22,509	-	-	28,854	-	-	6,345

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	720,907	743,392	725,218	(18,174)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	11,556	13,556	12,240	(1,316)
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	211,674	211,012	213,890	2,878
13.0 Benefits - former	1,631	1,937	1,749	(188)
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	945,768	969,897	953,097	(16,800)
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	20,984	24,358	21,993	(2,365)
22.0 Transportation of things	9,852	11,591	10,466	(1,125)
23.1 GSA rent	197,817	191,601	196,897	5,296
23.2 Other rent	4,409	5,088	4,594	(494)
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	43,813	50,804	45,871	(4,933)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	6,684	7,939	7,168	(771)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	755,622	1,030,991	883,624	(147,366)
25.2 Other services	13,115	15,338	13,848	(1,489)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	197,223	234,688	157,898	(76,790)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	342	380	343	(37)
25.5 Research and development contracts	73	84	76	(8)
25.6 Medical care	3	3	3	(0)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	36,013	41,558	37,523	(4,035)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	45,631	52,631	47,521	(5,110)
26.0 Supplies and materials	21,917	25,425	22,956	(2,469)
31.0 Equipment	71,711	82,923	74,872	(8,051)
32.0 Land & structures	4,653	5,497	4,963	(534)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	7,948	-	-	-
42.0 Indemnity	2,427	2,875	2,596	(279)
43.0 Interest & dividends	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0 Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,440,237	1,783,774	1,533,213	(250,561)
Total, Direct Obligations	2,386,005	2,753,671	2,486,310	(267,361)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(646,018)	(708,737)	(565,766)	142,971
Additional obligations +/- receipts	48,004	202,971	-	(202,971)
Transfers	4,000	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	708,737	565,766	580,766	15,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(114,723)	(60,000)	(15,000)	45,000
Total requirements	2,386,005	2,753,671	2,486,310	(267,361)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	43	55	55	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
	-	-	-	
GS-15	509	536	511	(25)
GS-14	797	852	818	(34)
GS-13	1,412	1,509	1,449	(60)
GS-12	2,709	2,895	2,780	(115)
GS-11	973	1,040	999	(41)
GS-10	17	18	18	-
GS-9	1,508	1,612	1,547	(65)
GS-8	78	83	80	(3)
GS-7	1,129	1,207	1,159	(48)
GS-6	146	156	150	(6)
GS-5	517	552	530	(22)
GS-4	31	33	32	(1)
GS-3	3	3	3	-
GS-2	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions				-
Ungraded Positions				-
Total Permanent Positions	9,874	10,553	10,133	(420)
Unfilled Positions EOY	201	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	9,673	10,553	10,133	(420)
FTE	9,420	10,357	10,133	(224)
Headquarters	1,724	2,004	1,769	(235)
U.S. Field	8,070	8,469	8,284	(185)
Foreign Field	80	80	80	-
Total Permanent Positions	9,874	10,553	10,133	(420)
Average ES Salary	162,809	162,784	162,094	(690)
Average GS Salary	76,459	80,236	78,491	(1,745)
Average GS Grade	12	13	13	(0)

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Adjudication Services
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Adjudication Services	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	620,840	609,414	598,607	(10,806)
11.3 Other than perm	---	-	-	---
11.5 Other per comp	10,168	11,113	10,103	(1,010)
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	---	-	-	---
12.1 Benefits	181,666	172,982	176,549	3,566
13.0 Benefits-former	230	1,588	1,444	(144)
21.0 Travel	16,468	19,968	18,153	(1,815)
22.0 Transportation of things	4,142	9,502	8,639	(864)
23.1 GSA rent	115,568	157,070	162,522	5,453
23.2 Other rent	4,315	4,171	3,792	(379)
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	29,689	41,647	37,863	(3,785)
24.0 Printing	4,877	6,508	5,917	(591)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	672,807	845,180	729,359	(115,822)
25.2 Other Services	8,903	12,573	11,431	(1,143)
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	134,428	192,391	130,331	(62,060)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	42	312	283	(28)
25.5 Research & Development	73	69	63	(6)
25.6 Medical care	3	3	3	(0)
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	35,287	34,068	30,972	(3,096)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	45,537	43,146	39,225	(3,921)
26.0 Supplies & materials	19,102	20,843	18,948	(1,894)
31.0 Equipment	65,406	67,978	61,800	(6,178)
32.0 Land & Structures	1,106	4,506	4,096	(409)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	7,948	-	-	---
42.0 Indemnity	486	2,357	2,142	(214)
43.0 Interest	---	-	-	---
44.0 Refunds	---	-	-	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	-	-	---
92.0 Undistributed	---	-	-	---
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	---	-	-	---
Total, Adjudication Services	\$1,979,091	\$2,257,390	\$2,052,243	(\$205,147)
Full Time Equivalents	8,335	8,942	8,930	(12)

PPA Mission Statement

The funds from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA), Adjudication Services Program, is the primary funding source and Program supporting USCIS' mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$812,904	\$795,097	\$786,703	(\$8,394)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 8,930 FTEs. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$16,468	\$19,968	\$18,153	(\$1,815)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$4,142	\$9,502	\$8,639	(\$864)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$115,568	\$157,070	\$162,522	\$5,453

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$4,315	\$4,171	\$3,792	(\$379)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$29,689	\$41,647	\$37,863	(\$3,785)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$4,877	\$6,508	\$5,917	(\$591)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$672,807	\$845,180	\$729,359	(\$115,822)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$8,903	\$12,573	\$11,431	(\$1,143)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$134,428	\$192,391	\$130,331	(\$62,060)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$42	\$312	\$283	(\$28)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$73	\$69	\$63	(\$6)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$3	\$3	\$3	(\$0)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$35,287	\$34,068	\$30,972	(\$3,096)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$45,537	\$43,146	\$39,225	(\$3,921)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$19,102	\$20,843	\$18,948	(\$1,894)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$65,406	\$67,978	\$61,800	(\$6,178)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease of \$6,178,000 based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$1,106	\$4,506	\$4,096	(\$409)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$7,948	\$0	\$0	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Information and Customer Services
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Information and Customer Services		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	15,214	23,518	25,019	1,501
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other per comp	266	429	422	(7)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	4,406	6,675	7,379	703
13.0	Benefits-former	-	61	60	(1)
21.0	Travel	591	771	759	(12)
22.0	Transportation of things	30	367	361	(6)
23.1	GSA rent	2,051	6,061	6,793	731
23.2	Other rent	14	161	158	(2)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	3,389	1,607	1,582	(25)
24.0	Printing	967	251	247	(4)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	47,905	32,616	30,483	(2,133)
25.2	Other Services	219	485	478	(7)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	1,592	7,424	5,447	(1,977)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	300	12	12	(0)
25.5	Research & Development	-	3	3	(0)
25.6	Medical care	-	0	0	(0)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	144	1,315	1,294	(20)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	94	1,665	1,639	(26)
26.0	Supplies & materials	843	804	792	(12)
31.0	Equipment	585	2,623	2,583	(40)
32.0	Land & Structures	128	174	171	(3)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Indemnity	5	91	90	(1)
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Information and Customer Services		78,743	87,114	85,773	(1,341)
Full Time Equivalents		224	271	224	(47)

PPA Mission Statement

The funds from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA), Information and Customer Services Program, are used to provide timely, consistent, and accurate information to its customers that will reduce the frequency of repeated, redundant applicant contact with USCIS employees, thus improving agency efficiency. Through multiple channels of available assistance, including the USCIS website, toll-free call center (National Customer Service Call Center), and face-to-face appointments; USCIS will make it easier for our customers to get the information they need, when they need it.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$19,886	\$30,683	\$32,880	\$2,197

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 224 FTEs. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$591	\$771	\$759	(\$12)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$30	\$367	\$361	(\$6)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$2,051	\$6,061	\$6,793	\$731

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$14	\$161	\$158	(\$2)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$3,389	\$1,607	\$1,582	(\$25)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$967	\$251	\$247	(\$4)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$47,905	\$32,616	\$30,483	(\$2,133)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$219	\$485	\$478	(\$7)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$1,592	\$7,424	\$5,447	(\$1,977)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$300	\$12	\$12	(\$0)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$0	\$3	\$3	(\$0)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$144	\$1,315	\$1,294	(\$20)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$94	\$1,665	\$1,639	(\$26)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$843	\$804	\$792	(\$12)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$585	\$2,623	\$2,583	(\$40)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$128	\$174	\$171	(\$3)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$5	\$91	\$90	(\$1)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Administration		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	74,701	101,282	101,592	311
11.3	Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other per comp	980	1,847	1,715	(132)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Benefits	22,707	28,749	29,963	1,214
13.0	Benefits-former	1,401	264	245	(19)
21.0	Travel	3,904	3,319	3,081	(238)
22.0	Transportation of things	5,677	1,579	1,466	(113)
23.1	GSA rent	80,198	26,104	27,582	1,478
23.2	Other rent	80	693	644	(50)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	10,735	6,922	6,426	(496)
24.0	Printing	640	1,082	1,004	(77)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	34,308	140,465	123,782	(16,682)
25.2	Other Services	3,942	2,090	1,940	(150)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	61,201	31,974	22,119	(9,855)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	52	48	(4)
25.5	Research & Development	-	11	11	(1)
25.6	Medical care	-	0	0	(0)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	582	5,662	5,256	(406)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	7,171	6,657	(514)
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,885	3,464	3,216	(248)
31.0	Equipment	5,716	11,298	10,488	(809)
32.0	Land & Structures	3,419	749	695	(54)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Indemnity	1,936	392	364	(28)
43.0	Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0	Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Administration		314,012	375,167	348,295	(26,872)
Full Time Equivalents		701	958	979	21

PPA Mission Statement

The funds from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA), Administration Program, fund USCIS Headquarters operations to support and guide USCIS offices around the world. These offices include Administration, Chief Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Communications, Legislative Affairs, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion, Policy and Strategy, and Security and Integrity.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$99,789	\$132,141	\$133,515	\$1,373

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 979 FTEs. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$3,904	\$3,319	\$3,081	(\$238)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$5,677	\$1,579	\$1,466	(\$113)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$80,198	\$26,104	\$27,582	\$1,478

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$80	\$693	\$644	(\$50)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$10,735	\$6,922	\$6,426	(\$496)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$640	\$1,082	\$1,004	(\$77)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$34,308	\$140,465	\$123,782	(\$16,682)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$3,942	\$2,090	\$1,940	(\$150)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$61,201	\$31,974	\$22,119	(\$9,855)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$0	\$52	\$48	(\$4)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$0	\$11	\$11	(\$1)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$582	\$5,662	\$5,256	(\$406)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$7,171	\$6,657	(\$514)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$1,885	\$3,464	\$3,216	(\$248)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$5,716	\$11,298	\$10,488	(\$809)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$3,419	\$749	\$695	(\$54)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2012	
	Actual	C.R.	Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$1,936	\$392	\$364	(\$28)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Systematic Alien Verification for Eligibility (SAVE)
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	10,152	9,179		(9,179)
11.3	Other than perm	-	-		-
11.5	Other per comp	142	167		(167)
11.8	Spec Srvc Pay	-	-		-
12.1	Benefits	2,895	2,605		(2,605)
13.0	Benefits-former	-	24		(24)
21.0	Travel	21	301		(301)
22.0	Transportation of things	3	143		(143)
23.1	GSA rent	-	2,366		(2,366)
23.2	Other rent	-	63		(63)
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	627		(627)
24.0	Printing	200	98		(98)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	602	12,730		(12,730)
25.2	Other Services	51	189		(189)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	2	2,898		(2,898)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	5		(5)
25.5	Research & Development	-	1		(1)
25.6	Medical care	-	-		-
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	513		(513)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	-	650		(650)
26.0	Supplies & materials	87	314		(314)
31.0	Equipment	4	1,024		(1,024)
32.0	Land & Structures	-	68		(68)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-		-
42.0	Indemnity	-	35		(35)
43.0	Interest	-	-		-
44.0	Refunds	-	-		-
91.0	Unvouchered	-	-		-
92.0	Undistributed	-	-		-
99.5	Below Reporting Threshold	-	-		-
Total, SAVE		14,159	34,000	-	(34,000)
Full Time Equivalents		160	186	-	(186)

PPA Mission Statement

This program has funded the operations of the SAVE Program. SAVE is an intergovernmental information-sharing program that verifies an individual's immigration status to ensure that only those eligible receive Federal, state, or local public benefits. The FY2012 request is included in the Salaries and Expenses Account.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$13,189	\$11,975	\$0	(\$11,975)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 0 FTE. The FY2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$21	\$301	\$0	(\$301)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$3	\$143	\$0	(\$143)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$2,366	\$0	(\$2,366)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$0	\$63	\$0	(\$63)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$0	\$627	\$0	(\$627)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$200	\$98	\$0	(\$98)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$602	\$12,730	\$0	(\$12,730)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$51	\$189	\$0	(\$189)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$2	\$2,898	\$0	(\$2,898)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$0	\$5	\$0	(\$5)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$0	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$0	\$513	\$0	(\$513)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$650	\$0	(\$650)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$87	\$314	\$0	(\$314)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$4	\$1,024	\$0	(\$1,024)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$0	\$68	\$0	(\$68)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$0	\$35	\$0	(\$35)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2012 request reflects anticipated resource needs based on fee reform and preliminary requirements identified in the FY 2012-2013 Fee Review.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	10,043	9,420	10,357
Increases			
Increase #1: Adjusted FTE levels Description: Adjustment to Base	0	1,455	196
Sub-Total Increases	0	1,455	196
DECREASES			
Decrease #1: Adjusted FTE levels Description: Adjustment to Base	-623	-518	-420
Sub-Total Decreases	-623	-518	-420
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	9,420	10,357	10,133
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-623	937	(224)

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Program/Project Activity	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Adjudication Svs (2001) - District Operations	7,565	6,500	3,875	(2,625)
Adjudication Svs (2002) - Service Center Operations	10,133	9,089	5,418	(3,671)
Adjudication Svs (2003) - Asylum & Intl Operations	10,309	8,859	5,281	(3,578)
Infor & Customer Svs (4001) - Natl Cust Svs Center	4,678	4,020	2,396	(1,624)
Administration (5001) - Operating Expenses	5,433	4,669	2,783	(1,886)
Total Working Capital Fund	38,118	33,137	19,754	(13,383)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:

The H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004 requires employers who participate in the H-1B program to pay an additional \$1,500 (\$750 for those petitioners who employ less than 25 full-time equivalent employees), in addition to the base-processing fee of \$320 to file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). USCIS receives five percent of these funds, as well as the entire base-processing fee. However, this account only includes funding associated with the fee stipulated in the H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004 and does not include funding associated with the base processing fee. These funds comprise less than one percent of the total USCIS budget.

The FY 2010 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation for Border Security Act (Public Law 111-230) increased certain H-1B and L-1 application fees. This law requires an additional filing fee of \$2,000 for H-1B petitions, and \$2,250 for certain L-1 petitions where the petitioner employs 50 or more individuals in the U.S. and more than 50% of its employees are in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status. Revenue from fees above base levels (i.e., the \$500 or \$150 fees) is deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury, not the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner or Fraud Prevention and Detection Accounts.

B – Budget Activities:

Funding from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account primarily supports the Service Center Operations Directorate. Fee revenues primarily fund contract activities (mail, filing, biometric and data entry) and facility rent expenses related to the processing of immigration benefit applications at USCIS Service Centers.

The Service Center Operations Directorate manages four regionally based Service Centers which receive, process, and adjudicate applications, petitions and their related fees for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary.

C – Budget Request Summary:

USCIS requests \$13,000,000 in FY 2012 to maintain current service levels. These funds will continue to support contract activities and facility rent expenses for the processing of immigration benefit applications.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Adjudication Services												
Service Center Operations	---	8,950	---	13,000	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	8,950	---	13,000	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	8,950	-	13,000	-	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:
Adjudication Services
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Adjudication Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	8,950
2011 C.R.	-	-	13,000
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2012 Current Services	-	-	13,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	-	-	13,000

USCIS requests \$13 million for contract activities and facility rent expenses that support the processing of immigration benefit applications. The fee associated with the requested amount is set by Congressional statute providing USCIS with five percent of the fees collected for the H-1B visas (Nonimmigrant Petitioner), in addition to the base-processing fee to file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate receives, processes, and adjudicates applications, petitions and their related fees for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary, which includes:

- *Family-based petitions* - facilitating the process for close relatives to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- *Employment-based petitions* - facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or stay in the U.S. temporarily.

USCIS annually processes millions of immigration benefit applications at its Service Centers. The \$13 million for contract activities and facility rent expenses is a portion of the total operations contract support and Service Center rent. The balance is covered by fees from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Ensured that the mail, filing, and data entry functions being performed by contractors located within the Service Centers continued uninterrupted.

FY 2011 & 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Ensure that the mail, filing, and data entry functions being performed by contractors located within the Service Centers continues uninterrupted.
- Continue funding for Service Center facility rent expenses.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual.....	---	---	\$8,950
FY 2011 C.R.....	---	---	13,000
FY 2012 Current Services.....	---	---	13,000
FY 2012 Request.....	---	---	13,000
FY 2011 to 2012 Total Change.....	---	---	---

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	-	-	8,950
FY 2011 C.R.	-	-	13,000
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2012 Current Services	-	-	13,000
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	-	-	13,000
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	---

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1. Adjudication Services - Service Ctr Ops	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
11.1 Perm Positions	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits - former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	2,000	2,000	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8,950	11,000	11,000	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0 Interest & dividends	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0 Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	8,950	13,000	13,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	8,950	13,000	13,000	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,201)	(3,677)	(3,727)	(50)
Receipts, +/- obligations	(2,453)	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,677	3,727	3,777	50
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(23)	(50)	(50)	-
Total requirements	8,950	13,000	13,000	-

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Adjudication Services
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Adjudication Services	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than perm	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other per comp	-	-	-	-
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	2,000	2,000	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	8,950	11,000	11,000	-
25.2 Other Services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies & materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0 Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjudication Services	8,950	13,000	13,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

PPA Mission Statement

The funds from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account, comprising less than one percent of the total USCIS budget request, are specifically targeted to contracting activities and facility rent expenses related to processing immigration benefit applications. These funds are the result of the H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004, which requires employers who participate in the H-1B program to pay an additional \$1,500 (\$750 for those petitioners who employ less than 25 full-time equivalent employees), in addition to the base processing fee of \$320 to file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). USCIS receives five percent of these funds, as well as the entire base processing fee. However, this account only includes funding associated with the fee stipulated in the H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004 it does not include funding associated with the base processing fee.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This amount is a portion of the Service Center rent; the difference is covered by fees collected into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,950	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

Fraud Prevention and Detection Account



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	NA
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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	NA

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
--

Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:

Funding in the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account is used for activities related to preventing and detecting fraud for all immigration benefit types. The Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, requires petitioners to pay \$500 toward this purpose for a beneficiary's initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification, as well as if they are changing a beneficiary's employer within these classifications; and pay \$150 for H-2B benefits in addition to the base-processing fee for a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). USCIS receives a one-third share of revenue derived from these fees.

The FY 2010 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation for Border Security Act (Public Law 111-230) increased certain H-1B and L-1 application fees. This law requires an additional filing fee of \$2,000 for H-1B petitions, and \$2,250 for certain L-1 petitions where the petitioner employs 50 or more individuals in the U.S. and more than 50% of its employees are in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status. Revenue from fees above base levels (i.e., the \$500 or \$150 fees) is deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury, not the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.

B – Budget Activities:

The Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) at USCIS develops, coordinates and leads national anti-fraud operations for USCIS and oversees and enhances policies and procedures pertaining to the performance of law enforcement (background) checks on applicants and petitioners. In addition, FDNS identifies threats to national security and public safety as well as serving as a conduit for intelligence related information between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence community.

C – Budget Request Summary:

USCIS requests 186 positions, 186 FTE, and \$38,078,000 to fund USCIS requirements for FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) for FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Adjudication Services												
District Operating Expenses	519	83,552	113	24,507	113	24,507	---	---	---	---	---	---
Service Center Operating Expenses	67	11,748	70	13,265	70	12,185	---	(1,080)	---	---	---	(1,080)
Asylum/Refugee Operating Expenses		810	3	1,386	3	1,386	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	586	96,110	186	39,158	186	38,078	---	(1,080)	---	---	---	(1,080)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	586	96,110	186	39,158	186	38,078	-	(1,080)	-	-	-	(1,080)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:
Adjudication Services
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Adjudication Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	658	586	96,110
2011 C.R.	186	186	39,158
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,080)
2012 Current Services	186	186	38,078
2012 Program Change	-	-	-
2012 Request	186	186	38,078

USCIS requests 186 positions, 186 FTE, and \$38,078,000 for this activity for FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As part of a joint anti-fraud strategy and in partnership with ICE, FDNS identifies vulnerabilities in the nation’s immigration system and works to eliminate the potential for exploitation of those vulnerabilities and prosecute the violators.

Operationally, FDNS officers located in field offices, service centers, and the National Benefits Center perform most anti-fraud activities. These officers perform site inspections, deconfliction and vetting activities, and coordinate with law enforcement agencies. Field FDNS officers participate in Document Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs), Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), and other federal and local law enforcement initiatives. In FY 2010, FDNS officers received over 31,000 fraud leads, which resulted in over 10,000 administrative investigations. While these figures represent a significant commitment to anti-fraud work, the USCIS priority is the resolution of national security cases.

In FY 2010, FDNS continued its Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program (ASVVP). The ASVVP serves as a vehicle to conduct pre and post adjudication site inspections on religious worker and H-1B temporary worker petitions. The ASVVP detects fraud in individual petitions and applications, and produces data that is useful in determining fraud risks and patterns.

In FY 2010, FDNS placed two officers in overseas offices in order to enhance overseas verification efforts. Guided by future fraud risk assessments, FDNS will work in cooperation with the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate to build its overseas capacity to cover more high-volume posts.

A total of 438 Immigration Officers, Intelligence Research Specialists, and support personnel in field offices and service centers perform FDNS operations.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Conducted over 15,000 ASVVP site visits and continued to promote the program with community, employer, and advocacy organizations.
- Completed over 10,000 administrative fraud investigations.
- Increased overseas verification capabilities by placing FDNS officers in Monterrey, Mexico; Frankfurt, Germany; and New Delhi, India.
- Continued the development of a comprehensive and collaborative approach for detecting, prosecuting, and deterring immigration-related fraud.
- Supported agency transformation efforts through the detail of officers and staff.

FY 2011 Planned Activities:

- Continue to provide support for JTTF commitments, law enforcement liaison activities, national security vetting, overseas verification, and anti-fraud activities.
- Continue development of a comprehensive and collaborative approach for detecting, prosecuting, and deterring immigration-related fraud.

FY 2012 Planned Activities:

- Continue to support JTTF commitments, law enforcement liaison activities, national security vetting, overseas verification, and anti-fraud activities.
- Enhance and support information sharing capabilities, improve and increase production of intelligence reports, respond to analytic support requests, and respond to expected continuing increase in enforcement-related requests for information.
- Expand the capabilities of the Integrated Operating Environment to meet evolving and expanding FDNS requirements for state of the art business solutions.
- Restructure the FDNS Data Quality Assurance Program and its tools to allow for near or real time identification of FDNS case management data.
- Continue development of a comprehensive and collaborative approach to detecting, prosecuting, and deterring immigration-related fraud.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	658	586	\$96,110
2011 C.R.	186	186	39,158
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Termination of one-time costs.....	---	---	(1,080)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(1,080)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(1,080)
2012 Current Services	186	186	38,078
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Total Program Changes	---	---	---
2012 Request	186	186	38,078
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(1,080)

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	658	586	96,110
FY 2011 C.R.	186	186	39,158
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(1,080)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,080)
FY 2012 Current Services	186	186	38,078
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	-	-	-
FY 2012 Total Request	186	186	38,078
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	(1,080)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Adjudication Services - District Operating Expenses	113	113	24,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113	24,507	-	-	-
2 Adjudication Services - Service Center Operating Expenses	70	70	13,265	-	-	(1,080)	-	-	-	70	70	12,185	-	-	(1,080)
3 Adjudication Services- Asylum/Refugee Operating Expenses	3	3	1,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1,386	-	-	-
Total	186	186	39,158	-	-	(1,080)	-	-	-	186	186	38,078	-	-	(1,080)

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Permanent Positions	59,429	16,946	16,946	-
11.3 Other than perm	-	59	59	-
11.5 Other per comp	769	203	203	-
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	17,079	5,005	5,005	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	77,277	22,213	22,213	-
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	782	758	758	-
22.0 Transportation of things	112	119	119	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,936	2,486	2,486	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	287	15	15	-
24.0 Printing	3	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	13,838	7,372	6,292	(1,080)
25.2 Other services	635	5,535	5,535	-
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	230	65	65	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	13	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	271	174	174	-
31.0 Equipment	726	420	420	-
32.0 Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0 Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0 Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	18,833	16,945	15,865	(1,080)
Total, Direct Obligations	96,110	39,158	38,078	(1,080)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(148,343)	(91,042)	(104,884)	(13,842)
Additional receipts, +/- obligations	58,116	(12,842)	-	12,842
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	91,042	104,884	105,884	1,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(815)	(1,000)	(1,000)	-
Total requirements	96,110	39,158	38,078	(1,080)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	23	7	7	-
GS-14	66	19	19	-
GS-13	275	77	77	-
GS-12	275	78	78	-
GS-11	4	1	1	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	15	4	4	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	658	186	186	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	658	186	186	-
FTE	586	186	186	-
Headquarters	119	10	10	-
U.S. Field	535	173	173	-
Foreign Field	4	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	658	186	186	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	83,951	85,630	87,599	1,969
Average GS Grade	13	13	13	-

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Adjudication Services
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Adjudication Services	FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	59,429	16,946	16,946	-
11.3 Other than perm	-	59	59	-
11.5 Other per comp	769	203	203	-
11.8 Spec Srvc Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	17,079	5,005	5,005	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	782	758	758	-
22.0 Transportation of things	112	119	119	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,936	2,486	2,486	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	287	15	15	-
24.0 Printing	3	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	13,838	7,372	6,292	(1,080)
25.2 Other Services	635	5,535	5,535	-
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	230	65	65	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research & Development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	13	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies & materials	271	174	174	-
31.0 Equipment	726	420	420	-
32.0 Land & Structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.0 Interest	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
92.0 Undistributed	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjudication Services	96,110	39,158	38,078	(1,080)
Full Time Equivalents	586	186	186	-

PPA Mission Statement

The funds from the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account, comprising approximately two percent of the total USCIS budget request, primarily support the USCIS goal to ensure the security and integrity of the immigration system. These funds are specifically for activities related to preventing and detecting fraud for all immigration benefit types.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$77,277	\$22,213	\$22,213	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 186 FTEs. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$782	\$758	\$758	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$112	\$119	\$119	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$1,936	\$2,486	\$2,486	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$287	\$15	\$15	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,838	\$7,372	\$6,292	(\$1,080)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$635	\$5,535	\$5,535	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$230	\$65	\$65	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$13	\$1	\$1	\$0

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$271	\$174	\$174	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$726	\$420	\$420	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. This funding supports the anticipated resource needs for FY 2012.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	156	586	186
Increases			
Increase #1: FDNS	30		0
Description: The increase reflects the annualization of authorized FTEs in line with requested budget levels.			
Increase #2: FDNS	400		0
Description: The increase reflects the transfer of funds for FDNS for one year.			
Sub-Total Increases	430		0
Decreases			
Decrease #1: FDNS		-400	
Description: The increase reflects the transfer of funds for FDNS back to Exams.			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	-400	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	586	186	186
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	430	-400	0

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification
Overview

i. Summary of FY 12 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	1,087	246,281	1,103	239,356	1,103	238,957	---	(399)	---	3,318	---	(3,717)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses	---	106,593	---	43,456	---	37,456	---	(6,000)	---	---	---	(6,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,087	\$352,874	1,103	\$282,812	1,103	\$276,413	0	(\$6,399)	0	\$3,318	0	(\$9,717)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,087	\$352,874	1,103	\$282,812	1,103	\$276,413	0	(\$6,399)	0	\$3,318	0	(\$9,717)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual						FY 2011 Continuing Resolution						FY 2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	724	\$164,165	363	\$82,116	1,087	\$246,281	734	\$159,491	369	\$79,865	1,103	\$239,356	734	\$159,228	369	\$79,729	1,103	\$238,957
- Law Enforcement Training	724	164,165	357	80,858	1,081	245,023	734	159,491	362	78,556	1,096	238,047	584	139,318	288	68,619	872	207,937
- Management & Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	19,910	74	9,806	224	29,716
- Accreditation	---	---	6	1,258	6	1,258	---	---	7	1,309	7	1,309	---	---	7	1,304	7	1,304
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	---	71,417	---	35,176	---	106,593	---	29,116	---	14,340	---	43,456	---	25,096	---	12,360	---	37,456
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	724	\$235,582	363	\$117,292	1,087	\$352,874	734	\$188,607	369	\$94,205	1,103	\$282,812	734	\$184,324	369	\$92,089	1,103	\$276,413

iii. Status of Congressional Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Not Applicable

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	238,957
- Law Enforcement Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	207,937
- Management & Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,716
- Accreditation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,304
Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,456
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$276,413

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	N/A
H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)	17
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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	N/A

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is the leading service provider for federal law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 85 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) with personnel located throughout the United States and its territories. FLETC's personnel conduct instructional programs for basic law enforcement recruits and some advanced training based on agency requests. FLETC also provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting advanced, specialized and refresher training for federal law enforcement personnel.

FLETC provides services to state, local, international and other federal law enforcement agencies with related law enforcement missions on a space-available basis. FLETC also provides training conducted at other locations when the programs being conducted do not require the use of certain specialized facilities and when a geographical concentration of personnel is identified.

Consolidation of law enforcement training permits the Federal Government to emphasize training program excellence and shared experiences in cooperative training in a cost effective manner. Professional instruction and practical application provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demanding challenges of a federal law enforcement career. New federal hires and journey-level personnel learn not only the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and agent, but through interaction with students from many other agencies, also become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. This interaction provides the foundation for a more cooperative federal law enforcement effort.

FLETC's POs have considerable input regarding training issues as well as operational and functional aspects of the Center. Representatives from these agencies take part in regular curriculum review and development conferences, and participate in the development of FLETC policies and directives. This relationship is characteristic of a "true partnership," which is responsive to the training mission.

C. Budget Request Summary

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center requests 1,130 positions, 1,103 FTE and \$238,957,000. This amount reflects the annualization of the Southwest Border supplemental and a program change of \$3,318,000 that supports Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Basic Training.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Law Enforcement Training	1,081	245,023	1,096	238,047	872	207,937	(224)	(30,110)	---	3,318	(224)	(33,428)
Management & Administration	---	---	---	---	224	29,716	224	29,716	---	---	224	29,716
Accreditation	6	1,258	7	1,309	7	1,304	---	(5)	---	---	---	(5)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,087	\$246,281	1,103	\$239,356	1,103	\$238,957	---	(\$399)	---	\$3,318	---	(\$3,717)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,087	\$246,281	1,103	\$239,356	1,103	\$238,957	---	(\$399)	---	\$3,318	---	(\$3,717)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Law Enforcement Training

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	1,123	1,081	245,023
2011 Continuing Resolution	1,123	1,096	238,047
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	(230)	(224)	(33,428)
2012 Current Services	893	872	204,619
2012 Program Change	-	-	3,318
2012 Total Request	893	872	207,937

FLETC requests \$207.937 million for this activity. The requested amount includes \$0.762 million for annualization of the Southwest Border supplemental and a \$29.716 million transfer to the Management and Administration PPA. The program change of \$3.318 million supports Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Basic Training.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

Federal – FLETC provides law enforcement training to over 85 federal agencies having enforcement responsibilities. FLETC prepares new and experienced law enforcement professionals to fulfill their responsibilities in a safe manner and at the highest level of proficiency. The average basic student spends 12 weeks training at FLETC, and receives a combination of classroom instruction and hands-on practical exercise training in all phases of law enforcement from firearms and high-speed vehicle operations to legal case instructions and defendant interview techniques. Students must apply their classroom knowledge during exercises that simulate typical situations encountered on the job. To add realism these exercises often involve contract role players who act as victims, witnesses or

suspects. Each of the basic programs provides core knowledge essential for new federal officers or agents to carry out their duties in a safe and efficient manner.

In addition to basic training, FLETC offers advanced and specialized training for career-long law enforcement preparation in subjects that are common to two or more of its Partner Organizations. Examples include Antiterrorism Port Security Boat Operations, Cyber Counterterrorism Investigator Training, Covert Electronics Surveillance, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Financial Forensics Techniques, Intelligence Analysts Training and Land Transportation Antiterrorism Training.

State and local – The National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training trains personnel from state and local law enforcement agencies in advanced topics designed to develop specialized law enforcement skills. The participants benefit from federal expertise, specialized training, and receive instruction specific to their needs. Additionally, the program offerings are in subjects not generally available from state and local police academies or colleges and universities.

International – In the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad, FLETC offers a range of training programs to foreign law enforcement agencies. Training focuses on the U.S. Government's Law and Democracy Program and the International Law Enforcement Academy programs in Europe, Asia, Africa, and other regions in the world. In cooperation with the Department of State, FLETC manages an International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, and serves as Deputy Director at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U.S. embassies abroad. In support of this program, FLETC recently assigned a Regional Training Advisor to the U.S. Embassy in Kiev, Ukraine on a reimbursable basis.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Management and Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	-
2011 Continuing Resolution	-	-	-
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	230	224	29,716
2012 Current Services	230	224	29,716
2012 Total Request	230	224	29,716

FLETC requests \$29.716 million for this activity. This new PPA is created from a transfer from the Law Enforcement Training PPA to break out management and administration functions. There are no program changes.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Management and Administration: Management and Administration provides critical management, oversight, analysis, policy, and administrative support to ensure the FLETC mission of training those who protect our homeland is done efficiently and effectively. Included are activities which are administrative and non-operational in nature. Excluded are operational activities which relate to the delivery of Law Enforcement Training. Also excluded are activities which are traditionally considered administrative in nature but the preponderance of the support is directly related to the delivery of Law Enforcement Training.

The Management and Administration program includes the FLETC Director, Director's Office, and immediate staff including the Office of Chief Counsel, Washington Office, Public Affairs Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Division, and Inspection and Compliance Division. Also included is the Chief Financial Officer Directorate, providing budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, financial statements, relocation, travel, and strategic planning functions.

The Management and Administration program also includes Asset Management functions, such as Procurement, Real and Personal Property Management, Environmental Compliance and Safety. It includes the Operation Support functions such as Human Capital and Critical

Incident Stress Management to promote fairness, consistency, and efficiency in the utilization of staffing, scheduling, human capital and human resources.

Excluded from this program are direct training functions such as the Training Directorate, Office of Training Operations, Field Training Directorate, Office of State and Local Training, Training Innovation and Management, Office of Training Management, and Office of Training Support. Also excluded from this program are the Chief Information Officer and Facilities Management because the preponderance of facilities and Information Technology equipment at FLETC are in the training environment. These activities are not administrative in nature and more directly tie to the Law Enforcement Training Program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Accreditation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Accreditation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	7	6	1,258
2011 Continuing Resolution	7	7	1,309
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(5)
2012 Current Services	7	7	1,304
2012 Total Request	7	7	1,304

FLETC requests \$1.304 million for this activity. There are no program changes.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Accreditation: The Federal Law Enforcement Accreditation (FLETA) process sets the standards for Federal law enforcement training. The accreditation of a Federal Law Enforcement academy or program provides assurance to the citizens they serve that they have voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation; and, that they have successfully achieved compliance with a set of standards that have been collectively established by their peers within their professional community that demonstrate their adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity. To accomplish this goal, trainers in the same discipline, working through a professional accrediting body, assist each other in evaluating and improving their professionalism. The focus of the effort is to accredit Federal academies; entry-level and advanced or specialized training programs; instructor training; and, other programs that affect multiple Federal, state and local law enforcement officers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: TSA Basic Training
PPA: Law Enforcement Training
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$3,318

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Congressional Justification			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	3,318
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318

Description of Item

To fund basic training of additional Federal Air Marshals and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team members.

Justification

DHS requests this program increase to meet increased basic training requirements for TSA.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Enhancing the number of Federal Air Marshals and VIPR teams deployed will safeguard lawful travel by increasing capability to detect, deter, and prevent terrorist attacks.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Justification of Proposed Changes in Salaries and Expenses
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; \$237,653,000, of which up to \$48,978,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2013, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; and of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107-206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note), as amended by Public Law 111-83 (123 Stat. 2166), is further amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2014” Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year.

For the additional amount, for necessary expenses funding Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation activities, \$1,304,000, of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation: Provided further, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Explanation of Changes:

Request modification of FLETC S&E Appropriation Language to create greater distinction of the FLETA portion of this account.

Extension of Public Law 107-206 as amended by Public Law 111-83 (relating to FLETC's authority to hire federal annuitants) until December 31, 2014 is requested at this time.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	1,130	1,087	246,281
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution ¹	1,130	1,103	239,356
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment.....	-	-	(749)
Increases			
Annualization of southwest border supplemental.....	-	-	762
Non-Pay Inflation.....	-	-	1,618
Total Increases	-	-	2,380
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	-	-	(5,348)
Total Decreases	-	-	(5,348)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,717)
2012 Current Services	1,130	1,103	235,639
 Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
TSA Basic Training.....	-	-	3,318
Total - Program Changes	-	-	3,318
 2012 Request	1,130	1,103	238,957
 2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	(399)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

² Of the total \$5.3M reduction for the Administrative Savings Initiative, \$2.7M is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	1,130	1,087	246,281
2011 Continuing Resolution	1,130	1,103	239,356
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment	---	---	(749)
Increases	---	---	2,380
Decreases	---	---	(5,348)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(3,717)
2012 Current Services	1,130	1,103	235,639
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	3,318
2012 Total Request	1,130	1,103	238,957
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(399)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Law Enforcement Training	1,123	1,096	238,047	(230)	(224)	(33,428)	---	---	3,318	893	872	207,937	(230)	(224)	(30,110)
2 Management & Administration	---	---	---	230	224	29,716	---	---	---	230	224	29,716	230	224	29,716
3 Accreditation	7	7	1,309	---	---	(5)	---	---	---	7	7	1,304	---	---	(5)
Total	1,130	1,103	\$239,356	---	---	(\$3,717)	---	---	\$3,318	1,130	1,103	\$238,957	---	---	(\$399)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	---	---	\$1,659	---	---	\$1,678	---	---	\$1,678	---	---	---
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	3	3	\$1,509	6	6	\$2,008	6	6	\$2,008	---	---	---
Air Force Office of Special Investigations	3	3	\$3,276	5	5	\$3,687	5	5	\$3,687	---	---	---
Bureau of Diplomatic Security Service	---	---	\$1,077	2	2	\$1,775	2	2	\$1,775	---	---	---
Bureau of Indian Affairs	6	6	\$2,038	16	16	\$2,067	16	16	\$2,067	---	---	---
Bureau of Prisons	---	---	\$2,150	---	---	\$3,282	---	---	\$3,282	---	---	---
Customs & Border Protection	---	---	\$6,607	---	---	\$10,400	---	---	\$10,400	---	---	---
Customs & Border Protection Border Patrol	---	---	\$8,422	---	---	\$8,886	---	---	\$8,886	---	---	---
DHS, Analysis and Operations	14	14	\$1,311	14	14	\$1,400	14	14	\$1,400	---	---	---
Department of State	1	1	\$1,722	1	1	\$2,700	1	1	\$2,700	---	---	---
Federal Air Marshal Service	5	5	\$1,718	15	15	\$1,480	15	15	\$1,480	---	---	---
Federal Protective Service	3	3	\$1,018	8	8	\$600	8	8	\$600	---	---	---
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	13	13	\$11,035	8	8	\$9,100	8	8	\$9,100	---	---	---
Internal Revenue Service	5	5	\$3,367	5	5	\$4,712	5	5	\$4,712	---	---	---
Naval Criminal Investigative Service	1	1	\$1,525	1	1	\$2,497	1	1	\$2,497	---	---	---
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	4	4	\$1,148	7	7	\$1,828	7	7	\$1,828	---	---	---
Transportation Security Administration	5	5	\$1,394	7	7	\$1,299	7	7	\$1,299	---	---	---
U.S. Coast Guard	1	1	\$3,571	2	2	\$4,581	2	2	\$4,581	---	---	---
U.S. Marshals Service	11	11	\$5,794	9	9	\$4,579	9	9	\$4,579	---	---	---
U.S. Secret Service	7	7	\$2,613	6	6	\$3,432	6	6	\$3,432	---	---	---
Various Others Under \$1,000	31	28	\$18,623	5	2	\$37,009	5	2	\$37,009	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	113	110	\$81,577	117	114	\$109,000	117	114	\$109,000	---	---	---

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement Training	113	110	\$81,577	117	114	\$109,000	117	114	\$109,000	---	---	---
Total Obligations	113	110	\$81,577	117	114	\$109,000	117	114	\$109,000	---	---	---

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$84,413	\$85,341	\$84,448	(\$893)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,721	1,972	1,951	(21)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	7,080	5,346	5,290	(56)
12.1 Benefits	29,335	32,692	32,136	(556)
13.0 Benefits - former	176	42	42	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$123,725	\$125,393	\$123,867	(\$1,526)
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	7,996	9,154	7,408	(1,746)
22.0 Transportation of things	644	1,288	1,196	(92)
23.2 Other rent	35	35	35	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	9,144	9,884	9,392	(492)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	761	1,846	1,676	(170)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,695	534	482	(52)
25.2 Other services	19,990	21,852	20,028	(1,824)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	35,835	32,708	29,638	(3,070)
25.6 Medical care	3,220	5,017	4,545	(472)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	11,886	7,458	7,033	(425)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	809	1,093	968	(125)
26.0 Supplies and materials	12,384	21,571	19,028	(2,543)
31.0 Equipment	15,927	17,955	18,518	563
32.0 Land & structures	26	56	56	---
42.0 Indemnity	160	53	53	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	44	34	34	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$122,556	\$130,538	\$120,090	(\$10,448)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$246,281	\$255,931	\$243,957	(\$11,974)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(23,521)	(21,575)	(5,000)	
Unobligated balance, end of year	21,575	5,000	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(2,776)	---	---	
Total requirements	\$241,559	\$239,356	\$238,957	
Full Time Equivalents	1,087	1,103	1,103	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	9	9	9	---
GS-15	77	77	77	---
GS-14	138	138	138	---
GS-13	338	338	338	---
GS-12	269	269	269	---
GS-11	90	90	90	---
GS-9	87	87	87	---
GS-8	21	21	21	---
GS-7	30	30	30	---
GS-6	10	10	10	---
GS-5	9	9	9	---
Ungraded Positions	52	52	52	---
Total Permanent Positions	1,130	1,130	1,130	---
Unfilled Positions EOY	27	27	27	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1,103	1,103	1,103	---
FTE	1,103	1,103	1,103	---
Headquarters	914	914	914	---
U.S. Field	213	213	213	---
Foreign Field	3	3	3	---
Total Permanent Positions	1,130	1,130	1,130	---
Average ES Salary	\$ 166,900	\$ 166,900	\$ 166,900	\$ ---
Average GS Salary	\$ 85,300	\$ 85,300	\$ 85,300	\$ ---
Average GS Grade	12.10	12.10	12.10	---

H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Law Enforcement Training
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Law Enforcement Training		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$83,830	\$84,682	\$66,144	(\$18,538)
11.3	Other than perm	2,721	1,972	1,693	(279)
11.5	Other per comp	7,080	5,346	3,259	(2,087)
12.1	Benefits	29,177	32,508	26,193	(6,315)
13.0	Benefits-former	176	42	17	(25)
21.0	Travel	7,550	8,427	6,108	(2,319)
22.0	Transportation of things	644	1,288	744	(544)
23.2	Other rent	35	35	35	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	9,144	9,884	9,240	(644)
24.0	Printing	759	1,810	1,640	(170)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	3,644	503	145	(358)
25.2	Other Services	19,978	21,816	19,193	(2,623)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	35,835	32,708	29,619	(3,089)
25.6	Medical care	3,220	5,017	4,493	(524)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	11,886	7,458	6,888	(570)
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	809	1,093	962	(131)
26.0	Supplies & materials	12,379	21,548	18,589	(2,959)
31.0	Equipment	15,926	17,954	17,904	(50)
32.0	Land & Structures	26	56	43	(13)
42.0	Indemnity	160	53	24	(29)
43.0	Interest & dividends	44	34	4	(30)
Total, Law Enforcement Training		\$245,023	\$254,234	\$212,937	(\$41,297)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(22,987)	(21,187)	(5,000)	
Unobligated balance, end of year		21,187	5,000	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(2,768)	---	---	
Total requirements		\$240,455	\$238,047	\$207,937	
Full Time Equivalents		1,081	1,096	872	(224)

Law Enforcement Training Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$122,984	\$124,550	\$97,306	(\$27,244)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 872 FTEs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$7,550	\$8,427	\$6,108	(\$2,319)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$644	\$1,288	\$744	(\$544)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$9,144	\$9,884	\$9,240	(\$644)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$759	\$1,810	\$1,640	(\$170)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,644	\$503	\$145	(\$358)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$19,978	\$21,816	\$19,193	(\$2,623)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$35,835	\$32,708	\$29,619	(\$3,089)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$3,220	\$5,017	\$4,493	(\$524)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$11,886	\$7,458	\$6,888	(\$570)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$809	\$1,093	\$962	(\$131)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$12,379	\$21,548	\$18,589	(\$2,959)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$15,926	\$17,954	\$17,904	(\$50)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$26	\$56	\$43	(\$13)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$160	\$53	\$24	(\$29)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Interest & Dividends	\$44	\$34	\$4	(\$30)

Interest & dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available.

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Management & Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management & Administration		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$0	\$0	\$17,642	\$17,642
11.3	Other than perm	---	---	258	258
11.5	Other per comp	---	---	2,031	2,031
12.1	Benefits	---	---	5,758	5,758
13.0	Benefits-former	---	---	25	25
21.0	Travel	---	---	970	970
22.0	Transportation of things	---	---	452	452
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	---	---	152	152
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	---	---	306	306
25.2	Other Services	---	---	799	799
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	19	19
25.6	Medical care	---	---	52	52
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	---	---	145	145
25.8	Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	6	6
26.0	Supplies & materials	---	---	416	416
31.0	Equipment	---	---	613	613
32.0	Land & Structures	---	---	13	13
42.0	Indemnity	---	---	29	29
43.0	Interest & dividends	---	---	30	30
Total, Management & Administration		\$0	\$0	\$29,716	\$29,716
Unobligated balance, start of year		---	---	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		---	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	
Total requirements		\$0	\$0	\$29,716	
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	224	224

Management and Administration Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$25,714	\$25,714

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 224 FTEs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$970	\$970

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$452	\$452

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous	\$0	\$0	\$152	\$152

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$306	\$306

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$0	\$0	\$799	\$799

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$0	\$0	\$19	\$19

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Medical Care	\$0	\$0	\$52	\$52

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$145

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$6

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$0	\$0	\$416	\$416

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$613	\$613

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$13

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Indemnity	\$0	\$0	\$29	\$29

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Interest & Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$30	\$30

Interest & dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**

Accreditation

Funding Schedule

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Accreditation		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$583	\$659	\$662	\$3
12.1	Benefits	158	184	185	1
21.0	Travel	446	727	330	(397)
24.0	Printing	2	36	36	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	51	31	31	---
25.2	Other Services	12	36	36	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	5	23	23	---
31.0	Equipment	1	1	1	---
Total, Accreditation		\$1,258	\$1,697	\$1,304	(\$393)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(534)	(388)	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		388	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(8)	---	---	
Total requirements		\$1,104	\$1,309	\$1,304	
Full Time Equivalents		6	7	7	---

Accreditation Mission Statement

To enhance the quality of federal law enforcement by establishing and maintaining a body of standards for federal law enforcement training; to administer an accreditation process based on those standards; and to ensure compliance with the process in order to maintain public confidence in federal law enforcement.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$741	\$843	\$847	\$4

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 7 FTEs.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$446	\$727	\$330	(\$397)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Printing	\$2	\$36	\$36	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$51	\$31	\$31	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$12	\$36	\$36	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$5	\$23	\$23	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	1,058	1,087	1,103
INCREASES			
Increase #1:	2	-	-
Description: Practical Application/Counter Terrorism Operations Training Facility			
Increase #2:	7	-	-
Description: Rural Policing Institute			
Increase #3:	-	-	224
Description: Realignment to the Management and Administration PPA			
Increase #4:	72	16	-
Description: Adjustment for Actuals			
DECREASES			
Decrease #1:	(52)	-	-
Description: Improve Border Security			
Decrease #2:	-	-	(224)
Description: Realignment from the Law Enforcement Training PPA			
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	1,087	1,103	1,103
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	29	16	-

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/ Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses**

**FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Law Enforcement Training	\$2,957	\$3,130	\$3,100	-\$30
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,957	\$3,130	\$3,100	(\$30)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is the leading service provider for federal law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 85 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) with personnel located throughout the United States and its territories. FLETC's personnel conduct instructional programs for basic law enforcement recruits and some advanced training based on agency requests. FLETC also provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting advanced, specialized and refresher training for federal law enforcement personnel.

FLETC provides services to state, local, international and other federal law enforcement agencies with related law enforcement missions on a space-available basis. FLETC also provides training conducted at other locations when the programs being conducted do not require the use of certain specialized facilities and when a geographical concentration of personnel is identified.

Consolidation of law enforcement training permits the Federal Government to emphasize training program excellence and shared experiences in cooperative training in a cost effective manner. Professional instruction and practical application provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demanding challenges of a federal law enforcement career. New federal hires and journey-level personnel learn not only the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and agent, but through interaction with students from many other agencies, also become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. This interaction provides the foundation for a more cooperative federal law enforcement effort.

FLETC's POs have considerable input regarding training issues as well as operational and functional aspects of the Center. Representatives from these agencies take part in regular curriculum review and development conferences, and participate in the development of FLETC policies and directives. This relationship is characteristic of a "true partnership," which is responsive to the training mission.

C. Budget Request Summary

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center requests \$37,456,000. The request includes a reduction of \$1,000,000 for non-recr of the Practical Applications/Counter-Terrorism Operations Training Facility (PA/CTOTF). There are no program changes.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2012 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Continuing Resolution		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Construction	---	\$106,593	---	\$43,456	---	\$37,456		\$ (6,000)	---	---	---	\$ (6,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$106,593	---	\$43,456	---	\$37,456	---	(\$6,000)	---	\$0	---	(\$6,000)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$106,593	---	\$43,456	---	\$37,456	---	(\$6,000)	---	\$0	---	(\$6,000)

¹FY2010 Actual includes obligations from prior year funding.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	-	-	106,593
2011 Continuing Resolution	-	-	43,456
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(6,000)
2012 Current Services	-	-	37,456
2012 Total Request	-	-	37,456

FLETC requests \$37.456 million for this activity. The request includes a reduction of \$1.000 million for non-recur PA/CTOTF funding. There are no program changes.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Acquisition, Construction, Improvement & Related Expenses: This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for the expansion and maintenance of FLETC, to include funding for the Facilities Master Plan, Minor Construction and Maintenance, Environmental Compliance, and Communications Systems. The Master Plan provides the long range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of over 85 Partner Organizations. Minor Construction and Maintenance provides alterations and maintenance funding for approximately 300 buildings at four locations. These locations include Glynco, Georgia which has a projected utilization rate of 70% in FY 2011; Artesia, New Mexico which has a projected utilization rate of 73% in FY 2011; Charleston, South Carolina which has a projected utilization rate of 83% in FY 2011; and Cheltenham, Maryland which has a projected utilization rate of 21% in FY2011¹. Environmental Compliance funding is to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency and state environmental laws and regulations. Communications Systems funding is to maintain and repair or replace the fiber optics telecommunications cable system.

¹ The utilization rate for Cheltenham is being re-evaluated and examined to more accurately capture capacity and identify opportunities to increase utilization.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$37,456,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses**

FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	---	---	106,593
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution ¹	---	---	43,456
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment.....	---	---	(5,000)
Increases			
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....	---	---	608
Total Increases	---	---	608
Decreases			
Termination of one-time costs.....	---	---	(1,000)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²	---	---	(608)
Total Decreases	---	---	(1,608)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(6,000)
2012 Current Services	---	---	37,456
Program Changes			
Total Program Changes	---	---	---
2012 Request	---	---	37,456
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(6,000)

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Revised Enacted.

² A total of \$0.6M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a general reduction to cover non-pay inflation.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	---	---	\$106,593
2011 Continuing Resolution	---	---	43,456
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Technical Adjustment	---	---	(5,000)
Increases	---	---	608
Decreases	---	---	(1,608)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(6,000)
2012 Current Services	---	---	37,456
Program Changes (See "FY 2010 to FY 2011 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	---
2012 Total Request	---	---	37,456
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	(6,000)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Construction	---	---	43,456	---	---	(6,000)	---	---	-	---	---	37,456	---	---	(6,000)
Total	---	---	\$43,456	---	---	(\$6,000)	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$37,456	---	---	(\$6,000)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
DHS Science and Technology Directorate	---	---	\$12,695	---	---	\$60,000	---	---	\$150,000	---	---	\$90,000
Various other Partner Organization Requirements	---	---	\$4,248	---	---	\$5,000	---	---	\$5,000	---	---	\$0
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	\$16,943	---	---	\$65,000	---	---	\$155,000	---	---	\$90,000

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual			2011 Revised Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Construction	---	---	\$16,943	---	---	\$65,000	---	---	\$155,000	---	---	\$90,000
Total Obligations	---	---	\$16,943	---	---	\$65,000	---	---	\$155,000	---	---	\$90,000

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
21.0 Travel	\$23	\$23	\$23	---
23.1 GSA rent	252	256	256	---
23.2 Other rent	---	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10	10	10	---
25.2 Other services	3	3	3	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	156	156	156	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	2,110	2,110	2,110	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	88	88	88	---
31.0 Equipment	546	546	546	---
32.0 Land & structures	103,405	80,741	34,264	(46,477)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$106,593	\$83,933	\$37,456	\$ (46,477)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$106,593	\$83,933	\$37,456	\$ (46,477)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(103,050)	(40,477)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	40,477	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	(564)	---	---	---
Transfer In	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$43,456	\$43,456	\$37,456	---

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Law Enforcement Training		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	23	23	23	---
23.1	GSA rent	252	256	256	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	10	10	10	---
25.2	Other Services	3	3	3	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	156	156	156	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	2,110	2,110	2,110	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	88	88	88	---
31.0	Equipment	546	546	546	---
32.0	Land & Structures	103,405	80,741	34,264	(46,477)
Total, Obligations ACI&RE		\$106,593	\$83,933	\$37,456	(46,477)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(103,050)	(40,477)	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year		40,477	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(564)	---	---	
Total requirements		\$43,456	\$43,456	\$37,456	

PPA Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$252	\$256	\$256	\$0

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution	FY 2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$0

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Other Services	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$0

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$156	\$156	\$156	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$2,110	\$2,110	\$2,110	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Equipment	\$546	\$546	\$546	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	Continuing Resolution	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$103,405	\$80,741	\$34,264	(\$46,477)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

Science and Technology Directorate



Fiscal Year 2012
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	282	\$142,507	317	\$143,200	375	\$149,365	58	\$6,165	2	\$4,205	56	\$1,960
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	124	963,372	130	863,271	130	1,027,067	---	163,796	---	166,962	---	(3,166)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	406	\$1,105,879	447	\$1,006,471	505	\$1,176,432	58	\$169,961	2	\$171,167	56	(\$1,206)
Less Prior Year Recission, P.L. 111-83				(\$6,944)								
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	406	\$1,105,879	447	\$999,527	505	\$1,176,432	58	\$169,961	2	\$171,167	56	(\$1,206)

ii. Homeland and Non Homeland Allocation by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 Actual						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	---	\$0	282	\$142,507	282	\$142,507	---	\$0	317	\$143,200	317	\$143,200	---	\$0	375	\$149,365	375	\$149,365
Other Salaries and Expenses	---	---	282	142,507	282	142,507	---	---	317	143,200	317	143,200	---	---	375	149,365	375	149,365
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	124	963,372	---	---	124	963,372	130	856,327	---	---	130	856,327	130	1,027,067	---	---	130	1,027,067
Acquisition and Operations Support	---	93,811	---	---	---	93,811	---	86,285	---	---	---	86,285	---	54,154	---	---	---	54,154
Laboratory Facilities	124	176,111	---	---	124	176,111	130	150,188	---	---	130	150,188	130	276,500	---	---	130	276,500
Research, Development, and Innovation	---	627,810	---	---	---	627,810	---	577,448	---	---	---	577,448	---	659,850	---	---	---	659,850
University Programs	---	65,640	---	---	---	65,640	---	49,350	---	---	---	49,350	---	36,563	---	---	---	36,563
Less Prior Year Recission, P.L. 111-83	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(6,944)	---	---	---	(6,944)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	124	\$963,372	282	\$142,507	406	\$1,105,879	130	\$856,327	317	\$143,200	447	\$999,527	130	\$1,027,067	375	\$149,365	505	\$1,176,432

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2008	Dec. 2009	S. Rept. 110-84, to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 2008, (S. 1644)	C-MANPADS -- The Committee was disappointed to learn that additional funding provided in fiscal year 2007 for a comprehensive passenger aircraft suitability assessment resulted in a decision by the administration to push back its report and recommendation on deployment of these systems until fiscal year 2010. While the additional resources allowed a greater number of aircraft to be assessed, the major concerns about these systems such as effectiveness and reliability should soon be well characterized. The Committee directs the Department to report on the first portion of Phase III testing by the end of fiscal year 2008 and provide a recommendation on whether these systems are suitable for deployment or not.	Delivered to Congress
FY 2009 and FY 2010	Report due with FY 2011 Budget Submission	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, FY 2010 and H.R. 111-157 .	Unexpended Obligations (V&V) -- Based on the Directorate's ongoing validation and verification reviews, S&T shall also submit with its fiscal year 2011 budget request and each subsequent fiscal year a report on the amounts deobligated from projects in the prior fiscal year (fiscal year 2009) and what projects those funds were subsequently obligated to. [H.R. 111-157: Furthermore, the Committee is pleased with the efforts that S&T has made to recover and realign funds that have lain dormant due to expired programs, or lack of expenditure. S&T is directed to continue briefing the Committee on the results of its quarterly validation and verification reviews, report the amount available to de-obligate, and identify how S&T plans to use these funds.]	Delivered to Congress
FY 2010	3/5/2010	S. Rept. 111-31, to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 2010	TSL Five-Year Master Facility Plan -- Further, \$5,000,000 is included, as requested, for infrastructure upgrades at the Transportation Security Laboratory [TSL]. To ensure that the Committee has the full long-term plan for modernizing the laboratory, S&T shall provide a 5-year master facility plan for improvements at the TSL to the Committee by March 5, 2010.	Delivered to Congress
FY 2010	60 days following enactment (Dec. 20)	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010	First Responder IPT Expenditure Plan -- The conference agreement provides \$46,134,000 for Transition as proposed by the House instead of \$45,134,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the funds provided, \$10,000,000 is provided for first responder technologies as requested; \$2,000,000 is for the Naval Postgraduate School to design, develop and field test first responder technologies outside of the integrated product team process as requested; and \$1,000,000 is to continue a manufacturing pilot program to identify and transition advanced technologies and manufacturing processes in the homeland security industrial base. S&T shall provide an expenditure plan for the first responder technology program within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.	Delivered to Congress

FY 2010	Within 30 days of enactment (Nov. 27)	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, FY 2010	Implementing NAPA Recommendations -- As discussed in the Senate report, S&T shall report within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its plans and timelines for full implementation of the National Academy of Public Administration study recommendations related to strategic planning. [S. Rept. 111-31, At the direction of the Committee, the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] undertook an independent review of research and development spending on homeland	Delivered to Congress
FY 2010	Report due with FY 2011 Budget Submission	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, FY 2010	R&D Results -- As part of the fiscal year 2011 budget request and in each subsequent fiscal year, S&T shall report on the results of its research and development efforts in the prior year (fiscal year 2009), including all technologies, technology improvements, or capabilities delivered to front line users, and the role the Integrated Product Teams played in the development.	Delivered to Congress
FY 2010	Report due semi-annually	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010	DHS Use of FFRDCs - Report semiannually on the current projects tasked to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, as outlined in the Senate report, which states "Report semiannually on the current projects tasked to federally funded research and development centers, the funding obligated by component, including the purposes for the funds, and any projects completed in the prior 6-month period."	In DHS clearance.
FY 2010	Obligation of funds prohibited until assessment complete	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010	NBAF Risk Assessment -- Due to concerns raised by GAO about DHS's original assessment of the risk related to foot-and-mouth disease research on the U.S. mainland, a general provision is included prohibiting the obligation of these funds for NBAF construction until the Secretary undertakes a bio-safety and bio-security mitigation risk assessment using plume and epidemiologic impact modeling to determine the requirements for the safe operation of NBAF in Manhattan, Kansas. Once DHS completes the risk assessment, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) shall provide an independent evaluation of the DHS study within four months to ensure that risk has been adequately identified and mitigated in planning for NBAF. Up to \$2,000,000 of the amount provided may be used for the NAS evaluation.	Delivered to Congress
FY 2010	None specified	Conference Report (111-298), to accompany the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010	NBAF (foot and mouth disease R&D permits and emergency response plan) -- In addition, the conferees continue bill language, proposed by the Senate, that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, to report to the Committees on the procedures used to issue a permit for foot-and-mouth disease live virus research and an emergency response plan in the event of an accidental release of a hazardous pathogen originating from NBAF.	Delivered to Congress

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$149,365
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,027,067
Acquisition and Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	54,154
Laboratory Facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	276,500
Research, Development, and Innovation	N/A	N/A	N/A	659,850
University Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,563
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,176,432

Department of Homeland Security

Science & Technology Directorate

Management and Administration:



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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Management and Administration:

I. Appropriation Overview

A – Mission Statement for Management and Administration:

Fund the effective and efficient management and leadership of the S&T Directorate activities to deliver advanced technology solutions to DHS components and first responders.

B – Budget Activities:

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and benefits related to 375 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 375 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for program management, program execution oversight, program analysis, policy analysis, planning, financial management, guidance formulation, and operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

The M&A appropriation funds business operations and the S&T Directorate's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund. The Business Operations functions include paying for rent, office supplies, utilities, and other operational functions associated with the S&T Directorate's Washington, DC headquarters. This account pays for the training and travel associated with senior management of the S&T Directorate and contractor staff who support the execution of headquarters functions including financial management, facility planning, maintenance, and other administrative functions. M&A also funds the administration of the S&T Directorate's regulatory and treaty compliance activities, headquarters shared services agreements, and the financial and programmatic databases. The M&A appropriation does not fund contractor support or travel associated with the direct execution of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs across the S&T Directorate.

C – Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 375 FTE and \$149.365 million for M&A in FY 2012. The total adjustments-to-base of \$1.960 million include a \$4.0 million transfer of funding from DNDO for 12 FTE, and an administrative savings of \$4.291 million in advisory and assistance services. This also includes a program increase of \$3.800 million for data center consolidation, a program increase of \$0.405 million for acquisition support personnel and a staffing increase of 44 FTE to the authorized FTE level from converting M&A funded contractors to Federal employees.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration**

Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	282	142,507	317	143,200	375	149,365	58	6,165	2	4,205	56	1,960
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	282	\$142,507	317	\$143,200	375	\$149,365	58	\$6,165	2	\$4,205	56	\$1,960
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	282	\$142,507	317	\$143,200	375	\$149,365	58	\$6,165	2	\$4,205	56	\$1,960

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Benefits

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	335	282	142,507
2011 C.R.	317	317	143,200
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	56	56	1,960
2012 Current Services	373	373	145,160
2012 Program Change	3	2	4,205
2012 Total Request	376	375	149,365

The S&T Directorate requests \$149.365 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds salaries and benefits related to 375 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 375 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for policy analysis, planning, financial management, and guidance formulation. These FTE also conduct program management, execution, oversight, analysis, as well as operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs. The request includes a staffing increase of 56 FTE; this is an increase of 44 FTE to the authorized FTE level from converting M&A funded contractors to Federal employees. The increase in FTE will not require additional funds and will be offset within the appropriation by replacing M&A-funded contract staff with M&A-funded Federal employees. In addition, S&T is proposing administrative savings in contract support in the amount of \$4.291 million. Also included is a transfer of \$4.000 million and 12 FTE from DNDO.

The M&A appropriation funds all of the corporate-level functions in the S&T Directorate that allow the technical divisions to manage the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs. Those functions include the Finance and Budget Division, including the Chief Financial Officer; the Administration and Support Division, which manages the facilities, personnel and the information technology infrastructure; the

Operations Analysis Division, which provides science-based risk analyses; and the Corporate Communications Division, which coordinates internal and external information dissemination. The DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides those shared services that the components rely on to execute their missions, such as contracting officers and the DHS-wide information technology infrastructure.

Director Support

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

Acquisition and Operations Support

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in DHS to help ensure that technologies, CONOPS, and procedures meet operational requirements; technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program's life; oversight of the test and evaluation of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the Homeland Security mission, and administration of the SAFETY Act program.

The five main areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

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

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* assigns ONL “the coordination and utilization of the Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratories and other sites under Section 309 in a manner to create a networked laboratory system for the purpose of supporting the missions of the Homeland Security Department.” In addition to oversight of the S&T Directorate's laboratory operations, ONL coordinates homeland security-related activities and laboratory-directed research conducted within the DOE's national laboratories.

ONL's internal customers are the S&T Directorate's executing divisions and the Test and Evaluation and Standards division. The primary external Federal customers are: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); Transportation Security Administration (TSA); and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). ONL executes two programs: Construction and Lab Operations.

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

Provides state-of-the-art technology and solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability. The five thrust areas of research and development include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

Supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS and developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new scientific workforce of homeland security experts. The primary customers for University Programs are the DHS S&T Directorate's divisions, the DHS component agencies, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Finance and Budget Division

The Finance and Budget Division provides the S&T Directorate with high-quality, efficient, and cost-effective financial management services through four branches. The Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) Branch develops long-term plans for resource allocation, execution plans, Congressional Justifications, and management of financial resources within the S&T Directorate. The Performance and Outreach Branch develops and implements internal and external performance metrics for S&T Directorate programs, as well as risk assessment methodologies to help inform programming decisions. The Acquisition Branch develops the S&T Directorate's acquisition strategy, and manages the travel and purchase card programs. The Financial Operations Branch is dedicated to sound fiscal stewardship of the S&T Directorate's appropriations and reimbursable funding; timely and accurate budget execution, financial management and financial reporting; and monitoring programs and activities to provide assurance about the adequacy of internal controls within the S&T Directorate.

Administration and Support Division

The Administration and Support Division provides critical infrastructure support to the S&T Directorate and is composed of eight components: Facilities, Human Capital Office (HCO), Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), Executive Secretariat, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Office of Administration and Audits, Central Security Office (CSO), and Readiness and Operational Coordination (ROC). In compliance with Presidential Directives, Federal Regulations and Department guidance, the Administration and Support Division provides support and continuous process improvement through problem identification and solution, sound policy and procedure development, and high-quality service.

Operations Analysis Division

The Operations Analysis Division provides the S&T Directorate with a wide range of scientific and technical tools to inform planning and management activities. The division provides information to decision-makers and program managers resulting from research, studies, operational analyses, risk analyses, analytic and computational models, simulations, war-games, and experimentation events that it oversees. The division uses these technical and analytical support activities to establish baseline operational capabilities and goals, integrate policy and program planning, and inform management decisions and the development of strategic objectives. The Operations Analysis Division oversees the activities of the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI), Homeland Security Systems Engineering and Development Institute (HSSEDI) and other S&T Directorate-sponsored Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), and the Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Committee (HSSTAC).

Corporate Communications Division

The Corporate Communications Division communicates the objectives and status of homeland security technology programs, disseminates information regarding opportunities for private-sector entities (corporate and academic), and ensures that the media understands and accurately represents DHS technologies and programs. The Corporate Communications Division holds conferences and manages the S&T Directorate's presence at other information-sharing events to improve contact among technology developers, vendors, and acquisition personnel. They also promote the participation of colleges, universities, private research institutes, and companies (and consortia thereof) in the research process by disseminating information regarding research conducted or sponsored by the Department, and provide public-communication support to the S&T Directorate-sponsored Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

Working Capital Fund

Funds provided within the M&A appropriation are also used to acquire services through the DHS WCF, which includes: IT services, human resources, procurement operations,

and financial systems. The WCF also provides consolidated subscriptions, government-wide mandated services, and DHS crosscutting activities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security Science & Technology Management and Administration:

Justification of Program Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Data Center Consolidation
 PPA: Salaries and Benefits
 Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$3,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3,800
Total Request									3,800

Description

FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2012
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP (Continuity of Operations) capability to DHS Data Centers
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers

Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology
Management and Administration**

Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase # 2: Acquisition Workforce
 PPA: Salaries and Expenses
 Program Increase: Positions - 3 FTE - 2 Dollars \$405

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	405
Total Request							3	2	405

Description of Item

Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. Between FY 2000 and FY 2008, acquisition spending by civilian agencies increased by 56% (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The Department of Homeland Security is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed to ensure that the Department maximizes the value of every homeland security dollar and that major programs are implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills: a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas.

The President's March 4, 2009, memorandum on Government Contracting required agencies to improve acquisition practices and performance by maximizing competition and value, minimizing risk, and reviewing the ability of the acquisition workforce to develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions appropriately. Subsequent guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, including memorandum M-09-25 *Improving Government Acquisition* issued July 29, 2009, and OFPP's Memorandum of October 27, 2009 *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan for Civilian Agencies- FY2010-2014*, provided guidance to agencies to strengthen the acquisition workforce and increase the civilian agency workforce by 5% to more effectively manage acquisition performance. These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements

for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping us to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

Justification

In support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, the Science and Technology Directorate requests \$405,000 to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness. The resources requested for the Science and Technology Directorate will be used to:

- Hire a Systems Engineer GS-15, Logistician GS-15, and Business/Finance Manager GS-14 to work on the National Bio & Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF),
- Increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, contract management, and other key topics;
- Increase the effectiveness of the acquisition workforce by investing in improvements to systems that support the contracting function;
- Conduct an assessment of options for creating systems to maintain comprehensive acquisition workforce data and selecting the appropriate system; and
- Increase the effectiveness of the Department's centralized acquisition workforce training program comprised of certification and targeted/continuous learning developmental training opportunities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2012 funding request will help ensure:

- The future programmatic growth capacity for training, recruitment, and retention activities while attracting and hiring qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act. These funds allow DHS the ability to train, recruit, and retain at acceptable standards.
- The sustainability and availability of information technology systems and equipment in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and for management and administration of programs and activities as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), [151,959,000] **\$149,365,000**: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$405,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management. (Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 20[11] **12**)

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	335	282	142,507
2011 C.R. ¹	317	317	143,200
Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs)			
Increases			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base ²			2,251
Annualization of FY 2010 Pay Raise	-	-	-
FY 2011 Pay Increase	-	-	-
GSA Rent	-	-	-
Non-Pay Inflation	-	-	1,422
Transfer of M&A funding from DNDO for Transformational R&D (TAR)	12	12	3,000
Transfer of R&D funding from DNDO due to R&D Transfer	-	-	1,000
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	<u>44</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Increases	56	56	7,673
Decreases			
Operational Support Reduction	-	-	(1,422)
Administrative Savings Initiative ³	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,291)</u>
Total Decreases	-	-	(5,713)
Total Current Services	56	56	1,960
2011 Current Services	373	373	145,160
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Acquisition Support	3	2	405
Data Center Consolidation			3,800
Total Program Changes	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4,205</u>
2012 Request	376	375	149,365
2011 to 2012 Total Change	59	58	6,165

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

² Technical adjustment for the difference between the FY 2010 enacted level and FY 2011 President's Budget Level.

³ A total of \$4.291M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	335	282	142,507
2011 C.R.	317	317	143,200
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	56	56	7,673
Decreases	---	---	(5,713)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	56	56	1,960
2012 Current Services	373	373	145,160
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	3	2	4,205
2012 Total Request	376	375	149,365
2011 to 2012 Total Change *	59	58	6,165

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Salaries and Benefits	317	317	143,200	56	56	1,960	3	2	4,205	376	375	149,365	59	58	6,165
Total	317	317	\$143,200	56	56	\$1,960	3	2	4,205	376	375	\$149,365	59	58	\$6,165

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration**
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Agriculture	---	---	\$206	---	---	\$200	---	---	\$200	---	---	\$0
Department of Defense	---	---	4,192	---	---	3,500	---	---	3,500	---	---	---
Department of Education	---	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	1,000	---	---	400
Department of Health & Human Services	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	(4,000)
Department of Homeland Security:												
Citizenship and Immigrations Services	---	---	3,584	---	---	7,500	---	---	7,500	---	---	---
Counter Narcotics Enforcement	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	---	---	180	---	---	2,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	3,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	---	16,058	---	---	17,000	---	---	22,100	---	---	5,100
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	1,000	---	---	500
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	---	---	1,141	---	---	5,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	5,000
National Protection and Programs Directorate	---	---	9,019	---	---	21,000	---	---	21,000	---	---	---
Office of Health Affairs	---	---	15	---	---	5,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	5,000
Undersecretary for Management	---	---	10,261	---	---	12,500	---	---	12,500	---	---	---
Office of Operations Coordination	---	---	1,200	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Office of Chief Information Officer	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---	25,000	---	---	5,000
Office of Policy	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Secret Service	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	9,000
Transportation Security Administration	---	---	25,463	---	---	32,020	---	---	37,400	---	---	5,380
United States Coast Guard	---	---	3,682	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Department of Justice	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	1,000	---	---	500
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	75,000	---	---	150,320	---	---	185,200	---	---	34,880

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	2010 Actual			2011 C.R.			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Research Development & Innovation	---	---	27,066	---	---	17,000	---	---	17,000	---	---	---
Acquisition & Operations Support	---	---	44,663	---	---	127,500	---	---	162,000	---	---	34,500
Laboratory Facilities	---	---	2,273	---	---	4,820	---	---	5,200	---	---	380
University Programs	---	---	998	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	75,000	---	---	150,320	---	---	185,200	---	---	34,880

Explanation of Increase/Decrease.

FY2011 and FY2012 increases are due to new Systems Engineering and Development Institute FFRDC oversight and management.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$35,197	\$39,397	\$46,289	\$6,892
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,693	2,693	2,693	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	1,488	1,488	1,488	---
11.8 Special Service Pay	---	---	---	---
12.1 Benefits	9,587	10,763	14,883	4,120
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$48,965	\$54,341	\$65,353	\$11,012
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	791	791	791	---
22.0 Transportation of things	---	---	---	---
23.2 Other rent	18	18	18	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	28	28	28	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	43,186	38,503	29,907	(8,596)
25.2 Other services	1,438	1,438	1,438	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	41,850	41,850	47,535	5,685
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	290	290	157	(133)
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	241	241	241	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	590	590	590	---
31.0 Equipment	3,459	3,459	2,987	(472)
32.0 Land & structures	1,651	1,651	320	(1,331)
Total, Other Object Classes	93,542	88,859	84,012	(4,847)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$142,507	\$143,200	\$149,365	\$6,165
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$142,507	\$143,200	\$149,365	\$6,165

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	14	12	20	8
Total, EX	1	2	1	(1)
GS-15	165	164	172	8
GS-14	52	46	64	18
GS-13	25	16	32	16
GS-12	17	14	22	8
GS-11	8	12	8	(4)
GS-10		---		---
GS-9	15	3	15	12
GS-8	4	3	6	3
GS-7	1	---	2	2
GS-6		---		---
GS-5	1	---	1	1
GS-4		1		(1)
GS-3		3		(3)
GS-2		4		(4)
Other Graded Positions	32	37	33	(4)
Ungraded Positions				---
Total Permanent Positions	335	317	376	59
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	335	317	376	59
FTE	282	317	375	58
Headquarters	282	317	375	58
U.S. Field	---	---	---	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	335	317	375	58
Average ES Salary	\$ 171,184	\$ 173,581	\$ 177,573	\$ 3,992
Average GS Salary	\$ 113,009	\$ 115,591	\$ 119,250	\$ 3,659
Average GS Grade	14	14	14	---

*Explanation of new SES positions - To support the S&T realignment (4 approvals in process; remaining have been approved by DHS Chief Human Capital Officer)

H. PPA Budget Justifications (object class summary)

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration
Salaries and Expenses
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Salaries and Expenses		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$35,197	\$39,397	\$46,289	\$6,892
11.3	Other than perm	2,693	2,693	2,693	-
11.5	Other per comp	1,488	1,488	1,488	-
12.1	Benefits	9,587	10,763	\$14,883	4,120
21.0	Travel	791	791	\$791	-
23.2	Other rent	18	18	\$18	-
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	28	28	\$28	-
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	43,186	38,503	\$29,907	(8,596)
25.2	Other Services	1,438	1,438	\$1,438	-
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	41,850	41,850	\$47,535	5,685
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	290	290	\$157	(133)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	241	241	\$241	-
26.0	Supplies & materials	590	590	\$590	-
31.0	Equipment	3,459	3,459	\$2,987	(472)
32.0	Land & Structures	1,651	1,651	\$320	(\$1,331)
Total, Salaries and Expenses		\$142,507	\$143,200	\$149,365	\$6,165
	Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---	
	Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---	
	Recoveries	---	---	---	
Total Requirements		142,507	143,200	149,365	

PPA Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and expenses related to 375 full time equivalent (FTE) personnel in Washington, D.C. This appropriation also provides for the operation of the S&T Directorate's Washington, D.C., headquarters including business operations, contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund, and other administrative costs associated with the management of the S&T Directorate and its resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	48,965	54,341	65,353	11,012

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 375 FTEs. The FY 2012 includes salaries and benefits of 12 FTE transferred from DNDO to S&T, funds to cover 2 FTE for acquisition support program increase and funds transferred from the Advisory and Assistance Services to cover the federal salaries of contractor conversions.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	791	791	791	---

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Rent	18	18	18	---

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	28	28	28	---

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	43,186	38,503	29,907	(8,596)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decrease includes \$4,291,000 due to the Administrative Savings Initiative as well as funding transferred to Salaries and purchases from Government Accounts to cover costs of converting contractor staff to federal employees.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	1,438	1,438	1,438	---

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	41,850	41,850	47,535	5,685

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request includes \$3,800,000 for the data center consolidation. Funds in the amount of \$1,885,000 included to cover additional Shared Services, and WCF expenses.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	290	290	\$157	(\$133)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$241	\$241	\$241	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	590	590	590	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	3,459	3,459	2,987	(472)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	1,651	1,651	\$320	(\$1,331)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

I. Changes in Full Time Equivalent

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration**
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	238	282	317
INCREASES			
Staffing Increase			
Hiring staff to reach to FY 2009 authorized level	23	0	0
Hiring staff to support the Acquisition Review Board process	4	0	0
Acquisition Support	0	0	2
Transfer of M&A salaries and benefits from DNDO/TAR	0	0	12
Convert Contract Positions to Federal Positions	17	35	44
Sub-Total Increases	44	35	58
DECREASES			
Sub-Total Decreases	0	0	0
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	282	317	375
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	44	35	58

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/ Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Management and Administration**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Other Salaries and Expenses	\$40,158,022	\$41,471,324	\$44,801,340	\$3,330,016
Total Working Capital Fund	\$40,158,022	\$41,471,324	\$44,801,340	\$3,330,016

FY 2012 Anticipated WCF estimate includes \$3.8M for Data Center Consolidation.

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2013 budget.

The Science and Technology Directorate requests \$0.0 million and 44 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 Annualized		FY 2011 Follow On		FY 2012 Increase		FY2010 – FY2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
IT Specialist									7	7	7	7
Program Analyst	17	17	35	35					34	34	34	34
Engineer									3	3	3	3
Total	17	17	35	35					44	44	44	44

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- The increase in FTE will not require additional funds and will be offset within the appropriation by replacing M&A-funded contract staff with M&A-funded Federal employees.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITIONS, AND OPERATIONS**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations:

The S&T Directorate's mission is to improve homeland security by working with partners to provide state-of-the-art solutions and/or technology that helps them achieve their missions. S&T partners and customers include the operating components of the Department, other government agencies, state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and officials.

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

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

B. Budget Activities:

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

Acquisition and Operations Support

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

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

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

Provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused

and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense (CBRNE); Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

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

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 130 positions, 130 FTE, and \$1,027,067,000 for Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations in FY 2012, an increase of \$163,796,000 from the FY 2011 President's Budget level. This provides for construction of the NBAF facility in Lab Facilities and an increase in Cyber Security. Due to the funding of higher priority items within the Department, total funding reduces support for advisory and assistance services, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE), and eliminates funding for the National Transportation Security Center of Excellence (NTSCOE) within University Programs

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease(-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Acquisition and Operations Support	---	\$93,811	---	\$86,285	---	\$54,154	---	(\$32,131)	---	\$2,000	---	(\$34,131)
Laboratory Facilities	124	176,111	130	150,188	130	\$276,500	---	\$126,312	---	\$150,000	---	(\$23,688)
Research, Development, and Innovation	---	627,810	---	577,448	---	\$659,850	---	\$82,402	---	\$18,000	---	\$64,402
University Programs	---	\$65,640	---	\$49,350	---	\$36,563	---	(\$12,787)	---	(\$3,038)	---	(\$9,749)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	124	963,372	130	863,271	130	1,027,067	---	163,796	---	166,962	---	(3,166)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Less Prior Year Rescission, P.L. 111-83		[-6,944]		[-6,944]								
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	124	\$963,372	130	\$863,271	130	\$1,027,067	---	\$163,796	---	\$166,962	---	(\$3,166)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	93,811
2011 C.R.	-	-	86,285
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(34,131)
2012 Current Services	-	-	52,154
2012 Program Change	-	-	2,000
2012 Total President's Budget	-	-	54,154
Total Change 2011 to 2012	-	-	(32,131)

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate requests \$54.154 million for Acquisition and Operations Support in FY 2012. The \$32.131 million decrease in FY 2012 reflects realignment of programs and projects within the Science & Technology Directorate. Within this decrease, there is a reduction of \$3.200 million due to the Administrative Savings Initiative (ASI).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS) PPA - Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to help ensure that technologies, concept of operations (CONOPS), and procedures meet operational requirements, technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program's life; oversight of the test and evaluation of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the Homeland Security mission, and administration of the SAFETY Act program.

The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Operations Research and Analysis Thrust – FY 2012 estimate: \$11.680 million. Provides science based analytic capability and capacity to DHS to better understand threats, the implications of major decisions, evaluate alternatives, improve DHS mission operations and the use of technology across the HSE and improve the Department's risk management capabilities.

Complex Event Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis Project (CEMSA) (formerly Critical Infrastructure Protection Analytical Capability (CIPAC)) – Examines the interdependencies, cascading effects, and the dynamics of multi-event and multi-vector attacks. This effort will provide significant improvements in timelines, quality, and usability of information to provide decision makers real-time information to make informed decisions during an event. CEMSA will enable risk analysts to dynamically compose simulation models and tools to analyze the impact of multiple, interacting, disruptions to the transportation sector, including all modes of surface transportation and the supply chain. The analyst's results enable policymakers to assess the effects these disruptions have on our Nation's most vulnerable transportation infrastructure. CEMSA streamlines the risk analysis process and conforms to open industry standards. The project leverages the capabilities developed for Critical Infrastructure Protection Decision Support System (CIPDSS) and sector-specific MSA. In FY 2010, the project conducted a proof-of-concept and feasibility test of the critical infrastructure protection analytical capability. In FY 2011, the project will continue this effort, working towards demonstrating the capability to analyze interdependencies and cascading effects. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop a prototype to analyze interdependencies among critical infrastructure assets and predict the cascading effects of a man-made or natural disaster across multiple sectors and multiple disruptions.

Countermeasures Development Project – Addresses the dynamic nature of emerging and disruptive threats previously identified through threat assessments of new technology. The project identifies capabilities to counter emergent threats for which countermeasure capabilities do not yet exist. In FY 2010, the project identified and continued to address countermeasure development needs. In FY 2011, the project will identify emerging and disruptive technological threats that do not have countermeasures. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue these efforts and collaborate with interagency intelligence counterparts in identifying and developing countermeasures for the threats.

Future Capabilities Research and Development Project – Supports research collaboration with external agencies and international partners. In FY 2010, the project continued work on the Detect and Identify Threatening Plant Pathogens activity, a proof-of-concept project to determine whether threatening plants pathogens can be detected and identified through spatial imagery; another project involves a proof-of-concept effort to validate the use of human odor as a

biometric screening technique. The technology involves DNA-coated carbon nanotube field-effect transistors as sensing elements. In FY 2011, the project will complete both the proof-of-concept biometric screening tool and the determination on whether satellite imagery can detect of threatening plant pathogens algorithms that may be introduced into the United States. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to identify research and development projects that leverage science and technology proof-of-concept projects being pursued by the intelligence Community.

Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI) – The S&T Directorate awarded a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) contract for HSSAI in March 2009. The purpose of HSSAI is to provide special technical expertise to Department components for various capacities which include: analyzing and conducting trade-off studies of mission-level goals and strategies, analyzing operations and operational requirements, assessing DHS organizations and their governance, and evaluating performance metrics constrained by cost and schedule. HSSAI generally considers all missions within an over-arching context of threat, consequence, and vulnerability risk reduction under the constraints of cost and schedule. The research agenda covers the spectrum of homeland security policy, operations and technology, including terrorism threat trends and adversarial perspectives, information sharing and communications interoperability, border and transportation security, immigration enforcement and administration, infrastructure protection, and all-hazards preparedness and emergency response. In FY 2010, HSSAI continued to provide recommendations for policy and operational changes, as well as technology insertion concepts throughout the Federal, State, local, tribal, public, and private sector organizations that make up the homeland security enterprise. In FY 2011, HSSAI will continue to provide recommendations for policy and operational changes, as well as technology insertion concepts throughout the Federal, State, local, tribal, public, and private sector organizations that make up the homeland security enterprise by;

- Conducting studies on the global supply chain strategies, capability and capacity modeling, national essential functions, and law enforcement metrics and strategies;
- Developing an analysis of alternatives (AOA) framework for conducting DHS programs and projects;
- Developing resiliency frameworks and conducted symposia to engage the nation's thought leadership;
- Beginning development of an operational analysis framework for assessing mobile screening capabilities;
- Refining an immigration reform analysis to look at impacts of illegal immigrant registration;
- Developing requirements prioritization frameworks for various DHS components;

- Continuing studies on radicalization and the understanding of insider threats;
- Creating various frameworks for conducting focused program effectiveness studies for DHS PAE; and
- Developing and conducting a symposium on Piracy.

In FY 2012, HSSAI plans to conduct operations analyses to develop measurable and meaningful operational performance metrics as guided by DHS senior leadership. The studies and analyses include, but are not limited to:

- Developing top-level and bottoms-up operational frameworks for resilience (resistance, absorption, and restoration) that can be incorporated into our critical infrastructure and society;
- Developing system and system-of-system concepts through capability gap analysis and AOA frameworks to address the most strategic and critical needs of the homeland security enterprise;
- Developing top-level program requirements, system performance, and effectiveness metrics based on mission goals;
- Developing high-level program Concept of Operation (CONOPs) frameworks and operational architectures based on mission goals, operational capabilities, and requirements;
- Designing and providing support for homeland security-related exercises, games, and simulations, including the examination of past incidents, tabletop and operational exercises, and nominal operations to determine lessons learned and the implications for homeland security planning;
- Developing top-level mission risk and risk reduction (threat, vulnerability, consequence) resource allocation models, component tradeoff simulations, and tools and metrics to evaluate mission tradeoffs and mission integration strategies;
- Conducting operational analysis, particularly at field activities, for extended (months to one-to-two years) periods, to provide objective assessments, systems evaluations, and other technical and analytic support; and
- Using economic (lifecycle) and policy analyses to assess the distributed costs and benefits of alternative approaches to enhancing security including leveraging of homeland security, particularly research and development (R&D), assets across the Nation and with international partners.

Identification and Assessments Project – Anticipates and defines potential threats emerging from new scientific and technological advances, and evaluates terrorists’ innovative or novel use of existing technologies. In FY 2010, the project completed two assessments. The first assessment evaluated the vulnerabilities of current and potential technologies that would be utilized in developing a smart power grid. The second assessment examined whether the entertainment industry (i.e., Movie, Gaming, and Theme Parks) have entertainment technologies that can be implemented as part of the biometric screening process to better provoke tell-tale reactions and identification of commercial aviation travelers with hostile intent. In FY 2011, the project will identify assessment and analysis topics on emerging and disruptive technological threats through collaboration with the Intelligence Community. This will include support for a series of workshops and working groups coordinated with the Interagency. These workshops will address border and maritime security issues and intelligence analysis and assessment, and resiliency. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to provide interagency intelligence-based net assessments of emerging and disruptive technologies and their potential danger to the homeland.

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Project – Supports research activities to improve the collection and dissemination of information using satellites, radars, sensors, and unmanned platforms in support of DHS components and Northern Command. In FY 2010, the project initiated a program to model the effects of wind turbine farms on national long range radar systems. The project also continued the analysis of integrated surveillance systems and evaluation of alternative future sensor systems. While the initial effort highlighted some top-level architecture design issues, the follow-on effort focuses on increasing the fidelity of the findings and informs the customer of the feasibility of the various system alternatives. In FY 2011, the project will continue the model development effort and surveillance systems analysis while addressing current issues that face the ISR. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete the model development effort and transition it to the relevant DHS and interagency offices.

Risk Sciences and Decision Support Project – Conducts research and development aimed at advancing risk and decision support sciences (risk analysis, risk communications, performance metrics, etc.). In FY 2010, the project continued to improve risk practices in DHS with particular emphasis on improving both internal and external DHS risk communications practices. In FY 2011, the project will pursue two projects: one aimed at improving the Department’s ability to evaluate, from an all-hazards perspective, effectiveness of proposed programs, while the other will research foundational issues in managing risk in a complex-adaptive system context. In FY 2012, the project plans to field a prototype decision-support tool employing a multi-criteria evaluation of proposed programs and to further develop risk analytic techniques useful for complex-adaptive systems for which many existing analytic approaches have proven less than satisfactory.

Safety Act Thrust – FY 2012 estimate: \$8.902 million. Evaluates and qualifies technologies for liability protection in accordance with the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act of 2002 and the supporting regulations of the Final Rule (6 CFR

Part 25) implemented on July 10, 2006. The purpose of the SAFETY Act is to ensure that the threat of liability does not deter potential manufacturers or sellers of effective anti-terrorism technologies from developing, deploying, and commercializing these technologies. There are three key areas of focus for the Office of Safety Act Implementation (OSAI): operations, outreach, and coordination.

- *Operations* – OSAI processes applications under the criteria stipulated by the provisions of the SAFETY Act expeditiously. As part of this process, OSAI evaluates the efficacy of candidate technologies based on criteria set forth in the Final Rule, considers the applicant's current insurance situation, and advises DHS whether to issue SAFETY Act protections to the company. In FY 2010, OSAI evaluated and streamlined business processes to ensure that applications are processed within an average of the congressionally mandated 120 days. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, OSAI will continue to evaluate and streamline business processes to ensure that applications are processed within the congressionally mandated 120 days, even though the complexity and scope of individual applications are expected to increase significantly.
- *Outreach* – OSAI promotes homeland security technologies by raising public awareness of the benefits of liability protections available under the SAFETY Act, thereby expanding the creation, proliferation, and use of anti-terrorism technologies. In FY 2010, the program continued its outreach efforts towards priority homeland security technologies and under-represented technology areas to further industry participation. OSAI continued to hold periodic SAFETY Act workshops inside and outside of the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area to reach more potential stakeholders and applicants. In FY 2011, OSAI will reach out to those applicants that are eligible for renewal of their SAFETY Act awards to promote new deployments of these effective anti-terrorism technologies. In FY 2012, OSAI plans to focus on reaching out to small business applicants who are developing unique and innovative homeland security technologies.
- *Coordination* – OSAI coordinates the SAFETY Act application review process across DHS and with other Federal agencies to support these partners in their missions and to minimize the burden on applicants for SAFETY Act protection. This crucial advanced coordination regularly occurs whenever the SAFETY Act can play an important role in pending Federal procurements. In FY 2010, OSAI worked with universities and national laboratories that research, develop, and pilot new innovative homeland security technologies to educate and inform them about the SAFETY Act. In FY 2011, OSAI will work with commercial facilities owners and operators to identify promising technologies for consideration under the SAFETY Act. In FY 2012, OSAI plans to work with cyber technology developers to increase program interest.

Standards Thrust – FY 2012 estimate: \$16.538 million. Identifies standards needs and funds initial standards development to ensure technologies applied across the Homeland Security

Enterprise (HSE) meet minimum operational needs and do so in a safe, effective, and actionable manner.

Biological Countermeasures Standards Project - Develops standards related to biological threat detection in order to provide a comprehensive suite of performance standards for detection equipment, guidance on how to respond to biological incidents, and the development of surrogate materials for testing. In FY 2010, the project finalized sampling standards for white powder incidents and supported the development of biological agent surrogates for user training and testing of equipment. In FY 2011, the project will develop training protocols for white powder sampling, continue work on decontamination guidance. In FY 2012, the project will finalize sampling training programs and work to incorporate surrogate materials in to testing and training.

Biometrics Equipment Standards Project – Develops standards for biometric technologies including facial images, iris images, and fingerprints. These biometric standards are the foundation of identity management, resulting in strong partnerships with US VISIT and biometrics users across the federal government. In FY 2010, the program implemented biometric data standards to improve the interagency interoperability of collected biometric information throughout federal government. The program also developed rules that require biometrics equipment to be tested in an accredited biometrics laboratory prior to DHS procurement. In FY 2011, the ongoing usability biometrics standards program will continue development of protocols for the testing of multimodal biometrics. In FY 2012, the program plans to develop test protocols for next-generation iris, face and fingerprint systems to measure optimum throughput with requisite image quality.

Cargo Security Technology Standards Project – In partnership with the S&T Borders and Maritime Division, the Office of Standards supports development of standards in cargo security and global supply chain security. Ongoing efforts in cargo and global supply chain security will focus on technologies such as E-Seals and Container ID Tags. In FY 2010, the project will hold a cargo security standards workshop and report standards needs for container security strategies, technologies, and practices. In FY 2011, the project will initiate standards development for intrusion detection, non-intrusive inspection and seal security. In FY 2012, the project plans to initiate development of performance standards and test methods for identified new cargo screening and global supply chain security technologies, including new Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) systems, Mechanical Seals and Common Wireless Network Architectures.

Chemical Countermeasures Standards Project - Develops standards related to chemical threat detection in order to provide a comprehensive suite of performance standards for detection equipment, guidance on how to respond to chemical incidents, and the development of surrogate materials for testing. In FY 2010, the project, in partnership with the Office of Health Affairs (OHA), continued work on standard performance specifications and test methods for chemical

detection equipment. In FY 2011, the project plans to develop expanded chemical detection standards to include draft standards for chemical standoff detection technologies. In FY 2012, the project plans to expand the chemical detection standards to include toxic industrial chemicals and new threat agents.

Credentialing Standards Project – Develops standards for government personnel credentials including those used by first responders. In FY 2010, the project released a draft document “Framework for Emergency Response Official Authentication and Authorization Infrastructure” – this framework is the first step in providing secure access and sharing of information regarding first responder resources. In FY 2011, the project will incorporate existing federal protocols and resources such as Open ID, Information Cards, and Public Key Information (PKI) to finalize the framework draft document. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct pilot testing of compliance to the framework for access control standards for credentialing.

Explosives Countermeasures Standards Project - Develops standards related to explosives detection including standards for trace explosive material detectors from cargo, baggage and passengers. In FY 2010, the program completed the development of trace explosives standard test materials for RDX and C4 explosives. In FY 2011, the project will determine suitability of candidate material for standard test materials for homemade explosives (HME) such as hydroxymethylene triperoxide diamine (HMTD) and urea nitrate (UN). In FY 2012, the project plans to complete certification of trace explosives standard test materials for HMTD and UN.

Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) Interoperability Standards Project – The project develops standards for First Responder locator technologies, including standards from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). In FY 2010, the project participated in a workshop on Precision Personnel Locators, hosted a session on performance standards, and identified techniques for measuring locator system performance. In FY 2011, the project will identify preliminary test methods to ‘ground truth’ detector performance for both the ability to locate the responder and to communicate with systems outside the building. In FY 2012, the project plans to finalize revision to NFPA indoor localization, performance, and test method standards for Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) systems supporting emergency response.

Human Systems Engineering Project – Develops and defines requirements for systems, technologies, methods, and measures to influence and evaluate how the design of new and existing technologies and systems affects human-performance. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated the process for identifying human-performance requirements and risks in the design and development of technologies and systems for five DHS programs/projects. In FY 2011, the project will apply and continue to improve human-systems integration processes on an additional five DHS programs/projects. The project will also develop an outline for a DHS human systems integration standard and begin initial development of an ambulance design standard. In FY 2012, the project plans to improve the human-systems integration (HSI) processes on an additional five DHS programs/projects, develop a database on the benefits of

having applied these processes to DHS/S&T technology, and complete the DHS online HSI Community of Practice Portal software application, which will provide the capability for DHS-wide collaboration among HSI professionals.

Human Systems Research Project – Develops ways to maximize human performance across DHS end-user tasks and activities. In FY 2010, the project determined the feasibility of measuring cognitive state assessment, reviewed five systems for use in training environments, and validated a handheld fatigue detection technology. The project also reported on the effects of imperfect automation on screener performance and training methods involving the use of perceptual discrimination and priming and completed a fatigue detection study to validate 3-min Psychomotor Vigilance Test (PVT). In FY 2011, the project will develop a human performance model that addresses end-user tasks associated with performance drivers across all DHS domain areas and will conduct additional studies on the use of perceptual strategies in training protocols. In addition, the project will develop cognitive state assessment algorithms, a Motion X-Ray prototype, and a human performance research roadmap for TSA. In FY 2012, the project plans to identify performing screener cues, techniques, and strategies to develop a training program and screener selection criteria.

Incident Management Training and Process Standards Project – Develops standards to provide optimized equipment and procedures to emergency management at all levels of the response – from First Responder interoperable equipment to implementation of the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System. In FY 2010, the program initiated a study of human-machine interface standards to improve the ease-of-use of equipment for emergency operation centers, First Responders, and other homeland security end users, (i.e., baggage screeners.) In FY 2011, the program will support development of a suite of Incident Management standards, which includes training on initial response to possible weapons of mass destruction attacks. In FY 2012, the program plans to evaluate new position location and emergency responder electronic safety equipment technologies and publish a standardized methodology for characterizing building types and signal quality to support position location technology and standards development.

Mobile Platforms Project – Develops standards for sensor and detector deployment mobile platforms. These standards support the operator of the device, the performance of the detector and the security of the data in a variety of operations environments (i.e., search and rescue, HAZMAT operations). Through partnerships with ASTM International (formerly known as American Society for Testing and Materials), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and NFPA, the projects identify standards development needs in Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) robots and hazardous material (HAZMAT) equipment communities. The project includes robots, Unmanned Aerial Systems, and other mobile detection applications. In FY 2010, the project calibrated and characterized a test facility that can conduct standard test methods for USAR robots and produced user guides that assist in decision-making about appropriate robots for specific situations. In FY 2011, the project will conduct workshops with

responders and manufacturers of USAR robots and incident response robots to prioritize test methods. In FY 2012, the project plans to update calibration and characterization of test facilities to incorporate latest standard tests and characterization approaches for USAR and incident response robots.

Personal Protective Equipment for Responders Project - Develops standards for First Responder personal protective equipment to enable State and local agencies to purchase equipment that has been rigorously tested against appropriate standards and certified for use. These standards include NFPA, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) National Institute of Justice, etc. In FY 2010, the program reviewed existing respiratory protection guidelines, and in collaboration with other Federal partners, proposed modifications to existing standards. In FY 2011, the project will finalize revisions of the protective clothing standard and initiate the development of performance testing guidelines. In FY 2012, the project plans to propose personal protective equipment standards to meet new and emerging threats, reflecting newly developed technologies and lessons learned from existing standards.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Project - The Office of Standards seeks to identify and/or develop standards which promote the development of modal-specific technologies and systems to ensure security of cargo while in transit; this includes standards for Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) technologies that are used to tag and track containers. In FY 2010, the project deployed a pilot RFID counterfeit detection system and began participation in international standards efforts to promote global supply chain security (ISO TC 104, freight containers). In FY 2011, the project will develop performance requirements for RFID counterfeit detection systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop standardized test methods for identifying counterfeit RFIDs in the field.

Sensor Network & Alert Systems Project – Develops standards for sensor and detector deployment on stationary. These standards support the operator of the device, the performance of the detector and the security of the data in a variety of operations environments (i.e., border deployment, building or urban monitoring). Through partnerships with ASTM International, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and NFPA, the projects identify standards development needs in sensor networks and alert systems; Includes stationary sensor systems and the networks to support them. In FY 2010, the project developed collaborative demonstrations with SBInet and United States Coast Guard using interoperable sensor technology and finalized network standards. In FY 2011, the project will develop guidance for users to procure interoperable sensor networks and systems, including serial interface standards for CBRN sensors. In FY 2012, the project plans to finalize interoperability standards to include CBRN detection systems and messaging.

Standards Infrastructure Project – Works to promote and maintain relationships with standards-development organizations to ensure commitment to partnerships, ongoing infrastructure (databases, working groups), and specific projects (biothreat identification protocols). Agencies

we currently partner with include: American National Standards Institute (ANSI), ASTM, IEEE, NFPA, Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Incident Management System Integration Division, Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL), AOAC International, Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI), and the Interagency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability (IAB). Standards development requires consensus and significant resources both across and outside DHS. For some private-sector standards development organizations, S&T Test & Evaluation/Standards Division (TSD) must pay to maintain its membership and ensure voting rights in decision-making processes.

X-ray Screening Equipment Standards Project - Develops standards related to explosives detection and blast mitigation including standards for bulk explosive material detectors, protective equipment, body-scanning systems, and cargo screening systems. In FY 2010, the project finalized/adopted standard test methods for X-ray inspection systems and body scanners, including efforts to support standards for Advanced Imaging Technologies. In FY 2011, the project will revise and update the X-ray body-screening system standard using the latest results from instrument testing and evaluations, including results from testing Advanced Imaging Technologies. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop prioritized requirements for new scanning technology, technical standards, and training standards for explosive detection technologies, and finalize and adopt first-round improvised explosive device countermeasures standards.

Technology Transition Support Thrust – FY 2012 estimate: \$10.393 million. Facilitates the transition and transfer of S&T Directorate solutions to customers. Activities involve integrating technology development efforts across S&T to develop the most cost effective and timely solutions and processes to meet customer requirements, including First Responders.

Acquisitions Support and Operations Analysis - Assists DHS components in developing and institutionalizing up front systems analyses and developing robust operational requirements and analyses of alternatives for acquisition programs. It allows the S&T Directorate, in partnership with components, to develop a framework and methodology for understanding the range of technology insertion points throughout the continuum of DHS missions and analyzes the relative return on investment of technology applications to detecting, classifying, preempting, or mitigating threats at these different junctures as well as develop analyses of alternatives to ensure investments are made appropriately. This effort will allow in-depth analyses of multiple programs both on-going and proposed to develop systematic approaches, robust operational requirements and analyses of alternatives to ensure adequate programmatic planning and adherence to DHS Management Directive (MD-102) as well as appropriately planning to align with necessary operational test and evaluation milestones. This upfront effort will result in realistic and achievable programmatic goals that incorporate the best technical solutions and necessary testing to minimize risk and maximize performance.

International and Interagency Programs – Leverages the capabilities of external organizations, within the U.S. and abroad, to address high-priority homeland security needs. The International and Interagency Programs facilitate the S&T Directorate’s cooperative Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) activities across Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal governments, the international community, and the private sector. These activities include:

- Guiding the S&T Directorate's coordination of Federal government and private-sector efforts to identify and develop countermeasures against current and emerging threats;
- Leading a world-wide staff of science and technology liaison officers who help execute S&T Directorate programs of national and international scope and impact; and
- Facilitating both national and international technology awareness to avoid technological surprise and ensure the Department's technological superiority.

International Programs - The International Cooperative Programs Office (ICPO), with coordination of the S&T technical divisions, modified the grant program to provide larger individual awards and fewer total awards in FY 2010. Larger awards (Maximum of \$750,000 each and lasting up to three years) have greater potential to leverage international capabilities in support of the divisions’ missions to provide near- and longer-term capabilities to their DHS customers. During the year, cost extensions to four additional grants were awarded. These efforts were to augment current grants and capitalize on unexpected findings with relevance to DHS programs in: improving biometrics capture at points of entry; detecting homemade explosives; enhancing multi-robot monitoring through complex video and data analytics, and improving hurricane intensity classification. ICPO funded three international research projects in FY 2010 based on a technical review by a panel of subject-matter experts (SMEs) from inside the Federal government (meeting the goal of funding two-to-four grant awards). In addition, one of S&T Directorate’s technical divisions (Chemical and Biological) made a grant award through this competition for a livestock epidemiological modeling project that directly supports their agricultural defense program. Other planned international program activities in FY 2010 included numerous international workshops, conferences, and activities that will build capacity for international cooperation in the technical areas of S&T Directorate Divisions. ICPO facilitated participation in an International Conference on Science and Technology in Sweden in FY 2010. The program also supported the Department’s rapid engagement in international aviation security cooperation following the failed bombing attempt in December 2009, facilitating coordinated S&T and TSA meetings, as well as laboratory visits with each of its ten bilateral partners (Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, Sweden, Mexico, Israel, France, Germany, and New Zealand). This incident also led to development of new cooperative activities and bilateral programs with its partners in aviation security research and technology development. The program also established S&T Directorate agreements with two new international partners, New Zealand and the European Union. In FY 2011, ICPO will maintain the scientist and engineer exchange program. The DHS, S&T Directorate will also conduct an

International Conference on Science and Technology in Europe. In support of the grant solicitation program, the program will fund international research projects in the same manner outlined for FY 2010. The grant solicitation will fund two-to-four international research projects (Maximum of \$750,000 each and lasting up to three years) based on a technical review by a panel of SMEs inside the Federal government. In FY 2012, the program plans to fund international research projects in the same manner outlined for FY 2010 and FY 2011 and is working with S&T Directorate's technical divisions to improve the efficiency of its solicitation and review process (by incorporating a pre-application/white paper review stage).

Interagency Programs (IAD)- In FY 2010, the Interagency program conducted the first South Central Regional Homeland Security S&T Summit. The summit increased Regional S&T resilience; enhanced and strengthened partnerships, collaboration and information sharing with and among international, Federal, state, local, tribal, and national laboratory partners. It also leveraged the Homeland Defense/Homeland Security (HD/HS) Capabilities Forum to support interagency outreach and coordination between DHS, the National Guard, and U.S. Northern Command to enable awareness, information sharing, and synchronization of, and interest in, finding solutions to HD/HS capability gaps. Coordination efforts resulted in S&T partnering with US Northern Command on Rapid Reaction Tunnel Detection Joint Capability Technology Demonstration. Inter Agency Programs served as the Executive Secretary to the Aviation Security Enhancement Partnership (ASEP), that was established following the December 25, 2009 attempted airline bombing. IAD established relationships with market-leading private enterprises such as Intel Corporation, Cisco Systems, and IBM Watson Center Research through the Center of Innovation (CoI). IAD served as the S&T lead in a significant disaster event obtaining capability gaps identified by customers and potential opportunities for future S&T collaboration. IAD conducted extensive Interagency Coordination with officials at the Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial level which met the priorities of the Department. IAD Sought opportunities to leverage research and technology development efforts in support of Homeland Security needs; and to cultivate S&T collaboration, partnering, and information sharing opportunities. In FY 2010, IAD also created collaborative network of federal agencies through the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC); planned the first meeting in this Administration; sought and achieved internal consensus about DHS S&T priorities in this area, and facilitated DHS S&T participation.

In FY 2011, IAD will continue to expand S&T partnerships with DOD (Joint Staff, National Guard, commands, etc.), DOE, and other government agencies, to leverage RDT&E efforts/capabilities avoiding duplication of effort/investments. It will conduct at least one new or follow-up Regional Interagency Symposia to further strengthen collaborative efforts and to collect state, local, tribal and/or territorial (SLTT) input on technology gaps. IAD will also conduct at least one visit to a significant disaster event to assess technology needs, serving as the primary linkage for the Directorate. In FY 2012, IAD plans to continue to: expand S&T

partnerships with the DOD and DOE, and other government agencies, to leverage RDT&E efforts/capabilities to avoid duplication of effort/investments. It will expand outreach to the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) by strengthening partnerships & info sharing. It will conduct at least one new or follow-up Regional Interagency Symposia to further strengthen collaborative efforts and to collect SLTT input on technology gaps. IAD will also conduct at least one visit to a significant disaster event to assess technology needs, serving as the primary linkage for the Directorate

Program Transition - Aligns and coordinates the S&T Directorate's transition effort with Department components' requirements using Capstone Integrated Product Teams (IPTs). Product transition focuses on delivering near-term technology to meet customer-identified science and technology requirements, as well as informing the Basic Research and Innovation Offices of priority customer technology needs. Currently, the Capstone IPTs consist of thirteen functional homeland security areas: Border Security; Cargo Security; Chemical/Biological Defense; Cyber Security; Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (IED); Transportation Security; Incident Management; Infrastructure Protection; Information Sharing/Management; Interoperability; Maritime Security; People Screening, and the newest Capstone IPT, the First Responder IPT. In FY 2010, the program refined support and analysis of customer gaps through the IPT process and monitor efforts for cost, schedule, and capability to ensure the technology effectively transitions into acquisition. In FY 2011, the program will refine the IPT process further ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, increased leadership insight, customer involvement, and integration with component and Department planning activities to ensure technology gaps are incorporated in the IPT process at the earliest appropriate stage once identified. In FY 2012, the program plans to continue to monitor program cost, schedule, and technical performance to ensure technology development and delivery to DHS components, first responder community, and state, local, and tribal entities.

Testing and Evaluation (T&E) Thrust – FY 2012 estimate: \$6.641 million. Establishes policies and procedures for and coordinate and monitor the T&E activities across the DHS acquisition framework, to ensure acquisition programs follow accepted T&E practices, conduct appropriate evaluations and reduce the risk associated with new deployments.

First Responder Technologies (SAVER) – Maintains an operational T&E program for First Responder Technologies to enable State and local agencies to purchase equipment that has been rigorously tested against appropriate standards and certified for use. In FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012, the Division collaborated, and will continue to collaborate with FEMA to identify high priority product categories based on the needs of First Responders. In FY 2010, the System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders (SAVER) Program has conducted objective assessments and validations on commercial equipment and systems from the prioritized product categories and published those results via Market Surveys, Focus Groups and Assessment Reports along with other relevant equipment information, to the emergency response

community in an operationally useful form to support equipment procurement decisions. These efforts will continue in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Project – Develops policy for Modeling and Simulation in support of T&E. In FY 2010, the project developed policy for the use of Modeling and Simulation (M&S) in support of T&E and incorporated it in the updated T&E Directive, T&E training course, and the development of the T&E Guidebook. In FY 2011, the project will validate and revise the M&S policy in the T&E Directive, Guidebook, and training courses to reflect the current acquisition framework. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to maintain and revise the M&S policy in the T&E Directive, Guidebook, and training courses to reflect the current acquisition framework.

Oversight T&E Activities for Special DHS Projects - Works directly with over 70 DHS acquisition programs to assist in the development and execution of a robust T&E program that will lead to the evaluation of the program's effectiveness and suitability. In FY 2010, the program continued its oversight function and expanded to include new Level I and non-delegated programs. In FY 2011, the program will provide T&E oversight of all existing and emerging Level I and non-delegated acquisition programs. In FY 2012, the program plans to continue to provide T&E oversight of all existing and emerging Level I and non-delegated acquisition programs.

T&E Infrastructure Development Project – Assesses, integrates, and coordinates the Federal and non-Federal (colleges, universities, local governments, private research institutes, and companies) test assets to provide an inventoried list of DHS T&E infrastructure. The inventoried list provides the T&E community and managers with details of available T&E facilities, resources, and capabilities and allows DHS T&E to identify infrastructure needs and eliminate excess. In FY 2010, the program developed the initial DHS T&E capability data and included a limited infrastructure review beyond DHS to other Federal and university capabilities. The goal was to establish an initial inventory of capability that will help programs to choose existing infrastructure that meet their testing requirements and receive feedback on the usability of the information. In FY 2011, the program will identify and inventory DHS T&E facilities, resources, and capabilities and identify T&E needs, gaps, and excess. In FY 2012, the program plans to maintain the inventory of DHS T&E facilities, resources, and capabilities while continuing to identify the evolving DHS T&E needs, gaps, and excess.

T&E Policy Analysis and Development Project – Develops T&E policies and procedures that define T&E activities required of all DHS components throughout the system acquisition process to verify attainment of technical performance specifications and evaluate operational effectiveness/suitability. In FY 2010, the program updated the T&E Directive, developed a T&E training course to support T&E certification for DHS personnel, initiated a study of the alternatives for an Operational Test Agent (OTA) for DHS, and initiated work on a T&E Guidebook for Program Managers across DHS. In FY 2011, the program will maintain and

revise the T&E Directive, Guidebook, and training courses to reflect the current acquisition framework. In addition, the program will continue the study of the alternatives for an Operational Test Agent (OTA) for DHS. In FY 2012, the program plans to continue to maintain and revise the T&E Directive, Guidebook, and training courses to reflect the current acquisition framework.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Laboratory Facilities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	124	124	176,111
2011 C.R.	130	130	150,188
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(23,688)
2012 Current Services	130	130	126,500
2012 Program Change	-	-	150,000
2012 Total President's Budget	130	130	276,500
Total Change 2011 to 2012	-	-	126,312

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate requests \$276.500 million for this activity in FY 2012. The \$126.312 million increase supports beginning construction of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) the eventual replacement for the aging Plum Island Research Facility. Current services supports continued operation of other DHS S&T facilities, as well as planned infrastructure upgrades.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of National Laboratories (ONL) manages the Laboratory Facilities programs. 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.

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* assigns ONL “the coordination and utilization of the Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratories and other sites under Section 309 in a manner to create a networked laboratory system for the purpose of supporting the missions of the Homeland Security Department”. In addition to oversight of the S&T Directorate’s laboratory operations, ONL coordinates homeland security-related activities and laboratory-directed research conducted within the DOE’s national laboratories.

ONL’s internal customers are the S&T Directorate’s executing divisions and the Test and Evaluation and Standards division. The primary external Federal customers are the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). ONL executes two programs: Construction and Lab Operations.

Construction - Oversees the planning, budgeting, and management of laboratory infrastructure construction and upgrade projects. Construction projects provide and maintain research and development (R&D) capabilities to support the missions of the S&T Directorate, the Department, and other government agencies that have interrelated homeland security missions. The investments include the construction of future laboratories, where a current capability does not exist, and upgrades to extend the life and capabilities of present laboratory facilities.

Infrastructure Upgrades Project – Ensures that S&T Directorate laboratories do not reach a point where dilapidated infrastructure or the lack of sufficient infrastructure prohibits conducting needed research and development. Capital upgrades are not routine operations and maintenance or expected upkeep but include new construction, renovation, remodeling, rebuilding, and outfitting space to allow scientists to pursue new capabilities based on customer requirements; and major overhauls of systems (electrical, water/sewage system) to ensure operability, safety, and security. This effort prevents an unmanageable and unaffordable situation where multiple key facilities require upgrades simultaneously.

Infrastructure upgrades will continue into FY 2012 for the Transportation Security Lab (TSL) as part of the Five-Year Master Plan reported to Congress referred to as the TSL Infrastructure Investment Program (IIP). The project will provide TSL the critical infrastructure needed to ensure its role as a leader in aviation security and to meet its mission of researching, developing, engineering, testing, and evaluating solutions to detect and mitigate the explosives threat and weapons used against our nation's transportation systems. In FY 2010, ONL constructed explosive storage bunkers so that TSL can continue to support increasing system development testing requirements. In addition to explosive storage space, capital investment plans at TSL include the following: constructing a new independent testing and evaluation (IT&E) laboratory; renovating and expanding the developmental, test, and evaluation (DT&E) laboratory space; and providing additional office and non-explosive storage space. These upgrades support TSL's current needs and the laboratory's efforts to expand expertise in mass transportation. Currently, the laboratory operates second and third shifts and must rotate equipment among various laboratory cells to conduct testing. Any disruptions in these activities adversely affect testing schedules and technology development for DHS customers. In FY 2011, ONL will design all of the remaining TSL IIP components and begin construction of limited program components. In FY 2012, ONL plans to begin construction activities of critical components, including the Independent Testing & Evaluation Laboratory.

National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Construction Project – Provides an integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and USDA. NBAF will replace Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) and provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health. Expanded capabilities from the existing PIADC mission will allow NBAF to address a broader and more complete spectrum of threats. Research and development at NBAF will additionally address multiple threats/vulnerabilities related to bio- and agro-attacks and improve our understanding of potential agro-terrorism such as employing foreign animal and zoonotic disease pathogens against U.S. targets.

NBAF Space Justification – NBAF will satisfy the requirements identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-9 by providing an integrated facility for studying foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. The existing animal holding, laboratory, training, and support spaces at PIADC present challenges for scientists and building operators since they are inefficiently designed and not designed to modern biocontainment standards. Major limitations exist in the ability to conduct large-animal research trials necessary for assessing and countering emerging threats and developing necessary vaccines. NBAF will be designed to maximize laboratory space and research efficiencies while providing state-of-the-art technologies that meet modern biocontainment standards.

The NBAF project was originally envisioned to be completely financed by sales proceeds from the disposal of Plum Island. The FY 2010 Appropriations language (H.R. 2892, Section 535) directed that should the DHS Secretary determine that Plum Island will not be the future site of NBAF; the Secretary will have the General Services Administration (GSA) Administrator sell Plum Island’s real and related personal property along with transportation assets supporting PIADC operations through public sale. Proceeds from the sale will be available in an offsetting account of the DHS S&T Directorate’s Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations (RDA&O) to offset NBAF construction costs and related costs necessary to remediate Plum Island, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred by GSA. GSA is currently working with DHS to put Plum Island on the market.

However, sales estimates have been found to be considerably overestimated and as such, direct appropriations will be required to build the NBAF. Moving ahead, DHS seeks to replace the existing mission at Plum Island and plans to include the augmented mission capabilities of BSL-4 and vaccine production. Once operations are transitioned off of Plum Island to NBAF, Plum Island will be sold and sales proceeds will be used to offset NBAF costs. Once complete, NBAF will have approximately 540,000 gross square feet, which includes the necessary support space to safely operate and maintain NBAF at the various biosafety levels.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) research requires BSL-3Ag laboratory space while zoonotic disease research requires BSL-4 laboratory space. The overall space is broken out as follows:

Space	GSF
Office/Support	160,000
BSL-2	14,500
BSL-3	302,000
BSL-4	38,500
Vaccine Prod.	25,000
NBAF	540,000

In FY 2010, the project continued detailed design and completed a site-specific risk assessment, which the FY 2010 appropriations bill required. In addition, the project received cost-share funds from the State of Kansas that supported site preparation including earthwork, roadways, parking, fencing, and utility distribution. For FY 2011, the S&T Directorate is requesting cost-

share funds from the State of Kansas to build the central utility plant (CUP). In FY 2012, the project plans to request incremental funding authority to begin construction of the PIADC replacement laboratory.

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), Area 300 Project – 2010 funding fulfilled the S&T Directorate’s total commitment to the Capability Replacement Laboratory of \$55.934 million, per the MOA between the S&T Directorate and the Department of Energy (DOE). The DOE Office of Science manages this project. ONL provides project management oversight and coordination for the construction of this DOE-led project. PNNL currently provides DHS with R&D capabilities in several areas, such as radiological detection and analysis, dosimetry for standards, and information analytics. This research supports the S&T Directorate, National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and Custom and Border Protection (CBP). In FY 2007, ONL supported the joint program’s facility design. Construction began in FY 2008 and is expected to be complete in FY 2011.

Lab Operations - Manages the operations and maintenance of the DHS laboratories and infrastructure.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Facility Operations – Develop and informs risk assessments related to national chemical defense. CSAC is located at the DOD Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) in Aberdeen, MD. CSAC directly supports the S&T Directorate’s chemical countermeasures activities in the Chemical and Biological Division and operates in cooperation with the FBI and DOD. The DOD Sample Receipt Facility (SRF) at ECBC houses CSAC, providing the capability to integrate knowledge across the full chemical threat spectrum. In FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012, operations costs for this facility include rent, security, utilities, and information technology infrastructure.

National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) Operations Provides testing and evaluation expertise to the S&T Directorate and other DHS components such as DNDO. NUSTL also is the DHS liaison for the deployment of experimental technologies in the New York City metropolitan area. NUSTL is a government-owned, government-operated laboratory located in the Borough of Manhattan in New York City. In FY 2009, ONL conducted the remaining environmental cleanup to return excess space to GSA and move NUSTL to smaller facilities. The move will reduce rent and operational costs. The laboratory plans to transition into the new offices by the end of FY 2011. GSA requirements for final cleanup include, the final disposal of contaminated materials and removal of fume hoods, large exhaust ducting, furnaces, and other equipment that are legacy from DOE activities. The FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 operations costs include rent, security, and utilities.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) Operations – Provides the capability to characterize current and future biological threats, assess their impacts, and inform the development of countermeasures and vaccines. NBACC also conducts bioforensic analysis of evidence from biocrimes and terrorism to support law enforcement’s efforts to attribute crimes to the perpetrators. The unique missions of threat characterization and bioforensics enhance the Nation’s overall biodefense capabilities. NBACC will closely collaborate with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. NBACC is located at Fort Detrick, MD and is part of the National

Interagency Biodefense Campus that includes HHS, DOD, and USDA. Construction began in FY 2006, and office and administrative spaces will be ready for occupancy in FY 2010. The S&T Directorate began operating NBACC as a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) in FY 2007. The FFRDC plans, manages, and executes the NBACC research programs and operates the facility. In FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012, operations costs include NBACC management through the FFRDC, security, equipment/furnishings, utilities and site services, fees, and insurance.

Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) Operations – Researches contagious animal diseases (e.g., foot-and-mouth) identified in other countries. PIADC's mission is to develop strategies and vaccines to protect the Nation's animal industries and exports from foreign animal diseases accidentally or deliberately introduced into the United States. DHS and USDA jointly perform the R&D work at PIADC. Both organizations have a research presence, including laboratory employees, but DHS is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the facility. The combined work of both agencies supports the S&T Directorate's agro-terrorism countermeasures programs. Research at the facility occurs in BSL-2, BSL-3, and BSL-3Ag laboratory spaces. PIADC is located on Plum Island, off the eastern end of Long Island, New York. The Center is a self-sustaining operation, with its own power plant, fuel storage, fire protection, waste disposal, and security systems. The S&T Directorate also provides the only ferry transport to and from the island and is responsible for operating and maintaining the ferries, docks, and harbor. The S&T Directorate provides the day-to-day operational support, including the operations work force. Major operations costs include security, utilities, and fuel in FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012.

Salaries and Benefits – Funds salaries and benefits for non-Headquarters, Federal employees located at the S&T Directorate's field laboratories. These employees operate and execute programs at the DHS S&T Laboratories in support of S&T divisions and DHS components.

Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) Operations – Develops civil transportation security technologies, such as explosives and weapons detection systems. TSL is a science and engineering laboratory that develops promising technologies to the point of operational test and evaluation. TSL supports the S&T Directorate's Explosives Division and TSA. TSL is located at the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, N.J. The real property and facilities belong to FAA. The FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012, major operations costs include rent, buildings maintenance, utilities, security, and information technology.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, and Innovation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Research, Development, and Innovation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	627,810
2011 C.R.	-	-	577,448
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	64,402
2012 Current Services	-	-	641,850
2012 Program Change	-	-	18,000
2012 Total President's Budget	-	-	659,850
Total Change 2011 to 2012	-	-	82,402

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate requests \$659.850 million for Research, Development, and Innovation in FY 2012. The \$82.402 million increase in FY 2012 reflects a realignment of programs and projects within the Science & Technology Directorate. Within this total, there is an increase of \$18.000 million for Cyber security to support the Comprehensive National Cyber security Initiative (CNCI). Also included is an administrative savings initiative of \$1.100 million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

APEX Research & Development Thrust – FY 2012 estimate: \$17.900 million. Consists of crosscutting, multi-disciplinary efforts requested by DHS components. Apex projects are high priority, high-value, and short turn-around in nature.

Science & Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program (STORE) – Partners with the United States Secret Service (USSS) to better integrate technology solutions with human networks protecting government leaders and designated personnel traveling across the country. STORE has two primary goals: (1) Implement new and existing technologies that

are lightweight, efficient, modular, and portable to more effectively maintain control of cleared areas while extending protective capabilities beyond the physical boundaries. STORE will optimally integrate these technologies, including communication and various detection systems, to work together to support human processes. (2) Help USSS establish a sustainable plan to rigorously analyze and measure their effectiveness, consider emerging threats, and make technology refresh decisions to guide future acquisitions. In FY 2010, the project embedded S&T Directorate staff with USSS operational personnel to understand protective operations and to establish a baseline for the requirements analysis in FY 2011. In FY 2011, the project will conduct a full capability analysis, model threat scenarios, determine system effectiveness measures and metrics, and conduct trade space analysis to deliver an initial capability improvement plan. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype protective mission systems and/or technology, based on the findings in FY 2011. The project also plans to review the analyses and acquisition processes supporting long-term, protective mission technology enhancements.

Border Security Research & Development Thrust - DHS is responsible for securing the borders, territorial waters, ports, terminals, waterways, and air, land, and sea transportation systems of the United States. The Science & Technology (S&T) Directorate invests in the research and development of border security technology to: prevent the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband; manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit; and, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations.

Cargo Security Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$15.918 million. Develops technologies to ensure the integrity of cargo shipments (including sea, air, and land conveyance) and enhances the end-to-end security of the supply chain – from the manufacturer of goods to final delivery. This work will reduce the risk of terrorists manipulating cargo as it conveys across various transit modes in the international supply chain.

Advanced Screening and Targeting/Project Screen – Enhances DHS risk assessment capability by providing next-generation risk assessment and targeting tools for inbound containers in support of CBP and DHS policy. In FY 2010, the project performed an evaluation of pattern analysis tools. In FY 2011, the project will conduct testing of Project SCREEN spiral improvements. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete a Beta test of Project SCREEN.

CanScan Project – Develops a next-generation, non-intrusive inspection system to detect terrorist materials, contraband items (e.g., drugs, currency, illegal firearms), or humans at border crossings and ports of entry. The new system will provide increased penetration, resolution, and throughput compared to current capabilities for scanning containerized cargo. The system will incorporate technologies that will provide elemental material identification and/or material composition. In FY 2010, the project developed and finalized requirements, performed concept studies, and analysis of alternatives. In FY 2011, the project ends to fund higher priority projects.

Composite Container Project – Develops an International Standards Organization (ISO) composite shipping container with embedded security sensors. The sensors detect intrusions from the point-of-consolidation to the point-of-deconsolidation in the maritime supply chain. This technology yields several potential benefits for the shipping industry beyond cargo security. Composite containers are stronger than current steel shipping containers and are 10-15 percent lighter. Weight savings benefit shippers by allowing them to load more goods per container. Composite containers are also easier to repair, which decreases life-cycle costs. In FY 2010, the project initiated testing and evaluation of the hybrid composite container. In FY 2011, the project will validate breach security grid embedded in composite container panels. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver hybrid composite container final performance specifications.

Conveyance Security Device Project – Develops multiple, open standard, intrusion detection, tracking, and tracing systems to monitor the integrity of cargo conveyance units. These systems will be applicable to various configurations of intermodal conveyances, including trucks and trailers. In FY 2012, the project plans to initiate requirements analysis.

Man-Portable Chemical, Explosives, and Drug Detector Project – Develops a handheld device that non-intrusively detects explosives and narcotics. The Explosives Division manages this project. In FY 2010, the project investigated the feasibility of a combined explosive and narcotics detection device. In FY 2011, the project will demonstrate the narcotics library in a mass spectrometry unit for a man-portable detection device. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct testing and evaluation on a mass-spectrometry unit containing an explosives and narcotics library.

Project Southwest Border Transportation (SWBT) – Develops a high-speed, semi automated screener for detection of drugs, currency, firearms and others crossing the border into or out of the United States, including screening for pedestrians, cyclists, motorized cycles, privately owned vehicles (POVs), and light trucks. In FY 2012, the project plans to initiate requirements analysis.

Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot Project - Demonstrates an Electronic Chain-of-Custody (ECoC) device through a pilot program that S&T-developed and evaluated that will enable improved visibility of cargo conveyances transiting U.S. land ports-of-entry. The pilot will test and assess the ECoC device by implementing it on four supply chain routes entering the country via land. The pilot will allow CBP to determine the ECoC's efficacy, understand the different concept of operations of different supply routes, as well as provide an immediate interim operational capability. As of the date of this submission, the project is only pending a fully executed memorandum of agreement with the Customs and Border Protection to become operational. In FY 2011, the project will finalize concept of operations between stakeholders for the supply chains being used, and build and test technologies and infrastructure. In FY 2012, the project plans to test and validate the technologies, and conduct cargo runs.

Land Border Security Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$16.000 million. Develops and transitions technical capabilities that strengthen U.S. land border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Air-Based Technologies Project – Develops advanced airborne sensor technologies to improve land and maritime border surveillance capabilities, including the assessment of persistent wide area surveillance systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition new sensor technologies to component customers based on performance data proven in real operational environments.

Border and Maritime Systems Basic Research Project – Researches technical borders and maritime capabilities that enhance homeland security without impeding the flow of commerce or travel and address current gaps in border and maritime systems, including studying and analyzing emerging threats. In FY 2011, the project will identify a border and maritime system in one or more of the following environments – northern border, southern border, inland waterways, and/or island/remote areas.

Complex Systems Analysis Basic Research Project – Generates the fundamental knowledge and conceptual development to prototype new concepts, supporting methods, and tools necessary to advance understanding and inform capability development to effectively address complex system problems. The project studies the role of advanced modeling and simulation in assessing effectiveness in streamlining and enhancing DHS-SBI (Secure Border Initiative) decision making in a complex environment. In FY 2011, the project will develop an understanding of how work is structured (evolved and by design) in complex situations. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct demonstration of complex systems diagnostic framework deployment and facilitation within the context of a complex systems environment.

Ground-Based Technologies Project – Researches, develops, tests and evaluates sensors and surveillance systems to assess their performance in detecting and classifying targets at ranges between 2-24nm. Focus is radars, imagers, Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS), and tripwires. Evaluation of field test data results in recommendations as to which systems are cost effective and provide superior operational performance. In FY 2010, the project evaluated land-border tripwires. In FY 2011, the project will conduct system test and evaluation of buried tripwire. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue testing and transition advanced sensor technologies.

Multimodal Tunnel Detection Project – Builds on the original tunnel detection project to develop an integrated, orthogonal approach to detect and characterize cross border tunnels. No single technology can effectively detect tunnels. Multi-modal Tunnel Detect will combine various sensor modalities (i.e. magnetic, seismic, acoustic, resistive, radio frequency, and other complementary sensor modalities) to develop new border security system technologies for reliable detection of clandestine tunnels for a variety of border environments. This project will 1) improve the identification and characterization of geophysical conditions found in areas of greatest interest along the border; 2) uncover technological dependencies with respect to

location; and 3) develop prototypes to detect clandestine tunnels. In FY 2010, the project modeled the geological and geophysical characteristics of border areas of greatest interest, surveyed potential tunnel detection solutions; participated in a joint project with the Department of Defense (DOD) to evaluate the initial three approaches (i.e., passive seismic/acoustic, active seismic and electromagnetic). The project also modified the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Prototype for use as a sensor in multi-modal technology and evaluate in-ground commercial fiber optic infrastructure as a potential acoustic sensor. The project also researched various methods to indirectly indicate the presence of a tunnel via tracking of illicit transport methods.

Northern Border Test Bed Project – Evaluates sensors and surveillance technologies in an operational environment test bed on the Northern border, enabling agent training and tactics development, as well as testing of developmental hardware in operational environments. In FY 2010, the project completed the communications infrastructure preliminary design and submitted the system security accreditation package for review. In FY 2011, the project will complete NET-B installation and integrate sensor test bed technologies and will demonstrate initial Automated Scene Understanding (ASU) land capability based on cameras and radars. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct system test and transition Northern Border Test Bed technology.

Renewable Energy Basic Research Project – Develops S&T Borders & Maritime Division (BMD)-related renewable energy (RE) research agenda designed to develop strategies for meeting short- and long-term BMD power requirements using RE sources and/or power management. Alternative power sources and options are critical to on-going DHS operations at the border. In FY 2010, the project assessed energy scavenging, power sources, and energy management for remote areas or areas with minimal infrastructure. In FY 2011, the project will identify RE capabilities options for inland waterway and/or the northern/southern border. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate renewable energy capability for remote sensors.

Research and Development Governance Project – Develops a coherent guidance, integration, and accountability framework, which encourages desirable research outcomes for enhanced mission capabilities. Research and development (R&D) governance will provide decision/policy makers with information and support to achieve higher levels of mission performance. In FY 2011, the project will develop science-based tools and technologies to enhance DHS S&T BMD R&D governance capabilities. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop, prototype and test science-based tools and technologies to enhance DHS S&T BMD R&D governance capabilities.

Sense and Avoid Systems for Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Project – Conducts airspace and UAS encounter modeling & simulation (M&S) required to build a knowledge base, including model verification and validation (V&V) based on real-world flight T&E, to demonstrate the FAA-mandated safety case to enable routine (‘file-and-fly’) UAS access to the National Airspace System (NAS). The project also establishes a UAS sense-&-avoid (S&A) test bed for evaluating UAS and sense-and-avoid systems in realistic, user-relevant CONOP applications. In FY 2010,

the project delivered modeling and simulation results for UAV-related U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) applications. In FY 2011, the project will develop a detailed flight test and integration plan, begin validating Collision Avoidance System Safety Assessment Tool (CASSATT) using flight test data of opportunity for sense, and avoid systems and will identify renewable energy-sensor capability options for the inland waterways and Northern and Southern border environments.

Small Dark Aircrafts Project – Develops and transitions capabilities to detect, identify, and track high-risk targets, including small aircraft. Small aircraft are characterized as ultra-lights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. In FY 2010, the project conducted requirements analysis. In FY 2011, the project will develop and evaluate capabilities that could support detection, discrimination, and tracking of low observable small dark aircraft. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate emerging technologies that could support detection, discrimination, and tracking of low observable small dark aircraft.

Tunnel Activity Monitoring Project - Integrates sensors and covert communication technologies to detect human activity in existing public infrastructure tunnels such as sewer systems. Development of “through-the-wall” sensors and communications systems that use low power but are robust enough to effectively work in a difficult, underground environment with concrete, wire mesh, re-bar, and other features is a significant challenge. The project will also assess technologies to extract and interpret sensor information from the tunnels. In FY 2010, the project conducted preliminary communication tests and laboratory evaluation of sensors. The project also assessed and selected a test bed. In FY 2011, the project will conduct a functional demonstration of the technology and begin system design and component refinement. In FY 2012, the project plans to optimize the technology for limited deployment in a southern border city.

Tunnel Detection Project – Pursues technologies and knowledge for detection, identification, apprehension, interdiction, and enforcement capabilities to address subterranean threats along the U.S. border. This project provides a better understanding of the effectiveness and limitations of various technologies against different types of cross-border tunnels in urban border regions. The project includes near-term development and longer-term basic research. In FY 2010, the project investigated the geophysical characteristics of urban border regions. In FY 2011, the project will research and characterize geophysical characteristics within different key border regions for tunnel detection. In FY 2012, the project plans to initiate requirements analysis.

Maritime Border Security Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$11.047 million. Develops and transitions technical capabilities that enhance U.S. maritime border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Advanced Fusion Technologies Project – Develops the capability to fuse tactical information from multiple data sources (both law enforcement and commercial databases) and eliminate scene clutter. The project enhances the ability of law enforcement officers and commanders to quickly detect and localize maritime threats through better situational awareness for effective decision-making in complex and dynamic environments. The project will address USCG and CBP capability gaps identified in the requirements analysis process. In FY 2010, the project conducted installation and checkout of initial test bed technologies including the Sensor Management System (SMS) and Visualization Tools (Viz Tools) for Situational Awareness and Emergency Response. These initial systems provided situational awareness to the Coast Guard watchstanders through new sensor connections, communications, and display of data. In FY 2011, the project will develop a technology roadmap and begin demonstration of initial advanced fusion technology subsystems. In FY 2012, the project plans to identify new technology, conduct demonstrations, and transition knowledge products and potential solutions to USCG and CBP.

Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement Project – Develops, tests, and demonstrates technologies to detect, track, and identify large and small vessels in port and coastal regions under a variety of operational and environmental conditions. In FY 2010, the project tested the initial prototype Improved Imaging Technology (IIT) unit. In FY 2011, the project will transition initial Port and Coastal Radar Improvement capability to USCG. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition the Port and Coastal Radar Improvement prototype, test reports, and lessons learned to Interagency Operations Center (IOC).

Port Security Test Bed Project – Provides an operational maritime environment test bed to develop, test and evaluate new sensors, surveillance and command center technologies. This testbed, established at USCG Sector Command Center Los Angeles/Long Beach, California, will enable S&T to evaluate technologies and validate requirements for advanced sensors, data fusion tools, data sharing and data control. In FY 2010, the project transitioned an initial Advanced Automated Scene Understanding maritime capability to USCG. In FY 2011, the project will develop an assessment report of technologies tested at the Port Security Test Bed to demonstrate maturing technologies in an operationally relevant environment for USCG, CBP, and other Federal, State and local First Responders in and around a port area. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop a prioritized list of technologies, sensor/data connections, and associated concepts of operations that should significantly benefit USCG and their federal, state, and local partners in any port, not just the Los Angeles/Long Beach.

Small Boat Harbor Surveillance (SBHS) Project - Develops, tests, and demonstrates technologies to track small boats in harbors and port environments. This project demonstrates improved situational awareness. In FY 2010, the project designed initial prototype Small Vessel Tracking (SVT) unit. In FY 2011, the project will build and test a prototype Small Boat Harbor Surveillance System. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition the SBHS system.

Small Dark Vessels Project – Develops and transitions capabilities to detect, identify, track, and interdict high-risk targets, including small dark vessels. Small maritime vessels are the class of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-Fast boats, and other fishing vessels that conduct illicit activity. The project includes near-term development and longer-term basic research. In FY 2010, the project evaluated effectiveness of current U.S. capabilities and transitioned knowledge products to more effectively use national assets to predict where and when to look for SPSS. In FY 2011, the project will develop an improved Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) detection capability. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate advanced sensors, communications and information sharing capabilities to detect small dark vessel threats.

Wide Area Surveillance (WAS) Project - Demonstrates persistent Wide Area Surveillance (WAS) capability to explore Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and data integration issues associated with the detection, tracking, and classification of vessel traffic offshore. In FY 2010, the project tested, evaluated, and demonstrated prototype Shipboard AIS and RADAR Contact Reporting (SARCR) systems. In FY 2011, the project will test, evaluate, and demonstrate a prototype Tethered Aerostat Radar Processor (TARP) system. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate and advanced WAS capability and deliver final report to USCG.

Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense Research & Development Thrust - S&T invests in research & development to support Threat Awareness, Prevention, and Protective strategies, coordinated surveillance and detection, response and recovery initiatives, and protective countermeasures to address chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) threats. Efforts include: prevention of terrorism; prevention of the unauthorized use of CBRNE materials within the U.S.; reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and other hazards; prevention of the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband; and, coordination with local and regional partners to identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop strategies to manage the risks associated with man-made hazards.

Bioagent Detection Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$53.653 million. Conducts research, develops, and/or identifies tools to enable rapid detection and provide advanced warning of attacks or releases of biological threat agents against the population and agriculture of the United States. Defines the intended use and application, develops the requirements, and executes the technology developmental efforts to support early detection and warning of potential bioagent threats to humans and animals.

Ag Screening Tools Project – Focuses on the development of standardized technologies to detect high priority foreign animal diseases. In FY 2010, the project initiated a capabilities study to identify and prioritize stakeholder needs for screening protocols and detection and inspection tools, as well as developed a strategy to address their needs. In FY 2011, specific gaps in high threat foreign animal disease diagnostics will be identified and research projects identified to fill

those gaps to buy down risk of livestock infections caused by these bioagents. In FY 2012, in coordination with interagency stakeholders, the project plans to develop enhanced protocols and tools to address current capability gaps in foreign animal disease diagnostics. Additionally, the project will initiate transition of Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) assays to end users to support surveillance and diagnostics.

Bioassay - Near Term Project – Develops rapid detection assays to recognize biological threat agents and toxins in support of the National Bio-Monitoring Architecture (NBMA), Public Health Surveillance through the Public Health Actionable Assay initiative, and the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) for event detection, characterization, and mitigation. In addition, bio-informatics resources, strain repository, antibody development, antibody repository, and standards are being developed to support, evaluate and independently validate Public Health Actionable Assays (PHAA) to support the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Laboratory Response Network (LRN) through the Federal Standards for Assay Performance and Equivalency (FSAPE). The Federal Standards support interoperability and unified operational concepts for U.S. Government-deployed systems and Public Safety Actionable Assays (PSAA) used by first responders and private-sector end-users. In FY 2010, the project delivered the second Signature Erosion Analysis Report to CDC for the assays currently used in the LRN to provide higher confidence in results. The project transitioned additional nucleic-acid detection assays and signatures to Office of Health Affairs (OHA) to support the BioWatch program and to CDC to support the LRN. The project transitioned a Rapid Anthrax Antimicrobial Susceptibility Assay to the CDC LRN that will allow the LRN to rapidly assess the antimicrobial susceptibility of biothreat agents against clinically relevant antibiotics (anthrax is first to be developed) in the event of a release to support decision making for distribution and dispensation of post-exposure prophylaxis. In FY 2011, the project will evaluate and validate candidate PHAA assays for deployment and use by the CDC and LRN to support Biosurveillance and Detection. The project will develop and transition assays for biothreat agents as guided and prioritized by the 2010 Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA). The project will also transition Rapid Ricin toxin and Botulinum neuro-toxin, serotype-specific assays to the CDC LRN. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, this project will continue to develop and improve immunologically-based antigen and toxin detection assays of the top biothreat agents. This project will develop and transition new nucleic-acid assays for those that have “eroded” (based on updated bioinformatics information and tools). Standards development for additional agents in support of PSAA initiatives will also be initiated to address first response community needs.

BioAssays – Next Generation Basic Research Project – Evaluates and develops new approaches for detecting the broad range of future threats including enhanced, advanced and emerging threats. This project addresses the need for a highly robust, multiplexed assay chemistry that will allow the Nation to screen and monitor for multiple pathogens from a single sample at a reduced cost. This project will encompass nucleic-acid-based detection, immunological and

non-immunological based antigen detection, and exploration of other novel approaches to support the rapid detection of biological agents of interest. This project will develop, evaluate, and transition nucleic-acid detection assays and signatures for enhanced biothreats, for virulence markers as well as highly robust sample preparation and processing chemistry to support detection. In FY 2010, this project continued to evaluate candidate assays and associated refined chemistries to support future needs for bio-detection and monitoring and evaluated novel approaches to detect enhanced (antibiotic resistant) and advanced (genetically modified or engineered) threats. In FY 2011, this project will evaluate novel approaches to emerging threats and optimize the strategy for incorporation of promising candidate assay chemistries for Next Gen Biodetection and BioAssays – Near Term projects. In FY 2012, this project plans to develop robust detection reagents, sample preparation methodologies, assay chemistry and potential technology devices to further refine detection system capabilities.

Detect-to-Protect Triggers and Confirmers - Develop low-cost, bio-aerosol triggers and confirmers to detect biological agents within minutes (acting as reliable ‘bio smoke alarms’) for protection of high-threat facilities and their occupants. The goal is to develop commercialized detection systems that could enable transportation, entertainment, and other high-value facilities to monitor for airborne hazards and take low-regret precautions (e.g., turning off ventilation systems). In addition, these systems can also be employed by U.S. Government programs to support biosurveillance and detection related activities. In FY 2011, this project will complete twelve month pilot testing of Trigger and Confirmer technologies that will serve as a demonstration of a rapid aerosol detection system in a subway environment and undergo full test and evaluation of the assays and assay chemistry through the PSAA program for private sector use and through the FSAPE process for U.S. Government use. Pilot systems will be designed to detect a credible threat release of a biological agent. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition the technology through commercialization.

Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project – Develops a multiplex technology platform that will allow an end user to screen for multiple pathogens from a single sample, and provide a user-friendly concept for multi-agency use and application where assay cartridges may be changed, based upon facility- or agency-specific needs. The project will ensure that different assay cartridges are validated for use by specific agencies. During surveillance operation mode, each agency will use their specific assays/cartridges for their intended application and use. In the event of a biological attack, this facilitates assay cartridge delivery to support agencies that have the same platform to provide surge-capacity support for event mitigation. As the detection science and technology matures, the Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform will test for traditional agents, enhanced agents, emerging agents, and advanced agents, performing up to 100 tests or detecting 100 targets simultaneously within a single sample. In FY 2010, the project conducted a technology feasibility assessment. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a prototype for capability demonstration. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a capability

demonstration in select end user laboratories. Customers include CDC, USDA, EPA, DoJ, FDA, CBP and others.

Next-Gen Biological Detection Project – Conducts enabling research and develops technology that, in a time frame shorter than BioWatch, accurately detect the presence of a traditional biothreat agent, provides characterization of that pathogen for its virulence, determines if the agent has been enhanced to defeat medical countermeasures, provides a rough quantification of the amount of that agent, and preserves the viability of samples for further analysis. The system should additionally provide advance warning or indication of potential advanced threat agents that have been genetically engineered to defeat detection. In addition, the goal is to explore cheaper or reusable reagents that will significantly reduce the operational cost while still providing highly reliable and timely results. The project will also seek to improve system reliability and maintainability to reduce the total life-cycle costs. In basic research, the project evaluates existing technology as well as explores and develops new technology for potential application and development of the Next-Generation Biodetection technology in support of the National BioMonitoring Architecture. This project will have the potential to address enhanced, emerging, and advanced biological threats and will explore innovative detection technologies (existing, developmental, and emerging). Basic research efforts will explore enabling technologies for compatibility and incorporation in an automated, fully integrated, end-to-end (collection, identification, and reporting) system for standalone detection, analysis, and reporting of aerosolized agents. This project will both draw on and inform the BioAssay – Next Generation project described above. In FY 2010, the project continued its basic research, focusing on the exploration of more promising concepts encompassing sample capture, sample processing, and agent detection and characterization. In FY 2011, the project will complete component exploration in research and initiate transition phase with development of requirements in concert with users. In FY 2012, following a “go/no go” decision and lessons learned from BioWatch Gen-3 deployment and employment, the development of a breadboard system will be initiated.

Rapid Biodetection Project (Includes Portable Biodetector) - This project contains two initiatives: (1) Development of an interim and long-term solution for the rapid detection of Biological Threat agents in the field to support the First Responder, Coast Guard, CBP, USSS, FEMA and others; and (2) Development of a BioDefense Architecture in support of the BioDefense Strategy for the 21st century (HSPD10). This initiative will support multiple Federal agencies, and state and local first responder needs; to rapidly identify biothreat agents in the field where sample processing and detection are all integrated into a simple-to-use platform or concept for field application. Due to the time constraints and urgency of need for such a technology, a “short-term or interim solution” and a “longer-term or ideal solution” for a technology will be explored. The “short term” approach is to evaluate and modify existing commercially available devices to support an interim solution that reliably detects three (3) or more priority biothreat agents in suspicious “white powder”. The “longer-term” approach is to develop an optimal

solution which is user friendly, highly robust and reliable system that is capable of detecting all the high priority biothreat agents that collectively meets FEMA, Coast Guard, CBP and First Responder, USSS and others need. In FY 2011 and FY 2012 both the “short-term” and “longer-term” approaches will be aggressively pursued by testing COTS, refining user requirements, and initiating development of the optimal solution. The BioDefense Architecture to support the BioDefense Strategy for the 21st century will be developed to provide a framework for planning, understanding the threat space and gaps, exploration of different or new and more robust approaches and their tradeoffs, execution and implementation strategy, as well as Bio-Defense related investments. This strategy will incorporate threat and risk assessment knowledge and further define implementation strategies that meet HSPD-10 pillar elements. Customers include DHS components and directorates, the state and local community, private sector, and federal, state, and inter-agency partners. The Strategy will encompass customer capability needs to support the overall Biodefense Strategy in a coordinated approach over a five year timeframe. In FY 2011, the strategy will focus on baselining customer needs against current capabilities and identify key priority areas and gaps for future investments. In FY 2012, a five year strategy will be delivered.

Safe Container (SAFECON)/Time Recorded Ubiquitous Sensor Technology (TRUST) Project – Develops high reliability, high-throughput detection technologies to scan containers entering the country for weapons of mass destruction, explosives, contraband, and human cargo. The project attempts to immediately detect and isolate suspected threat containers while minimizing impact on commerce. SAFECON is a crane-mounted sensor system that detects dangerous cargo in shipping containers during on- and off-loading. SAFECON also looks for sample collection and preparation mechanisms to make screening more effective. TRUST is an alternative approach to container screening that takes advantage of the long transit time most shipping containers undergo from their port of origin to the United States. TRUST will sample for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive (CBRNE) threats and human cargo inside the container, without opening the container. SAFECON and TRUST’s parallel development will allow each to take advantage of findings from the other.

- SAFECON – In FY 2010, the project completed a test bed at the Transportation Security Lab (TSL). The test bed provides a realistic environment to test vendors’ proposed technologies and S&T Directorate-developed technologies against CBRNE threats. In FY 2011, the project will conduct a final demonstration of the Remote Vapor Inspection System (RVIS) at the test bed. The project will also develop sample preparation and collection capabilities in the laboratory and begin identifying how to automatically analyze and present data in a meaningful way to Custom and Border Protection (CBP) end users. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype sample preparation and collection systems and begin integrating them with various detection systems.

- **TRUST** – In FY 2010, the project developed the TRUST prototype scheduled for completion in FY 2011. This “in-situ” device will operate in transit, throughout the container’s voyage, sampling, and detecting threats, contraband, and anomalies. If the system detects a threat, it will send a radio message from inside the container to a shipboard relay and then to CBP. In FY 2011, the project will test the prototype at sea and evaluate sensing, sample collection, and communication subsystem performance. Positive results will lead to further developing and miniaturizing those subsystems in FY 2012.

Very Low Cost Bio Agent Detect Project – Decreases cost and improves performance of near real-time pathogen detection and characterization by eliminating the “consumables” (e.g., buffer, reagents, etc.). The project will conduct field pilots of embedded sensor technology within the homeland security community to validate cost and efficiency models. Currently, all biological detection methods require fluids, and much of the expense comes from the direct costs and care of reagents required in the process. This project will develop “dry methods” that do not require externally supplied water or that can take moisture from the air. Further advantages could result from decreasing the size and power consumption of such detectors to support ubiquitous detection with low operation and maintenance costs. In FY 2010, the project began feasibility studies in the laboratory. In FY 2011, the project will test various methods in the laboratory and down-select approaches for prototype development. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop a prototype design of sensors embedded into a consumer platform.

Viable Bioparticle Capture Project – Develops an automated sampler that is compatible with laboratory analysis, sealed for safe handling of potential infectious agents, and capable of preserving sample viability for multiple days. The final system will augment BioWatch information by 1) allowing characterization of the viability of a threat used in an attack; 2) support rapid antimicrobial susceptibility testing; 3) support orthogonal testing (using other assay chemistry for additional verification or characterization) as needed; and 4) enabling more definitive post-event characterization of bioterrorist events; 5) The system will also provide critical information about persistence, decay and re-aerosolization of agent in the days after an attack. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated the feasibility of selected concepts and components through laboratory tests. In FY 2011, the project will include the testing of collectors for their ability to maintain viability of pathogens collected as aerosols. In FY 2012, the project will support a pilot demonstration and deliver and transition the prototype to Office of Health Affairs (OHA).

Bioagent Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$44.325 million. Addresses biological and agricultural knowledge gaps and develops defensive strategies to counter potential threats. Supports a full spectrum of knowledge products (e.g. reports/studies) to better inform policy makers on the attributes, risks, and consequences associated with the intentional release of a biological or agricultural (livestock) agent.

Agrodefense Basic Research Project – Performs fundamental basic research and addresses critical knowledge gaps for foreign animal and zoonotic diseases, in collaboration with Federal and academic partners. In FY 2010, the project completed integrated planning of S&T Directorate programs for foreign animal and zoonotic disease research. In FY 2010-11, the project will continue to execute ongoing R&D activities to address critical priorities, to include biotherapeutic discovery in collaboration with Federal and academic partners.

Biodefense Knowledge Center (BKC) – A center of expertise and information that provides several levels of analysis of biological threats to DHS components and multiple Federal agencies. Products include categorized and tailored assessments, in-depth analyses of biodefense issues and biotechnologies; and a knowledge management system to enable rapid and secure customer access to biodefense knowledge and information. Products include material threat assessments (in-depth studies of estimates of exposures to high-consequence agents) periodic awareness bulletins (which inform customers about technologies used for peaceful or, with a little alteration, nefarious ends), and focused reference resources (such as agent fact books). The BKC also is developing a multi-level secure, on-line knowledge management system to house products from BKC, the S&T Directorate's Chem-Bio Division, and international partners, as well as to provide knowledge discovery tools for analysis of multiple classified and unclassified biodefense community sources. The BKC is guided by an interagency advisory board that is consists of ten Federal agencies and four DHS components that are also customers of BKC services. BKC provides thorough, authoritative and scientifically accurate analyses that contain information that is difficult or impossible for customers to gain access to using in-house capabilities or other routes such as for-profit centers. In FY 2011, the BKC will continue to publish analyses and assessments such as a second generation material threat assessments, developed in coordination with HHS to better meet the intended use and application. The BKC will develop software pilots of its knowledge management system for DHS customers to rapidly characterize and understand biological threats. Customers include Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which requested BKC help in developing and refining rule-sets used at the National Targeting Center for bioterrorism monitoring. Through collaboration with HHS, BKC is developing a pilot capability to geolocate threats to global health. BKC also is working with Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop large scale scanning and reporting of advanced life sciences traffic in threat streams. Also in FY 2011, BKC managers will add two additional international partners to the Global Knowledge Center, the international version of its knowledge management system. In FY 2012, BKC plans to finalize the second generation of material threat assessments for HHS's use in guiding medical countermeasures development decisions. It will continue to refine its knowledge management system, including expanding the Global Knowledge Center to another international partner and adding data sources, features, and the capacity for the system to enable analysts to vet and validate positive "hits" received from any input stream to the system.

Biodefense Net Assessments Project – Conducts assessments of this Nation’s overall biodefense strategy every four years to provide “...recommendations for re-balancing and refining investments among the pillars of our overall biodefense policy” as required in HSPD-10 and Project BioShield legislation. In FY 2010, the project refined and assigned high-priority questions and issues in future biodefense to a group of experts for detailed analysis. In FY 2011, the project will engage biodefense experts to review preliminary results and continue analyses. This feedback will refine the results to ensure convergence on the issues assigned. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete the quadrennial net assessments and deliver to the National Security Staff, DHS S1, DHS S2, OHA, NPPD, Policy, and interagency partners.

Biological Threat Characterization Center (BTCC) Project – Historically, BTCC conducted two major activities: 1) the biennial, systematic end-to-end risk assessments on traditional, enhanced and advanced biological agents, known as Bioterrorism Risk Assessments (BTRA); and 2) laboratory studies to close major scientific gaps to further refine our understanding of the risk and threat posed by these agents and interagency partner needs. The BTRA has now been programmatically moved under the *Bioterrorism Risk Assessment Project*.

The BTCC conducts laboratory studies that help to address key biothreat-related knowledge gaps identified in the Material Threat Assessments (MTA) performed by the Biodefense Knowledge Center (BKC) as well as studies identified by the Interagency community with concurrence and approval from DHS S&T. In FY 2010, the BTCC continued to address knowledge gaps on traditional agents to reduce the uncertainties in the BTRA, and evaluated feasibility of an adversary capability to develop advanced biological threat agents. In FY 2011, the BTCC will continue to support laboratory-based research to supply crucial data for the BTRA and MTAs, and conduct critical studies indentified by the interagency partners. This will include addressing knowledge gaps related to acquisition, production, dissemination, stability and pathogenicity of top priority traditional biothreat agents. In FY 2012, the BTCC plans to continue this effort and expand the research it is supporting to potentially include additional threat parameters (e.g., additional agent analysis of acquisition, stability, etc) as well as expand the portfolio to include enhanced and/or advanced agents.

Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) Project – the BTRA, required under HSPD-10, is a comprehensive, probabilistic risk assessment that estimates terrorism risk as the probability of an attack occurring and the consequences of an attack should it occur. It incorporates the judgments of the intelligence and law enforcement communities with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities to integrate risk as a function of threat, vulnerability, and consequences. As a strategic level assessment, the BTRA is designed and has been used to 1) aide in identifying and prioritizing credible, high impact threats, 2) aide in identifying and prioritizing vulnerabilities and knowledge gaps, and 3) provide a systematic, science-based, common framework for analysis. The BTRA provides the basis for risk-informed investments for National strategic biodefense planning, while identifying key knowledge gaps and defining critical vulnerabilities. This guides investments in biodefense and permits the U.S. to develop

effective biodefense capabilities in the face of limited resources. In FY 2010, the project delivered the third full BTRA assessment which was updated to include a comprehensive analysis of bioterrorism risk for 43 potential bioterrorism agents (38 human, 5 livestock pathogens), 4 terrorist organization types (international, state sponsored, domestic, lone wolf) with 6 different levels of capabilities (3 technical capability levels and 2 financial resource levels) against 20 different target types (subway, stadium, transportation, outdoor events, etc.). The 2010 BTRA also delivered a knowledge gap analysis on high risk bioagents, studies benchmarking the BTRA model against Material Threat Assessments and other planning scenarios, and several stakeholder driven tailored assessments. Tailored assessments are stakeholder-driven, focused studies designed to evaluate the impact of possible mitigation approaches to bioterrorism. In FY 2011, the project will continue to focus on performing tailored assessments to support near-term stakeholder decision making and preparedness planning. Tailored assessments leverage the BTRA modeling platform as a systematic, science-based, common framework for analysis which can support multiple stakeholder directed evaluations of risk management strategies. The project also continues to update data, models, and perform gap analyses to support threat characterization and strategic planning. In FY 2012, the BTRA will deliver a 2012 BTRA product comprised of multiple tailored assessments, sensitivity studies, and a gap analysis. Modeling improvements and updates, including new models designed to better capture the intelligent, adaptive adversary will be implemented in FY 2012.

Food Defense Basic Research Project – Performs fundamental basic research through the Food Protection and Defense National Center of Excellence that addresses agent/matrix interactions and the resulting implications for contaminant viability, detection, decontamination, and disposal. In FY 2010, the project explored new concepts and approaches to prevent, respond to, or recover from the intentional contamination or disruption of the Nation’s complex food system. In FY 2011, the project will develop promising new concepts and approaches to prevent, respond to, or recover from the intentional contamination or disruption of the Nation’s complex food system along with continuing ongoing R&D activities to support critical priorities.

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Modeling Near-Term & Long-Term Project – Supports the development and use of modeling and analysis tools to explore control strategies for FAD outbreaks at multiple scales, and recruits and supports the next-generation of expertise in infectious disease modeling to enhance the national capability in this highly interdisciplinary field. In FY 2010-2012, the project is addressing priority knowledge and capability gaps, including those influencing model complexities (data availability, parameterization, scalability, validation) and scope (FAD, zoonoses, wildlife). During FY 2012-2013, requirements, architectures, and prototypes for next-generation capabilities will be developed.

Integrated Threat Risk Assessment - The S&T Directorate is required to prepare an Integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment (ITRA) updated biennially under HSPD-18. The ITRA represents a consolidation and integration of the S&T

Directorate's standalone risk assessments (Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment (CTRA), BTRA, and Radiological/Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment) and calculates relative Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) risk to guide the prioritization of medical countermeasure development, and allocation of other scarce resources. In FY 2011, the project will deliver the second ITRA reports and tools, expanded to include enhanced and advanced agents and a prototype desktop tool. In FY 2011, the project will also expand the second ITRA report and tool to include additional decision support, improved modeling for radiological and nuclear, and improved food modeling across all threats. In FY 2012, the project plans to make tailored assessments available as independent formal reports.

Joint Agro Defense Office (JADO) – Provides coordination and staff support for the development and management of an integrated interagency R&D strategy for foreign animal disease defense, including the transition plan to the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF). The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Foreign Animal Disease Threat (FADT) subcommittee facilitates the overall interagency coordination to better leverage and integrate interagency R&D efforts, including programs on veterinary countermeasures, basic research, FAD modeling, and depopulation, disposal and decontamination (3D). In FY 2010, in coordination with the FADT subcommittee, the office supported the preparation of an integrated R&D roadmap for FY 2012-2016 and enhanced interagency coordination of veterinary countermeasure, basic research, FAD modeling, and 3D projects. In FY 2010, the office also initiated a two-year assessment of strategic research and development opportunities for the National Bio- and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF). In FY 2011, the project will conduct workshops engaging Federal, state, academic, industry and international partners to review interagency research priorities and develop operational requirements for development products. In FY 2012, the strategic research assessment of NBAF is scheduled for completion and the office plans to coordinate a symposium to engage the non-federal research community in the implementation of recommendations from the assessment.

Responsive Studies Project - Provides rapid analysis and integration of scientific data and threat information, potentially including classified data, to inform decision-makers such as the Secretary of DHS, Chem-Bio senior leaders, members of the OHA, HHS, seeking to understand biodefense and preparedness issues. The outcome of this project will be a series of studies, each requested by a senior-level customer, that provide critical, high-value information otherwise unavailable or unattainable. Equally important, the project must be available when the customer requests studies to be conducted on short notice. Due to the high frequency of information requests from customers, it is expected that in FY 2012 the project will launch on studies identified in FY 2011 but for which funding was unavailable.

System Studies Project – Performs studies that use reference scenarios to assess the capability of the Nation's current biodefense posture, identify critical gaps, perform cost-benefit tradeoffs of different options for addressing those gaps, and inform guidance and CONOPS. Internal DHS customers use the results of system studies to help coordinate DHS-led biodefense for the

Nation. In FY 2010, the project performed a preliminary architecture analysis of food systems for defending against biological threats. This analysis will lay the foundation for prioritizing future studies in this sector. In FY 2011, the project will use the results from the preliminary analysis to identify high-level requirements for prioritized countermeasures identified in the architecture analysis. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete chemical and biological transit protection requirements and concept of operations for underground transit systems.

Chemical Detection Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$16.598 million. Researches, develops, and/or identifies tools to enable interception, detection, and warning of attacks or large releases of chemical threat agents against the population of the United States. Defines use concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of potential chemical threats and enables modeling of the expanse of such chemical disasters.

Advanced Chemical Vapor Detection System Project – Develops technology that can be used both as an autonomous, networked continuously running facility monitor and a hand-portable, networked chemical detection system that will quickly (<1 min) “detect-to-warn” of the presence of a broad range of Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC’s) and Chemical Warfare Agents (CWAs). Starting in FY 2010, the project initiated research efforts aimed at exploring novel approaches to chemical detection and to collate customer requirements. In FY 2011, the project will further define requirements and initiate concept exploration. In FY 2012, the project plans to solicit for and begin development of new technologies against the defined requirements.

Autonomous Rapid Facility Chemical Agent Monitor (ARFCAM) Project - Develop a low-cost, fully autonomous, networkable chemical monitor that will “detect-to-warn” the presence of up to 17 CWAs and high-priority TICs simultaneously within a single device. This project will improve protection of facility occupants through its ability to detect a wide range of agents with increased reliability. In FY 2011, the project will complete test and evaluation and transition to customer(s) for follow-on operational testing and evaluation (OT&E) to occur at the end of FY 2011.

Cell-All Ubiquitous Chem Detect Project – Examines proof-of-concept technologies for integrating miniaturized chemical agent detectors into personal devices, such as cellular telephones. Together, individual miniaturized sensing devices can create a widely distributed network for detection, classification, and notification of a chemical release, potentially detecting chemical components of some biological agents. Individual device owners on the network will control the detection and transmission of the data, sensor timing, and global positioning system location information. The goals of this project include significant improvement to chemical detectors’ integration, size, cost, power, maintenance, durability, and response characteristics. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated three different device prototypes and established their efficacy in detecting several Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC’s). The project down-selected approaches to develop second-generation prototypes – one leverages the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) nanotechnology applications that support environmental

sensing in manned space flights; the other attempts to integrate commercial, next-generation sensors into a standard platform for detection. Also in FY 2010, the project began collaborating with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to improve production of nano-scale sensor platform. The project also initiated focus group meetings with consumers, device manufacturers, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) personnel, and carriers to drive the concept-of-operations (CONOPS) and adoption of this technology. In FY 2011, the project will complete focus group meetings, refine the CONOPS, and test second-generation device prototypes in the field on the Verizon network. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a pilot with a select group of First Responders to evaluate operational performance in the real world.

Hybrid Sensors for Chemical Detection Project – Develops more effective (e.g., detect at concentrations below 1 part/trillion), smaller, and less expensive chemical detectors. This project will exploit approaches including biologically-inspired designs and emerging nanotechnology applications to develop systems capable of detecting and identifying chemical agents in air and water with dramatically increased effectiveness and decreased cost. Such chemical detectors have a broad range of homeland security applications for individuals, Emergency Responders, and DHS operational components. In FY 2012, this project plans to conduct feasibility studies on emerging chemical detection approaches and materials.

Lightweight Autonomous Chemical Agent System (LACIS) Project – Develops a networkable handheld detector for responders, which will detect up to 17 TICs and CWAs in a single sensor package. LACIS aims to detect TICs and CWAs below the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) level, emphasizing a very low false-negative response. This system allows for more reliable detection across a broader range of chemical agents for improved protection of responders to a chemical incident. Additionally, it will enable enhanced detection capabilities at borders, portals and other nodes of people and cargo flow. In FY 2011, the project will complete test and evaluation and transition to customer(s) for follow-on operational testing and evaluation (OT&E) to occur at the end of FY 2011.

Responder Remote Chemical Detection Project - Provides a portable capability for responders to detect and identify chemical hazards in a potentially contaminated space without physically entering the space, allowing them to take the most appropriate measures to protect themselves from harm and to assess the most appropriate equipment to carry into rescue and recovery operations involving toxic chemicals. This effort addresses one of the highest ranked needs expressed by the Interagency Board (IAB), the primary advocacy group for responders. The effort will also incorporate the requirement to assess for the presence of other hazardous materials such as potentially explosive gases. The outcome of the project is envisioned to be a versatile, “dual-use” vapor hazard monitor that can reduce the number of individual pieces of equipment that responders must have available to exercise their emergency response duties. In FY 2012, the project will begin with a survey of requirements for field application, an assessment of potential technology solutions, and a study of the feasibility of modifying commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) or military-fielded equipment for this purpose.

Secondary Screening for Chem Bio Materials (formerly known as Non-Intrusive Container Monitor) Project – Develops screening architecture and investigates technology that will determine the contents of suspicious packages passing through security portals or containers in cargo rapidly and efficiently. This project focuses on enhancing security at portals within and at the perimeter of key elements of our national infrastructure. This technology will promote the interception and confiscation of illicit materials by a variety of customs, law enforcement, and responder personnel. In FY 2010, the project explored new technology concepts. In FY 2011, the project will report on mid-phase laboratory testing of feasible technologies against potential hazards or their surrogates. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue laboratory testing and development of technology solutions.

Chemical Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$9.955 million. Researches and identifies current and potential chemical threats to understand the risk posed to the United States by their illicit use. This program encompasses risk-based, chemical threat agent characterization programs, domestic defense strategic planning, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Chemical Defense Strategy Project – Considers applicable and prevailing policy and regulatory directives, operational gaps across the domestic chemical defense domain, and investments made across the Federal government over the recent past to address operational gaps. A comprehensive strategic perspective is required to re-establish and document appropriate priorities and scope for the DHS chemical defense program. The strategy will consider the relative risk of high-consequence scenarios involving toxic chemical materials and Federal agency plans to address scenarios within their operational or regulatory environments. Of major significance will be priorities of DHS components. The risk-based prioritization of gaps and the DHS strategy to address these gaps will be documented through an effort to be initiated in FY 2011 and completed in early FY 2012.

Chemical Infrastructure Risk Assessment (CIRA) Project – Develops tools to help assess risk presented by attacks on the chemical industry by identifying and quantifying various infrastructure gaps, vulnerabilities, potential key hazardous chemicals, and associated processes. It also maintains an operational reach-back capability supporting the development of Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP) chemical security regulations (Chemical Facility Antiterrorism Standards (CFATS)). In FY 2010, the project developed updated lethal toxicity estimates for 15 common toxic industrial chemicals, a scenario-driven approach for assessing the hazard of a release from the chemical supply chain, as well as an assessment of dispersion models for chemical facility releases. In FY 2011, the project will deliver the first Chemical Infrastructure Risk Assessment. In FY 2012, the project plans to fully integrate the CIRA methodology into the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment (CTRA), and to conduct selected sensitivity studies and tailored assessments related to chemical facilities.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Project – Develops and sustains expert reach-back capabilities to provide rapid support in domestic emergencies. The CSAC serves as the Nation’s first centralized repository of chemical threat information (hazard and characterization data) for analysis of the Nation’s vulnerabilities to chemical agent attacks. To ensure a cohesive effort to evaluate threats and countermeasures, CSAC conducts key analytical assessments, such as material threat assessments (MTAs), hazard assessments, and the CTRA. Primary DHS customers for CSAC products are NPPD, OHA, TSA, and I&A. CSAC provides completed MTAs to HHS to fulfill BioShield requirements. In FY 2010, CSAC delivered the chemical agent reactions database (CARD) to DHS I&A. CSAC also completed and delivered the biennially updated CTRA, which expands the number of chemicals considered in the assessment and incorporates an economic impact model. In FY 2011, the project will provide a comprehensive hazard assessment on the threat of selected chemicals to food and food processing systems, update the 2006 Non-Traditional Agent (NTA) sourcebook, as well as provide S&T Directorate-based 24/7 reach-back capability to DHS and other government agencies. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver the 2012 CTRA, a hazard assessment on additional food systems, and begin development of a new knowledge management framework.

Increase Safety of Hazardous Chemicals Project – Develops an understanding and identifies solutions to improve the safety and security of hazardous chemicals during manufacture, storage, transportation, and use. In FY 2010, this project began by developing a consensus definition for inherently safer technology among industry, academia, and government. In FY 2011, the project will initiate an effort to develop concise metrics for assessing the value of safer design technologies throughout the chemical supply chain. In addition, an effort to identify capability gaps and outline a strategy for addressing gaps will be initiated. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete both efforts initiated in FY 2011, and to utilize those results to begin examining specific processes that would be amenable to additional safer design strategies, where safety and security would be enhanced.

Integrated Chemical, Biological, & Radiological (Chem-Bio-Rad) Strategy - Applies the processes used to develop the FY 2011 chemical and biological defense strategies and incorporates radiological defense needs to produce an integrated strategy across CBR domestic defense. The integrated strategy will be informed by prevailing guidance in the form of directives and regulations as well as by improvements made in defensive posture since 2004. Prioritization of gaps will be risk-based with a focus toward identifying potential efficiencies that can be realized by considering common aspects of chemical, biological, and radiological defense. The development of this strategy will consider perspectives of all DHS and other Federal agencies with equities in the CBR defense space. The integrated CBR strategy will be developed through an effort initiating in FY 2012 with completion targeted for early FY 2013.

Large-Scale Toxic Chemical Transport Release Modeling Project – Develops an improved understanding of the consequences of large-volume, hazardous-chemical releases in transport (e.g., rail cars or tanker trucks). In FY 2010, the project initiated development of improved

source terms for incorporation into models, and collaborated with TSA in collecting relevant data from large-scale field tests. In FY 2011, the project will complete the development of improved source term descriptions and conduct limited testing with laboratory-based experiments to verify model enhancements. This project ends in FY 2011.

Explosives Detection Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$98.082 million. Researches, develops, and/or identifies tools to detect and locate explosives intended to be used as terrorist weapons and strengthen aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, processes and technologies, and by encouraging partnerships with industry. Defines concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of potential explosive threats. Includes explosive threats to the Nation's transportation systems and large public gatherings.

Air Cargo Project – Identifies and develops the next generation of screening systems to mitigate the threat of explosives placed in air cargo containers. Activities include developing technologies for screening of break-bulk, palletized, and containerized air cargo configurations with reduced operational costs and low false-alarm rates. This technology will protect commercial airliners, as well as the Nation's supply chain and economy. The technology will reduce reliance on human screeners to detect artfully concealed threats; provide automated equipment to screen air cargo to increase throughput; reduce government oversight costs; reduce industry costs of complying with air-cargo screening regulations; and provide additional layers of security to enhance and verify air-cargo, supply-chain integrity. In FY 2010, the project delivered a prototype mass-spectrometer, bench-top, explosives trace detector for laboratory assessment. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a candidate screener selection test, a cargo on-screen alarm resolution protocol, a trace source alarm analysis report, a background trace signature report, and the mass-spectrometer laboratory assessment report to Transportation Security Administration (TSA). In FY 2012, the project plans to develop an operational handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, perform a laboratory assessment of handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, develop prototype palletized cargo screening systems through preliminary design review phase, and deliver and test mass spectrometer explosives trace detectors with non-contact sampling capability for air cargo screening.

Algorithm and Analysis of Raw Images Project – Develops a non-proprietary database of explosive-detection images, which will be provided to all detection-program participants. Collects and consolidates images from commercial vendor systems and coordinates the purchase of additional images and data from Explosives Detection Systems (EDS), Advanced Technology (AT) X-ray imaging systems, and emerging detection systems. The evaluation of these images will help determine the causes of false alarms over many types of scanning systems. In FY 2010, the project investigated segmentation methods for X-ray image analysis in detecting explosives. In FY 2011, the project will investigate iterative reconstruction methods for X-ray

image analysis in detecting explosives. In FY 2012, the project plans to provide an updated image database for third party algorithm development.

Automated Carry-On Detection Project – Develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives and concealed weapons. This project also will introduce new standalone or adjunct imaging technologies, such as computer tomography (CT), to continue the improvement of detection performance and the detection of novel explosives. In FY 2010, the project transitioned to TSA a CT checkpoint detection system to identify potential threats based on physical characteristics. In FY 2011, the project will test and deliver a prototype shoe-screening system, capable of detecting explosives hidden in shoes worn by passengers. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition Block I of an Integrated Checkpoint Framework to TSA, incorporating standard data formats, interoperability, and remote multiplexed screening and develop automatic detection algorithms for Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), to relieve human screeners and streamline operations at aviation checkpoints.

Automatic Threat Recognition Project - Develops and evaluates automated target recognition (ATR) algorithms for AIT in a test bed with the goal of automatic and reliable detection of threats on passengers, reducing the need for human interpretation. This is critical to improve detection, lower false alarm rates and reduce privacy concerns. This research will guide further enhancements necessary to reach full-scale development and deployment. In FY 2011, the project will evaluate advanced threat recognition algorithms. In FY 2012, the project plans to perform laboratory assessments of advanced image processing algorithms for checkpoint imaging systems and development of advanced algorithms for image processing.

Canine Explosives Detection Project – Studies the canine olfactory system and the genetic markers that can predict high-performance explosive-detection canines and canine physiological limitations and strengths. The project will enhance canine training tools and implementation. In FY 2010 the project completed the olfaction enhancement study as well as delivered the Cargo Phase IV Preliminary Assessment report to the customer. The project also developed and transitioned low-cost, non-hazardous canine training aids for the highest priority homemade explosives (HME) threats identified by TSA. In FY 2011, the project will deliver another set of low-cost, non-hazardous canine training aids for additional, TSA high-priority HME threats. The project plans to continue testing the use of commercially available ozone generators as possible means to mask threat odor signatures from detection by canines. In FY 2012 the project plans to develop a database of current behavior metrics for TSA puppies and dogs to be delivered to TSA.

Checked Baggage Project – Drives commercial development of next-generation explosives detection systems (EDS) that will substantially improve the performance of checked baggage screening. Test and evaluation of these systems will focus on probability of detection, false alarm rates, and throughput. The project also measures affordability of these systems by evaluating initial purchasing cost, operating costs, maintainability, and other elements of the full

life-cycle costs. In FY 2010, the project transitioned next-generation EDS performance requirements that leverage enhanced detection technology. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a carbon nanotube X-ray source to enable higher performance in X-ray based screening systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete the design of an advanced X-ray imaging system with a carbon nanotube X-ray source and deliver a revised imaging standard for X-ray systems (DICOS).

Detection Technology and Material Science Project –The project will develop and test advanced materials for detection or explosives threats and within aircraft to reduce the effects of an explosive detonation, including the attenuation of the explosive shock wave and containment of blast fragmentation (shrapnel). In FY 2010, the project investigated the use of biomaterials for novel detection capabilities. In FY 2011, the project will investigate applications of nanotechnologies in advanced detection systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct evaluations of advanced X-ray sources and detector component technologies.

Explosives Trace Detection Project – Develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives (including HMEs) through improved trace sampling and detection technologies. In FY 2010, the project conducted third party testing of a bench-top non-contact trace detection system. In FY 2011, the project will deliver prototype swab-based mass spectrometry trace-detection systems for check-point applications. With lessons learned from these initial systems, the technology will be enhanced for improved detection and operational characteristics such as throughput and maintenance. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition production ready mass spectrometer trace detection systems for TSA checkpoint applications.

MagViz (SENSIT NMRI) Rapid Liquid Component Detector Project – Uses ultra-low field Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology to screen baggage for liquid explosives. The goal of MagViz is to improve security and enable the TSA to eliminate the 3-1-1 rule. MagViz intends to detect liquids in baggage without contact at the same rate as current X-ray machines with minimal impact on passenger throughput. In FY 2010, the project continued building the magnetic characterization database of liquids; evaluated the capability of MagViz to detect dangerous semi-solids (e.g., heavy gels, creams); and demonstrated MagViz's capability to seamlessly screen segregated liquids (without the 3-1-1 bag constraint) at a depth of 22 cm in a laboratory. The project also developed and tested its first Bottled Liquid Scanner (BLS) at the Albuquerque Airport in September 2010. In FY 2011, the project will begin developing two, more refined BLS systems. One will use the ultra-low field (ULF) capability developed to-date; the other will use a medium-field (MF) that may offer greater capability in identifying complex, mixed substances characteristic of liquid HMEs. The project will also conduct an assessment to ensure that safety and health concerns do not prohibit future commercialization and adoption of the MagViz technology. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate both ULF and MF BLS prototypes in the laboratory leading to an operational demonstration and qualified product testing at the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) in FY 2013.

Mass Transit Project – Assesses and develops technology for the detection of explosive threats for maritime and surface mass transit, including buses, commuter rail transit (i.e. subways or metros), light rail (i.e. trolleys and streetcars), long-distance rail (i.e. Amtrak), and heavy rail. The project develops and demonstrates technology to enable a resilient transit system that leverages public awareness, technology, and layered-security programs, while maintaining efficient flow of passengers. In FY 2011, the project will conduct a demonstration of emerging technologies for screening people and “leave behinds” in the mass transit environment. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop video analysis and video tracking algorithms for transit station situational awareness of potential explosives threats. The project also plans to deliver specific assessments of maritime transit systems to set technology development requirements and establish a laboratory for testing vehicle explosive threat detection sensors for a maritime transit venue.

Next Generation Passenger Check Point Project – Develops the next-generation detection system to screen passengers for explosives at mass transit portals. This project investigates new emerging liquid- and gel-based explosive threats and includes them in a comprehensive detection system. In FY 2010, the project delivered a Standoff Personnel Imager at TRL 7. In FY 2011, the project will complete qualification for the next-generation checkpoint detection system to detect novel explosives. In FY 2012, the project plans to Transition Block I of Integrated Checkpoint Framework to TSA, incorporating standard data formats, interoperability, and remote screening.

Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (PBIED) Detection Project – Investigates technologies capable of detecting all types of explosive threats, including homemade, commercial, and military explosives. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated a detection of trace levels of explosives with Laser Induced Acoustics by Energy Research Company. In FY 2011, the project will develop a basic prototype of standalone technologies using spectroscopic sensors to detect both explosives and explosive device components for the standoff detection of PBIEDs. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop and assess prototype(s) for standoff detection applications, develop a prototype for standoff detection of concealed explosive devices on people, and develop a prototype for standoff detection methods of explosives residue on people or leave behind packages.

Predictive Screening Project – Develops technologies to automatically identify, alert authorities to, and track suspicious behaviors that precede suicide-bombing attacks. The S&T Directorate will test technologies at ports-of-entry, transit portals, and special events. Operational benefits derived from predictive screening include increased probability of identifying suicide bombing behaviors before an attack occurs; significant expansion of active surveillance within a target environment; and increased deterrence of travelers carrying illegal weapons and false documents. In FY 2010, the project conducted operational testing of semi-automated tracking of designated suspicious behavior. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a final validation report on observable

behavioral indicators of suicide bombing attacks. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue these efforts.

Safe Container (SAFECON)/Time Recorded Ubiquitous Sensor Technology (TRUST) Project – Develops high reliability, high-throughput detection technologies to scan containers entering the country for weapons of mass destruction, explosives, contraband, and human cargo. The project attempts to immediately detect and isolate suspected threat containers while minimizing impact on commerce. SAFECON is a crane-mounted sensor system that detects dangerous cargo in shipping containers during on- and off-loading. SAFECON also looks for sample collection and preparation mechanisms to make screening more effective. TRUST is an alternative approach to container screening that takes advantage of the long transit time most shipping containers undergo from their port of origin to the United States. TRUST will sample for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive (CBRNE) threats and human cargo inside the container, without opening the container. SAFECON and TRUST's parallel development will allow each to take advantage of findings from the other.

- SAFECON – In FY 2010, the project completed a test bed at TSL. The test bed provides a realistic environment to test vendors' proposed technologies and S&T Directorate-developed technologies against CBRNE threats. In FY 2011, the project will conduct a final demonstration of the Remote Vapor Inspection System (RVIS) at the test bed. The project will also develop sample preparation and collection capabilities in the laboratory and begin identifying how to automatically analyze and present data in a meaningful way to Custom and Border Protection (CBP) end users. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype sample preparation and collection systems and begin integrating them with various detection systems.
- TRUST – In FY 2010, the project developed the TRUST prototype scheduled for completion in FY 2011. This "in-situ" device will operate in transit, throughout the container's voyage, sampling and detecting threats, contraband, and anomalies. If the system detects a threat, it will send a radio message from inside the container to a shipboard relay and then to CBP. In FY 2011, the project will test the prototype at sea and evaluate sensing, sample collection, and communication subsystem performance. Positive results will lead to further developing and miniaturizing those subsystems in FY 2012.

Underwater Surveillance Project – Conducts basic research to support the Underwater Surveillance - Dams and Tunnels project. The project will study bubble jetting resulting from underwater explosions and its impact on vertical structures (such as dam spillway gates and navigation locks), and then determine appropriate standoff distances for submerged targets, thus defining which areas require surveillance. The lack of fundamental knowledge of underwater blast effects currently limits researchers' ability to define parameters for effective underwater surveillance. This research will have the added benefit of informing effective design of blast

mitigation measures for underwater targets. In FY 2010, the project conducted small and medium-scale physical testing to describe bubble jetting and inform numerical codes. In FY 2011, the project will perform small scale testing of bubble jetting mitigation strategies, conduct computational studies of dam structural response, and compare data from the project against predictions from existing underwater blast modeling tools. The project will be completed in FY 2011.

Underwater Surveillance – Dams and Tunnels Project – Provides advanced, automated, affordable underwater monitoring and surveillance technologies to detect underwater threats against dams and tunnels. Since these structures are particularly vulnerable to a water-borne attack, detecting suspicious activity is critical to asset protection. These technologies must be capable of operating in harsh environments for extended periods, and be both seamlessly and transparently integrated into existing infrastructure security operations. In FY 2010, the project adjusted identified technologies to specific requirements for underwater infrastructure. In FY 2011, the project will provide a final report with recommendations for underwater surveillance standoff. This project ends in FY 2011 due to funding of higher priorities.

Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) Detection Project – Develops technologies to detect or image improvised explosive devices (IEDs) within a vehicle. The project also develops technologies to sample and detect explosive residues and components non-intrusively, and fuse multiple technologies to provide automation for VBIED detection. This has the potential to speed screening and enable security screeners to concentrate on high-risk vehicles. In FY 2010, the project developed a prototype for screening moving vehicles, as well as a prototype of standalone spectroscopic technologies to detect both explosives and explosive-device components for the standoff detection of VBIEDs. In FY 2011, the project will develop a prototype of standalone technologies using spectroscopic technologies to detect both “explosives” and “explosive device components” for the standoff detection of VBIEDs. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop prototypes for standoff spectroscopic detection, demonstrate a prototype for standoff detection of explosives residue on a vehicle, and demonstrate a mobile prototype for external screening of a vehicle for a concealed explosive device.

Explosives Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$22.102 million. Research and identify current and potential explosive threats, including those to transportation environments, in order to understand the risk posed to the United States, strengthen aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, improve security processes and technologies, and encourage partnerships with industry. Encompasses risk-based, counter IED programs, threat characterization, attribution, strategic planning, prediction of magnitude of explosive disasters, and analytical technologies, strategies, procedures.

Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures Project – Aids the intelligence and law enforcement communities by developing and validating a framework that integrates multiple indicators to assess whether individuals, groups, and communities are moving toward engaging in extremist

violence in the U.S. It will also systematically assess international and domestic efforts developed to prevent violent extremism to provide policymakers with scientifically sound information on which they can base response and prevention strategies. In FY 2010, the project identified characteristics that distinguish the rhetoric of violent and non-violent Jihadi groups. In FY 2011, the project will assess communication and outreach strategies aimed at countering violent extremism in the U.S. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a report on quantitative analyses conducted to identify indicators of actors intending to use violence.

Aircraft Vulnerability Tests Project – Assesses the vulnerability of narrow- and wide-body aircraft passenger cabins and cargo holds to explosives. These vulnerability assessments will analyze blast/damage effects of explosives and determine the minimum threat mass of improvised explosive required to cause catastrophic damage to various aircraft types. The assessments will also identify the detection limits for bulk screening systems. In FY 2010, the project tested full-scale effects of aircraft vulnerability on narrow-body overhead bins, wide-body and narrow-body window-belts, and wide-body and narrow-body lavatories. In FY 2011, the project will complete validation of aircraft vulnerability codes for relatively simple phenomena, including testing flat panels and curved reinforced panels. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete validation of aircraft vulnerability codes for confined blast (luggage-encased charge) against simulated aircraft sidewall (fuselage skin, insulation blankets, and interior panels).

Blast/Projectile – Unified Blast Analysis Tool Project – Develops improved blast-modeling capabilities to predict effects of explosive attacks on tunnels, bridges, and levees. The project is designing fast running software tools that will allow infrastructure owners and operators to accurately and efficiently assess system vulnerabilities. Two U.S. mass transit systems are serving as test beds for evaluating a prototype version of the tunnel blast analysis tool. The software tools, which will run on a PC, will allow for rapid identification of vulnerabilities without requiring expensive and time-consuming high performance computer models. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated a first-generation, fast-running blast analysis tool for tunnels. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a prototype blast analysis tool for bridges and a second generation blast analysis tool for tunnels. In FY 2012, the project plans to provide fast-running blast analysis software tools for tunnels, bridges, and levees.

Homemade Explosives Characterization Project – Determines the impact, friction, and electrostatic-discharge sensitivities of HME threats. The project provides a better understanding of the potential damage and impact of HME being utilized in a terrorist attack and aids in determining the requirements for technologies to counter this threat. This data also facilitates the safe handling and storage of HME materials during R&D activities. In FY 2010, the project systematically qualified and quantified the physical and chemical properties of high-consequence HME threats selected by TSA, specifically hydrogen peroxide and solid oxidizers. In FY 2011, the project will examine HME material selection and its impact on safety-testing processes at several laboratory locations to generate best-practice testing approaches and further improve our

predictive explosive modeling tools such as kinetic-Cheetah, Hydrodynamic code, and Finite Element Analysis. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a definitive HME data compendium, for TSA and the explosives community, which includes safety data and x-ray data on HME threats.

Risk Prediction Project – Develops analytical technologies and tools to rapidly and automatically identify potential IED targets and staging areas within the U.S. This project will leverage existing geo-behavioral pattern discovery algorithms from overseas attacks. These algorithms coupled with an understanding of domestic infrastructure, terrorist tactics, and demographic data, will identify U.S. vulnerabilities. In FY 2010, the project delivered a final test and evaluation report benchmarking the performance characteristics of existing technologies, and delivered an interim framework for integrated geospatial, social, and anomaly detection technologies. In FY 2011, the project will work with DHS operational customers to establish a developmental test bed to evaluate baseline risk/vulnerability assessments for critical U.S. cities and infrastructure. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition baseline software to support DHS’s operational mission to screen for IED and IED-enabling smuggling at cross-border transit portals.

VBIED Full Mission Characterization Project – This project assesses the operational parameters associated with disrupting VBIEDs in a variety of threat configurations (i.e. car/panel truck/large truck threats). In FY 2010, the project determined the effectiveness of disruption tools to facilitate the creation of requirements for the development of future disruption tool systems. Disruption techniques needing characterization include manual, overpressure (OP), expulsion, and surgical. In FY 2011, the project will evaluate a simultaneous overpressure charge to truck cab and trailer, as well as the effects of an expulsion charge on a truck trailer. In FY 2012, the project plans to characterize efficacy of VBIED render safe using a simultaneous OP charge to truck cab/Expulsion charge to truck trailer.

Radiological and Nuclear Detection Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$98.742 million. Research, develop, and/or identify technologies and tools needed to detect, identify, characterize, locate, interdict, secure, and prevent use of nuclear or radiological devices or device materials. This includes developing the capability to detect and react to pre-detonation cues or signatures to provide early-warning indicators of an imminent or credible threat of a terrorist attack using a nuclear or radiological device.

Basic Research (BR) Program (formerly Academic Research Initiative Program (ARI)) - This program has two primary objectives: 1) Engage the academic community to advance fundamental knowledge for nuclear detection and related sciences with emphasis on fundamental research to solve long-term, high-risk research challenges and 2) develop human capital for the nuclear science and engineering profession. Further, it works to sustain a long-term commitment to frontier academic research in the field and coordinate BR efforts with other research being supported across the federal government. In January 2007, the DNDO basic research program was formally established through a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Science

Foundation (NSF). NSF administers the proposal solicitation, evaluation, and grant award process as well as the first year of grant funding. The DHS Grants Office administers the subsequent years in conjunction with the S&T Directorate. Since inception, 49 grants have been awarded to over 40 academic institutions across the country. In addition to its focus on basic and fundamental radiation detection science, the BR funds academic disciplines traditionally not associated with radiological/nuclear detection, such as social sciences, to submit ideas and proposals.

- *New Radiation Detector Materials Project (formerly Fundamental Research in New Radiation Detector Materials Project)* – Focuses on long-term research aimed at developing greatly improved radiation detector materials that are highly sensitive, selective, low cost, and rugged. Research to significantly improve the yield and performance of sensor materials beyond those presently available is needed with particular emphasis on the growth, processing, and characterization of new detection materials. This includes development and improvement of scintillator materials (e.g., faster response, higher light output, better linearity, and improvements in growth and fabrication) as well as semiconductor materials (e.g., reducing impurities, optimizing charge transport, allowing room temperature operation, and innovatively improving contacts and charge collection) with the goals of excellent efficiency and energy resolution at room temperature. In FY 2010, several approaches exploring novel nanostructured materials were investigated to include core-shell semiconductor/scintillator structures and metal enhanced fluorescence. The project also continued to develop a new scintillating garnet material that utilized yttrium, gallium, gadolinium, and aluminum and examined cadmium magnesium telluride (CdMgTe) production as a room temperature semiconductor detector, with a focus on mitigating Te inclusions issues in growth. In FY 2011, the characterization of new candidate semiconductor materials including PbOAl, BiI, SnGeS, PbGeS will occur. Work will also continue on refining vertical melt-growth techniques for the production cadmium zinc telluride (CdZnTe). A benchmark model providing a fundamental understanding of scintillator non-proportionality will be developed. In FY 2012, the characterization of energy transfer mechanisms from LaF₃ scintillators to CdTe semiconductor core-shell quantum dot technology is anticipated, as is early findings on the development of an environmentally friendly aqueous scintillator. The project plans to also develop a novel “semiconducting scintillator” based on GaAs and InP.
- *Novel Nuclear Detection System Concepts and Architectures Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Novel Nuclear Detection System Concepts and Architectures Project)* – Explores radically new approaches to threat detection, eventually leading to sensor or detection systems that are highly sensitive to nuclear and radiological signatures and selective in the ability to distinguish and locate these materials from naturally occurring background. Research into new detection system concepts, architectures, or networks that can support detection of nuclear and radiological threats being transported via general aviation (non-

commercial aircraft), small maritime craft (under 300 tons), and/or across the expansive land borders between official Points of Entry are of particular interest. In FY 2010, ARI efforts completed characterization and fabrication of a photonics-based nuclear radiation sensor and the development of algorithms to optimize electron tracking in Si-drift based detector systems. In FY 2011, research will include investigating novel modeling approaches of borders and maritime pathways that enable detection system design and employment options. Research will extend multilayer screening algorithms from port security applications to aviation-based applications. In FY 2012, the project plans to initiate a demonstration of concept of a liquid xenon detector as a high energy and the development of predictive background models to enhance passive detection capabilities.

- *Alternative Neutron Detection (He3 Alternative) Technologies Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Alternative Neutron Detection (He3 Alternative) Technologies Project)* – Develops greatly improved neutron detectors, detector systems, and/or materials that provide substantial improvements over existing Helium-3 technologies. Research to significantly improve the yield and performance of neutron sensitive materials, other than Helium-3, beyond those presently available is needed with particular emphasis on the growth, processing, and material characterization. This includes development and improvement of neutron sensitive scintillator materials as well as semiconductor materials with the goals of excellent efficiency and neutron energy discrimination. Additionally, neutron detection systems that improve the directionality, localization, and/or imaging capabilities are also needed. In FY 2010, the first growth and structural characterization of boron arsenide crystals for high efficiency neutron detection was completed, as was the complete characterization and testing of a novel solid-state, self powered neutron detector using deeply etched boron filling PiN diodes. In FY 2011, the project will evaluate an innovative direction-sensitive neutron detector based on multilayer drift chamber technology and continue on fast neutron spectroscopy using layered plastic scintillators and thermal neutron detection material. In FY 2012, the project plans to research the sensitivity of superheated emulsion for energy thresholded fast neutron detection, as well as develop a thermal neutron detector using thin lithium metal films and multi-wire proportional counters. The project plans to also initiate material growth experiments on hexagonal boron nitride for neutron detection.
- *Active Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Sources Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Active Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Sources Project)* – Improves the automated material discrimination and/or anomaly detection capability of non-intrusive inspection (NII) systems used for air, land, and sea cargo; vehicle scanning; and human portable scanning applications. Existing NII systems use radiography, computed tomography, spectral analysis and neutron-based assays. Fundamental research in these areas address full-systems or system components including: 1) novel low-power, low weight,

high-yield neutron and gamma ray production sources; 2) high-efficiency, fast-recovery, low cost spectral detectors; 3) high-efficiency, threshold neutron detectors; 4) automated image analysis algorithms for single and dual energy radiography systems; and 5) investigations into novel signatures associated with active detection methods such as nuclear resonance fluorescence (NRF). In FY 2010, the effort successfully completed a number of studies of NRF signatures associated with precise, near monochromatic reactions at the Triangle Universities Nuclear Laboratory. In FY 2011, this project will establish a university-based user facility with a new accelerator, enabling novel nuclear-reaction studies. The project also will evaluate a new methodology for direct high-energy photon generation using Doppler-compensated inelastic electron scattering. Finally, the project will develop and evaluate new signal processing tools for active interrogation systems using nuclear resonance fluorescence. In FY 2012, the project plans to focus on developing direct high-energy photon generation and extending the pulse lengths attainable using microwave thermionic guns to support longer and more intense photon beam generation for active interrogation. Also, the project plans to provide new data on time correlation and directionality of neutrons produced by polarized photo fission reactions.

- *Expert Systems, Networks, Algorithms, and Data Processing for Nuclear Detection Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Expert Systems, Networks, Algorithms, and Data Processing for Nuclear Detection Project)* – Investigates innovative data processing and analysis techniques that will lead to significant performance improvements, including 1) accuracy of spectral analysis of gamma-ray sensor systems, 2) sensitivity and precision of detection systems, 3) sensor fusion (both radiation and other sensors), and 4) detector implementation and networking. The research includes significant simulation and modeling to provide a fundamental basis to support these new approaches. In FY 2010, a new deterministic modeling capability was developed using massive parallel computing that provides a new adjunct for simulations of cargo container screening. In FY 2011, the project will demonstrate advanced algorithms with a new machine-learning capability for detecting nuclear material in search applications. Additionally, the project will develop new Compton imaging algorithms to improve radiation detector sensitivity and benchmark models and algorithms for use in novel electron-tracking detector systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to improve detection and discrimination in 3-D environments through the use of complementary information obtained from spectroscopic gamma-ray imaging instruments, visual sensors, and background measurements. Also, the project plans to develop an innovative modeling capability of adversary behavior that will enable optimal deployment of radiation sensors to interdict terrorist borne threats.
- *Nuclear Forensics Technologies Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Nuclear Forensics Technologies Project)* – Advances analytical techniques used to determine the origin and transit route of pre-detonation nuclear materials. Research emphasis includes 1)

identifying ways to improve techniques and methodologies (i.e., speed, accuracy, and precision in both existing and novel methods) for the physical, chemical, radiological, or morphological analysis of nuclear or radioactive materials, including determining specific processing the material underwent, geographic origins, transport pathways, and intended use; 2) improving the separation or analysis of non-nuclear material associated with nuclear materials; and/or 3) improving the use of signatures to identify source materials in the nuclear fuel cycle. In FY 2010, the project developed a portable tungsten coil atomic emission detector for nuclear forensics. In FY 2011, researchers will complete a study of complexation using absorption spectroscopy and x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS). Additionally, the project will translate macro-scale electrochemistry to microelectrodes and characterize trivalent actinide electrochemical behavior. In FY 2012, the project plans on assessing initial performance of engineered mesoporous sensor materials for actinide detection and identification using, and establishing feasibility of cavity resonance kinetic inductance detectors (CaRKIDs) to achieve forensics-quality gamma spectral resolutions.

Exploratory Research (ER) Program – The ER program area explores innovative, high-risk, early-stage technologies, concepts and ideas that can make transformational contributions to support the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism. Specifically, the ER program researches technology and techniques that: 1) address capability gaps and weaknesses in the GNDA, with emphasis on radiological and nuclear detection; 2) provide substantial performance improvement or cost reduction of rad/nuc detection capabilities; and 3) improve nuclear forensics capabilities. Efforts under the ER program are intended to transform the basic building blocks of nuclear detection technology and supporting fields, with the research generally culminating in a proof of concept or proof of feasibility demonstration in a laboratory setting. Successful ER technologies and concepts may then transition to support subsequent near-term research projects or spur commercial development. ER also provides performance modeling, improved algorithm development, and other support capabilities for the broader DNDO mission. In FY 2010, the S&T Directorate performed an extensive program review for all projects within the Exploratory Research (ER) program.

- *Materials Research and Other Supporting Technologies Project* – Advances radiation detection through focused research in sensor materials, front-end electronics, signal processing, modeling, and supporting technologies. Advances in one or more of these areas can provide new and improved capabilities to search and screen for nuclear and radiological materials of concern, improved identification of these materials, and reduced or simplified operational burden for end-users. Main categories of sensor materials include scintillators, semiconductors, 3-D topologies, and materials which provide novel non-traditional mechanisms of gamma or neutron detection. The main component of Other Supporting Technologies is Photomultiplier Tube (PMT) replacements. Elements of this project are noted below:

- *Advanced scintillator development* explores gamma-sensitive scintillator materials that most deployed radiation detection systems use (including large portal monitors and mobile and hand-held detectors). This effort researches materials to 1) improve energy resolution and hence improve capabilities to discriminate threat from benign radiation sources; 2) increase available volume and other parameters to improve detector element sensitivity; and 3) decrease costs through improved fabrication techniques and lower-cost raw materials. In FY 2010, this effort advanced the development of several promising new materials, including one which won an R&D 100 award. This particular material has performance which is competitive with the best commercially available materials yet promises to be easier to fabricate at a lower cost. This material is being provided to the developers of the next generation of pagers. In FY 2011, the effort will scale-up low-rate production efforts for large-size, high-performance scintillators and complete high-throughput screening of thousands of candidate materials for new scintillators. In FY 2012, the effort plans to push towards scintillators which exhibit energy resolution at the theoretical limit determined by physics – approximately 2%. Also, the scintillator effort is working on developing ceramics which promise to provide low cost high energy resolution options. In FY 2012, the project will transition large area high energy resolution ceramics into prototype detectors.
- *Advanced semiconductor development* investigates room temperature operating semiconductor materials to sense and characterize radiological threat materials. Current state-of-the-art high-performance semiconductors require cryogenic cooling, which significantly limits deployment of detector systems using these materials. This effort researches: 1) novel semiconductor materials or 2) economical production methods (less than \$1000/cm³) for high-performance semiconductor materials. In FY 2010, this effort investigated several new promising semiconductor materials which might rival the performance of the best commercially available semiconductor detector material yet at a lower cost. In FY 2011, this project will continue to investigate new high-performance semiconductors that rival the performance of the best commercially available materials; develop low-rate production infrastructure for at least one high-performance semiconductor; and complete an information-based search for new candidate materials for semiconductors. In FY 2012, the effort plans to transition into detector prototypes one or more semiconductor materials, which offer exceptional stopping power and efficiency due to their high density and atomic number, and are easy to grow due to their underlying crystal structure leading to a significantly reduced cost.
- *Photomultiplier tube (PMT) replacements/photon conversion* effort includes Solid State Photomultipliers (SSPMs) and other semiconductor-based technologies that convert scintillation photons into electrical signals, and hold the promise to provide photodetectors which are far superior to traditional PMTs, due to their compact size, low voltage and power requirements, mechanical robustness, insensitivity to radio frequencies and magnetic fields and other environmental effects, non-vacuum requirements, and low

cost. In FY 2011, the project will develop low noise versions of the solid state alternative technologies to PMTs using novel large band-gap materials as opposed to the traditional materials. In FY 2012, the effort plans to transition these low noise photodetector versions into large area photodetector prototypes.

- *Passive Detection Systems Project (formerly divided into two projects: Passive Detection Systems Project and the Gamma-Ray Imaging Project)* – Develops next-generation neutron and gamma ray detection systems for a broad range of passive detection applications. Current state-of-art in deployed detection systems uses large polyvinyl toluene (PVT) panels in radiation portal monitors. Handheld radionuclide identification systems currently use sodium iodide (NaI) or cesium iodide (CsI) scintillators, or high-purity germanium or cadmium zinc telluride (CZT) semiconductor materials. Research in this program encompasses new materials integrated with advanced electronics, novel detector configurations, and specialized algorithms to greatly improve passive sensing with emphasis on simultaneously improving detection sensitivity and specificity, while minimizing operational burdens associated with employment of these systems. Performance benefits to be derived from this research include longer range stand-off detection of threat materials, improved differentiation of threat materials from environmental background and benign sources of radioactivity, and decreased false alarms and greater confidence in alarm resolution. In FY 2010, the project included the feasibility demonstration of a coplanar CZT based imaging systems and the design of a silicon (Si) based electron tracking detection system. In FY 2011, project will study the feasibility of a hybrid Compton imaging system to fuse visual and gamma images. In addition to novel designs, these systems will investigate the fusion of other sensor information (e.g. electro-optical, infrared, radar and/or lidar) to further improve detection signal to noise ratios and receiver operating characteristic curve performance. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue research and development of novel coded aperture/Compton scatter imager designs supporting various search and monitoring applications. Specific efforts include testing and evaluation of a hybrid Compton imaging - coded aperture system using CZT semiconductor materials; proof of concept of fusing Compton imaging with video imaging for compact directional threat tracking; proof of concept of gamma imaging applied to maritime small vessel surveillance; development of advanced imager reconstruction algorithms for 3-D imaging; and feasibility demonstration of technology that can support dual neutron/gamma imaging.
- *Helium-3 Replacement Technologies and Fast Neutron Detection Project* – Explores near-term and longer-term alternatives to helium-3 detectors currently used in various radiation portal monitor (RPM) applications, as well as hand-held and personal radiation detection instruments. Helium-3 has been a vital isotope in instrumentation for neutron detection because of its high absorption cross-section for thermal neutron beams and excellent gamma rejection properties. However, there is now a generally-recognized, world-wide critical

shortage of Helium-3 due to 1) increased demand by industries such as oil, medicine, basic science, and defense and security; and 2) decreased supply since the source of Helium-3 has been from the nuclear weapons program, which has reduced production over the years. Because the need for better and more efficient neutron detectors continues, an intensified and more focused research and development effort has gone into alternative technologies for Helium-3 neutron detectors. Particular focus was initially on portal applications since this requires the most Helium-3, but increasing attention is being given to applications which are the next largest users of Helium-3 -- backpacks and handhelds. This project investigates a range of materials, technologies, and sensor systems, many of which are based on either boron-11 or lithium-6 as neutron capture agents. In FY 2010, the project tested five technologies for performance in neutron detection efficiency and gamma-ray discrimination. Results of this testing will be valuable for assessing technology maturity and guiding future research and development. In FY 2011, the project will digest the results from the FY 2010 testing, and continue to pursue a number of detection technologies. The project will investigate detectors and systems designed to measure just thermal neutrons, just fast neutrons with spectra capabilities, as well as those designed to measure both fast and thermal neutrons. The project will investigate technologies based on scintillators, as well as semiconductors which can yield high energy resolution. Dual use materials will also be investigated, which can measure both neutrons and gammas with high energy resolution. Materials which can provide very efficient and compact design will also be investigated; these can efficiently detect neutrons with only a fraction of an inch thickness. New growth techniques to provide large scintillator crystals for efficient fast neutron detection will be explored. In FY 2011, the project will subject developing technologies to another round of testing, with particular emphasis on backpacks and handhelds. In FY 2011, the project will transition several technical alternatives to helium-3, with particular applications to portals, to full testing and/or product acquisition. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition several technical alternatives to Helium-3, with particular applications to backpacks and handhelds, to full testing and/or product acquisition.

- *Detection of Shielded SNM: New Signatures and Systems for New Applications and Enabling Component Technologies (formerly divided into three projects: Active Detection Project, Novel Active Detection Source Project, and the Active Detection Detectors, Systems, and Concepts Project)* – Expand and improve detection technologies for highly shielded special nuclear material (SNMs) for existing and new application scenarios. SNM produces a relatively weak passive signature that can be easily shielded, making stand-off, passive, detection difficult, if not impossible. Active Interrogation (AI) detection uses particle interrogation techniques to produce and/or enhance a unique signature from SNM, greatly improving detection performance. AI detection methods employ photons, neutrons, or other particles to penetrate shielding containers, vehicles, and other regions of interest. Other techniques of interest use natural fields such as cosmic rays and gravity to penetrate large

volumes and detect the presence of objects with high mass density such as metals with high atomic numbers found in shielding and in SNM. In FY 2010, new system prototypes under development enable entirely new concepts of operations by pairing specific particle sources with appropriate detectors, supporting electronics, signal processing and signal analysis algorithms. These systems include mobile AI systems for aircraft inspection and human-portable devices for scanning regions of interest inside ships/boats and buildings. Active detection scanners require highly compact, efficient, and flexible particle sources. Neutron and gamma-ray detectors need to operate in high-field environments, requiring high count-rates, fast recovery times and good-to-high energy resolution. Advanced enabling detector technologies also require ultra-fast electronics and algorithms to process the signals. This project will continue to develop enabling sources and detectors for AI systems that can transition to NTR projects or directly to system development. In FY 2011, the project will research and identify all potential signatures and user-community requirements for detecting threat materials for general aviation aircraft and human portable applications. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a series of proof of concept demonstrations that include; 1) a mobile and re-locatable AI system for aircraft; 2) a high-rate neutron detector for AI systems; 3) a human portable AI system; 4) a compact, lower dose x-ray source for radiographic applications; and 5) a unique high-energy, monochromatic photon source for exploring new, low-dose NRF detection applications, along with new photo-fission signatures. The project will commence development of technologies that can detect shielded SNM in human-occupied vehicles.

Algorithms, Modeling, and Software Development Project – Researches signal processing and signal analyses that improve detection and characterization of signals from threat objectives, and compensation, correction, or reduction of background noise to improve detector performance. Normally occurring background radiation affects detector sensitivity and limits current radiation detection technologies' performance. Further, temporal and spatially varying environmental background and nuisance sources (e.g., benign materials containing naturally occurring radioactive materials and patients experiencing nuclear medicine procedures) often lead to unacceptable false alarm rates. This project uses advanced statistical approaches to data analysis to include machine language and use of correlated data to improve the sensitivity/specificity of nuclear detection and models detector performance. Research in this area also includes advanced abilities to model detector performance and support capability-based design of advanced detection concepts. In FY 2011, the project will make substantial improvements in the Monte Carlo modeling and simulation code to improve usability and accuracy for various passive and active detection scenarios, and support development of a robust CAD-based front end to support rapid prototyping in given applications. Also, work will conclude on the CANES (contextually-aware nuclear expert system) project, an effort that uses machine learning to facilitate alarm resolution at portal monitors by examining all-source information about a particular cargo. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue improving Monte Carlo modeling and simulation code to

directly support homeland security applications. Also, the project will support Bayesian approaches in both detection and spectral identification algorithms. Specific work will include Bayesian analysis of spectra with branch and bound techniques to allow more accurate analysis of spectra, to include complex mixtures or masked sources. Work will also continue on demonstrating the use of multiple algorithm approaches to enable detection of threats from deployed sensors in search applications.

- *Forensics Data Collection and Analyses Project* – Develops analytical techniques for determining the origin and transit route of nuclear materials. Nuclear forensics analyzes pre-detonation materials and supports analysis of post-detonation materials. These analyses inform and support attribution and response decision-making. Laboratory analysis determines physical, chemical, radiological, or morphological properties of sample material or debris. Analytical results help determine specific processing the material underwent, geographic origins, transport pathways, and intended use of the materials. In FY 2011, the project will research and develop Stimulated Electron Emission (SEE) to perform nuclear forensics on containers and other common surfaces exposed to radiation more rapidly and accurately. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop new analytical methods while continuing research in material pathway and morphological analyses.

Near Term Research (NTR) Program (formerly included in the Nuclear Detection Exploratory Research (ER) Program) – The NTR program area performs accelerated development, characterization, and demonstration of leading-edge technologies that address critical gaps in nuclear detection capabilities. Characterization results form the basis for a subsequent cost benefit analysis (CBA) that objectively determines whether the technology should transition to system development and eventual production and deployment. Contracts awarded under the NTR programs are typically executed in four distinct phases: preliminary design review (PDR), critical design review (CDR), characterization readiness review (CRR), and characterization assessment. In FY 2010, the S&T Directorate performed an extensive program review of NTR projects, defined but not initiated in FY 2010 when the Radiological and Nuclear (rad/nuc) Division was in DNDO, to determine program progress and potential for further funding. These projects are discussed below.

- *Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device (ARMD) Project (formerly divided into two projects: the SrI Near Term Project and the CLYC Detector Near Term Project)* – Leverages breakthrough scintillator material development and solid-state replacements for photomultiplier tubes (PMT). The project will build upon advances in new detection materials discovered under previous Exploratory Research projects utilizing advanced scintillator materials and neutron detection techniques. Two materials of particular interest are strontium iodide (SrI₂) and cesium lithium yttrium chloride (CLYC). SrI₂ has demonstrated exceptional performance as a gamma ray detector with excellent energy resolution and low cost, outstanding growth characteristics. CLYC has demonstrated excellent performance for

detecting both gamma rays and neutrons. The PMT replacements leveraged for this project are much more compact, lower power, lower cost, and more rugged than traditional PMTs, enabling high-performance devices in a compact form factor. This project will combine these breakthroughs in new detection materials with both gamma and combined gamma/neutron detection capabilities to develop lower cost, greater efficiency small gamma detection systems, as well as replacements for traditional neutron detection systems that relied on Helium-3. This project initiated in FY 2010. In FY 2011, the project will complete the preliminary design phase for three spectroscopic personal radiation detector systems with improved capabilities over existing technologies. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete the critical design review and characterization readiness review to ensure the developed devices are prepared for data collection activities planned during characterization assessment.

- *Long Range Stand-Off Detection Project* – Develops an aerial stand-off radiation measurement system for the detection of nuclear and radiological material from an airborne platform. These systems will be able to detect and locate point-like sources in a complex and dynamic background. This platform could be used in urban, maritime, and coastal environments, with a concept of operations more in line with law enforcement practices rather than past radiological mapping operations. The proposed systems will be deployable on rotary winged aircraft. The system will provide real time data on the presence, location, and isotope identification enabled by the fusing of radiation detection with other sensing modalities (e.g. multispectral imaging, GPS, altimetry, etc). Utilizing new materials, innovative packaging, and algorithm improvements, these systems will offer greater detection sensitivity, lower false alarms, and simultaneously provide a greater range of operation. This project will initiate in FY 2011. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete its preliminary design review.
- *Intelligent Radiation Sensing System (IRSS) Project* – Creates data fusion software to maximize performance of co-deployed detection hardware connected by a wireless network. IRSS will leverage advances in small, efficient directional detectors, advanced distributed detection algorithms developed under various ER programs, and phenomenology studies characterizing the requirements for in-transit detection. USCG boarding parties and security teams at special events could use the networked system, which may include many disparate types of detectors. This system could improve sensitivity, expand surveillance area, locate threats faster, and detect and identify radiation sources better compared to single detectors or multiple autonomous (non-networked) detectors. In FY 2010, the IRSS project began fabrication of its Performance Test Units (PTU). In FY 2011, this project plans to complete characterization of the IRSS PTUs. Characterization results will be released in early FY 2012. These results form the basis for a subsequent CBA to determine whether the technology should transition to system development and eventual production and deployment.

- *Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) Project* – Develops and characterizes advanced technologies to resolve alarms and definitively verify the presence of special nuclear material (SNM) in shielded and/or cluttered environments. The project has two principal applications: 1) Dramatic performance enhancement to commercially or near commercially available x-ray NII screening systems by integrating solutions directly into hardware and software to substantially reduce the number of manual inspections while increasing probability of SNM detection; and 2) Targeted and choke point screening in multiple venues, including vehicle border crossings, checkpoints, rail, air cargo, and general aviation, with rapidly re-locatable inspection systems. In FY 2010, the SNAR project completed its critical design review and began fabrication of its PTU's. In FY 2011, this project plans to complete fabrication and characterization of the PTUs. The findings of the SNAR PTU characterization will be released in FY 2012. Characterization results form the basis for a subsequent CBA to determine whether the technology should transition to system development and eventual production and deployment.

Counter Terrorist Research & Development Thrust - S&T invests in the research and development of efforts to counter terrorism. Efforts include: prevention of terrorist attacks; and, prevention of the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband.

Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$14.554 million. Leverage social and behavioral science research, data, and theory to understand the determinants and timing of group conversions to terrorism and the intent to engage in violence. Knowledge from this program informs analytical, operational, and policy concerns related to terrorists and terrorist activities. Also, develop and build the capability to non-invasively detect suspicious behavior that indicates the intent to cause harm.

Community Perceptions of Counter-IED Technology Project – Conducts focus groups and survey analysis to improve the understanding of public perception regarding IED countermeasures, in order to ensure the delivery of more acceptable and effective C-IED methods and technologies. Focused panel workshops will help analyze community perceptions of C-IED strategies and technologies. Researchers will use qualitative workshop results to develop a broad-based, quantitative survey to capture community implications from a larger, more diverse population. The results will inform program managers and technology developers, enabling them to construct more acceptable and effective Counter-IED solutions. In FY 2010, the project provided two reports on Community Perceptions of Technologies (CPT). In FY 2011, the project will conduct one CPT Panel and provide analyses resulting in future guidance documents. In FY 2012, funding for this project transfers to Community Perceptions the project plans to provide one CPT panel report and one report comparing prior CPT panels, identifying crosscutting themes for development of a survey instrument.

Community Perceptions of Technology (CPT) Panel Project – Brings together representatives of industry, public interest groups, community organizations, and citizens with subject-matter experts to understand and integrate community perspectives and concerns in the development, deployment, and public acceptance of technology. In FY 2010, the project coordinated two panels. In FY 2011, the project will conduct up to two panels, and deliver expert assessments of public perceptions of national security measures in relation to civil liberties and privacy issues. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct up to two additional panels and deliver a web-based capability to enable the development of a fully functional Community of Practice of researchers, practitioners, and science communication experts interested in public opinion research and national security.

Cross-Cultural Validation of SPOT (Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques) Behaviors Project – Provides empirical validation of existing behavioral indicators employed by DHS' operational components to screen passengers at air, land, and maritime ports, including those indicators contained within TSA's SPOT. This effort complements the automated prototype work and supports development of an enhanced capability to detect behavioral indicators of hostile intent at a distance. The project will integrate these validated behavioral indicators into the screening concept of operations through each component's existing training programs. In FY 2010, the project inserted multi-cultural indicators into the Intent Training and Simulation project and demonstrated a mobile, collaborative collection and reporting tool. In FY 2011, the project will develop the final report and transition, if valid, the optimized indicators and weights to DHS operational screening commands. FY 2011 will be the final year of funding for this project.

Future Attribute Screening Technologies Mobile Module (FAST M2) - Develops a prototype screening facility containing a suite of real-time, non-invasive sensor technologies to detect behavior indicative of malintent (the intent or desire to cause harm) rapidly, reliably, and remotely. The system will measure both physiological and behavioral signals to make probabilistic assessments of malintent based on sensor outputs and advanced fusion algorithms. Federal, State, and local authorities may use the fully developed FAST system in primary and secondary screening environments to increase the accuracy and validity of people screening at special events, airports, and other secure areas. FAST will measure indicators using culturally neutral and non-invasive sensors. FAST will use an established independent peer review to ensure objectivity and thoroughness in addressing all aspects of the program. In FY 2010, the project identified, integrated, and demonstrated continued advances in physiological and behavioral screening and new sensor technology. The project also optimized performance (e.g., decreased face-to-face time required between a guard and a passenger), upgraded software so it is adaptable to different customers' environments, and demonstrated the effectiveness of the mobile module in laboratory and operational environments. In FY 2011, the project will refine the system and conduct a limited user evaluation at a Major League Baseball venue that has offered to host FAST testing. Results from this project will transition to the Passive Methods for

Precision Behavioral Screening project, which will leverage the FAST results to build systems that do not require operator-induced stress (e.g., agents asking questions), an even higher technical hurdle.

Hostile Intent Detection-Automated Prototype Project – Develops real-time, non-invasive, and culturally independent, hostile-intent detection prototype video extraction algorithms to identify unknown or potential terrorists through an interactive process with 75 percent accuracy. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated integrated multi-cultural, real-time intent detection. In FY 2011, the project will further develop, test, and evaluate multi-cultural intent detection indicators and automated extraction algorithms against off-line operational video for adoption by TSA, the target customer, as well as other operational components. FY 2011 will be the final year of funding for this project.

Insider Threat Detection Project – Delivers improved tools to identify behavior patterns and characteristics before hiring, during employment, and after separation that are associated with insider threats. In FY 2010, the project assembled enabling data including research, training, and testing sets; developed metrics to measure tools and provide linkages to standard threat measurements; and identified potential behavioral indicators. In FY 2011, the project will begin operational testing of an empirical framework. In FY 2012, the project plans to identify and empirically evaluate experimentally derived behavioral indicators of insider threat. Ultimately, this project will pilot and transition the insider-threat detection tools to critical industrial bases, DHS, and other government agencies.

Internet Radicalization Project - Develops innovative methods to understand the relationship between online behavior, internet content, and radicalization in order to develop knowledge tools for operational and policy personnel to counter radicalization. Recent studies have demonstrated how online interactions can impact offline behaviors. This project will leverage studies on online behavior and other methods to identify patterns that lead to radicalization and potential countermeasures. In FY 2012, this project plans to demonstrate innovative methods to study radicalization.

Passive Methods for Precision Behavioral Screening Project – Builds on the FAST program to transform the screening process from active to passive detection so that the screening process does not require direct interaction between the operator and the subject. This project will develop technologies that will enable increased standoff, automation, and throughput using non-intrusive, undetectable technologies that screen for behavioral and psychological cues of a person's intent to commit a harmful act at safe standoff ranges. Passive detection will enable the interpretation of physiological and behavioral cues or signatures that the body naturally produces and does not require operator-induced stress (e.g. agents asking questions). In FY 2011, the project will conduct a feasibility study on technologies for passive detection and develop a sensor validation plan. In FY 2012, the project will conduct sensor experiments on passive cues

that will guide subsequent prototype development. Also in FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate the sensors in a controlled environment.

Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation (VIMS) Project – Develops tools to assist analysts in determining whether radical groups are likely to engage in political violence. This project builds models and data retrieval systems that will allow analysts to understand how behavioral, social, and organizational factors may contribute to and predict the emergence of violence. In FY 2010, the project updated VIMS 2.0 to increase usability, better integrate social-science theory and data, and evaluate-additional capacities that improve analysis. In FY 2011, the project will begin evaluating the information extraction and content analysis tool for integration into the analytical framework of VIMS. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete a summary of alternative methods for validating complex analytic tools for socio-behavioral modeling to include initial hypotheses/approaches for the VIMS project.

Wide Area Surveillance – Investigates novel sensors and systems for use in densely populated infrastructure settings and urban landscapes (e.g., airports, train stations, city streets and squares) to provide continuous surveillance of the Nation’s highest priority infrastructure. The effort will adapt and further develop military-grade optical sensors with far greater image resolution than currently available commercially. This project will integrate sensors into a system that must accommodate large data quantities, camera-to-camera handoff, and advanced image recognition. It will provide high-resolution, real-time, and forensic surveillance of threats posed by individuals, objects, or vehicles. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated the first-generation prototype at Logan International Airport in Boston, MA. The project also developed a more advanced, second-generation system that uses a novel optical imager that leverages military aerial surveillance technology. The new imager more than doubled the previous resolution and may ultimately decrease system costs due to its use of many inexpensive imagers. In FY 2011, the project will complete the second-generation system, conduct laboratory testing, and begin operational evaluation in support of a DHS component. The project will also develop components of a persistent infrared capability. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate the second generation system at Logan International Airport. The project also plans to prototype an infrared, persistent surveillance system.

Identity Management Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$12.153 million. Research and develop biometrics-based technologies, procedures, conops, and information to identify known terrorists and criminals and prevent their movement into and out of the U.S. through effective, interoperable multi-biometrics in diverse areas, including border crossings, ports-of-entry, and visa application sites.

Biometrics Detector Project - Develops rapid, non-contact, three-dimensional fingerprint scanner technologies that will allow DHS to collect high-quality fingerprints at screening checkpoints with minimum impact on throughput. Currently, the fingerprinting process is slow, and converting contact fingerprints into digitally stored records is time consuming and can require

several attempts. Biometric Detector will develop less intrusive technology that produces much higher success rates at capturing fingerprints the first time, with greater detail, consequently increasing speed and accuracy in records matching and identification. In FY 2010, the project demonstrated two multi-finger scanners; evaluated fingerprint spoofing; and began assessing the ability of human examiners and computer algorithms to match the new three-dimensional fingerprint data to two-dimensional fingerprint data in existing databases. In FY 2011, the project will complete this assessment and undertake engineering efforts to refine the design of the multi-finger prototypes. These efforts include improving the human/machine interface and refining the optical system to accommodate a wider range of hand sizes. The project will also develop test methods and protocols to prepare for qualified product testing with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate multi-finger scanner prototypes based on DHS operational scenarios (e.g., airport or land border checkpoint). The project also plans to test non-contact, multi-finger scanners for inclusion on the FBI's Qualified Product List (QPL), the standard used by DHS Components and recognized by Federal/State/local and international communities.

Mobile Biometrics System Project – Develops technologies for mobile biometrics screening at remote sites along U.S. borders, at sea, and other areas not near a processing station. HFD worked with CBP, TSA, USCIS, USVISIT, USCG, USSS and ICE field operators to define and prioritize mobile biometrics technology requirements. In FY 2010, the project began the development of a four finger slap module that will be capable of obtaining 10 prints in the field and be able to be incorporated into a future multi-modal mobile biometrics device. In FY 2011, the project will demonstrate the module and pilot current multi-modal mobile biometric devices. In FY 2012, the project plans to integrate the four finger slap module into a multi-modal mobile biometric device and demonstrate its use in an operational environment.

Multi-modal Biometrics Project – Develops technologies to enable a department-wide capability to non-intrusively collect two or more biometrics (e.g., fingerprint, face image, and iris recognition) in less than 10 seconds at a 95% acquisition rate without impeding the movement of individuals. This project provides robust, standards-based, interoperable multi-modal biometric technologies to identify dangerous individuals accurately and rapidly. This project will develop technology that will support multiple DHS operations, potentially including entrance and exit solutions that US-VISIT will need to provide to the Office of Field Operations (OFO) within CBP. In FY 2010, in conjunction with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other Federal partners, the project collected a large database of face and iris images for quality performance assessments, performed field evaluations of biometric technologies, and sponsored the development of voluntary consensus standards to improve performance and interoperability. The project also analyzed the performance of biometric technologies against DHS operational components' performance requirements. In FY 2011, the project will conduct an iris-quality evaluation and calibration study, and develop test protocols to allow accredited third-party laboratories to evaluate biometric vendor products based on DHS performance

requirements. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a rapid and low-cost DNA-based biometric prototype for verification of family relationship in asylum, refugee, and overseas adoptions. In FY 2012, the project plans to encourage cross-discipline approaches to multi-biometrics, initiate an industry challenge to evaluate biometric quality algorithms, and expand the relationships that can be verified through the use of Rapid-DNA technology.

Remote Biometrics Capture Project – Develops accurate, near real time capability relying on remote capture of multi-modal biometrics to identify known terrorists and criminals at U.S. check points. HFD will work with CBP, TSA, USCIS, US VISIT, USCG, USSS, and ICE field operators to define and prioritize Remote Biometric technology requirements. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a functional requirements analysis with input from operational components and release a broad agency announcement (BAA) or other funding mechanism to begin development of the next generation remote multimodal biometric system.

Ten Print Capture Project – Develops next generation, ergonomically correct, high-speed finger print collection for enrollment. HFD will work with CBP, TSA, USCIS, US VISIT, USCG, USSS, and ICE field operators to define and prioritize ten print technology requirements. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a functional requirements analysis with input from operational components and release a BAA or other funding mechanism to begin development of the next generation ten print device.

Under Secretary Initiative- Biometrics project - Develops technologies for mobile biometrics screening at remote sites along U.S. borders, at sea, and other areas not near a processing station. HFD worked with CBP, TSA, USCIS, US VISIT, USCG, USSS, and ICE field operators and state, local, and tribal agencies to define and prioritize mobile biometrics technology requirements. In FY 2010, the project began the development of a “four finger slap module” that will be capable of obtaining 10 prints (4-4-2) in the field and incorporated into a future multi-modal mobile biometrics device. In FY 2011, the project will demonstrate the module and pilot current multi-modal mobile biometric devices with Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies. In FY 2012, the project plans to integrate the “four finger slap module” into a multi-modal mobile biometric device and demonstrate its use in an operational environment. Additional plans include establishing a baseline for program evaluation of the impact of deploying this mobile biometric system in an operational environment.

Under Secretary Initiative- Rapid DNA project – Develops rapid and low-cost DNA-based biometric verification of family relationships in asylum, refugee, and overseas adoptions. Processing of legal immigration applications will be made more efficient and fraud will be deterred. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a prototype capable of verification of parent – child relationships and establish a baseline for a program evaluation of the impact of deploying this technology. In FY 2012 and beyond, the project will expand the types of relationships that can be verified using Rapid-DNA technology and conduct field pilots.

Cyber Security Thrust/Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$64.102 million. Conducts and supports research, development, testing, evaluation, and transition for advanced cyber security and information assurance technologies to secure the Nation’s current and future cyber and critical infrastructures in response to the President’s *National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace* and *Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative*. These solutions include user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities, secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.

CNCI Leap Ahead Technologies Project - Invests in leap-ahead research and development, targeting revolutionary techniques and capabilities that can be deployed over the next decade with the potential to redefine the state of cyber security in response to the Comprehensive National Cyber security Initiative (CNCI). In FY 2011, the project will initiate research activities in areas which include studying trustworthy computing in scalable environments and realistic settings, modeling of internet attacks, digital provenance and nature-inspired health which are directly applicable to the Nation’s critical infrastructures, and will establish long-term (five plus years) goals and outcomes. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop and prototype component-level techniques, including novel hardware and software combinations that will serve as eventual building blocks to scalable trustworthy complex systems.

Cyber Economic Incentives – Invests in research on the role of economics in identifying and realigning cyber economic incentives through the creation of a science-based understanding of markets, decision making, and motivators. In FY 2011, projects will study models of cybersecurity investment and markets and will define meaningful cybersecurity metrics and actuarial tables. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop new theories and models of cyber economics and scientific understanding of the social dimensions of cyber economics, develop scientific frameworks to incentivize vendors to improve the economic viability of assured software development methods, provide methods to support an environment where users have “ownership” of their personal data and are aware of its provenance, distribution, use, and destruction, and study disincentives to online criminal behavior.

Cyber Infrastructure & Emerging Threats (DECIDE) Project – The Distributed Environment for Critical Infrastructure Decision-Making Exercises (DECIDE) effort is a distributed scenario-based exercise (war-gaming) designed to enable large businesses in critical infrastructures to develop coordinated responses to cyber attacks based on their business models. In FY 2010, the DECIDE facilitated distributed infrastructure protection exercises by providing a multi-user simulation framework aimed at business continuity managers within the Finance Sector. Also in FY 2010, DECIDE demonstrated more complex user interfaces and decision trees, and scenarios involving equities and options trading. In FY 2011, DECIDE will deliver two updated software releases demonstrating clearing and settlement activities and engage financial sector participants through focus groups to ensure the exercise capability meets operational requirements. In FY 2012, DECIDE plans to engage financial sector participants to test and evaluate the exercise capabilities, complete two additional software releases that simulate the equities and fixed

income markets, and deliver the final DECIDE version 1.0 software which is capable of facilitating large scale exercises.

Cyber Security Assessment and Evaluation Project – Conducts technical assessment, risk analysis, and modeling requirements that focus on implementation and deployment of cyber security technologies. In FY 2010, the project led technology transition forums with other Federal agencies and large system integrator companies and developed reports in support of cyber security technology transitions. In FY 2011, the project will conduct red-teaming efforts on developed technologies and provide red-team assessments and feedback. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct red-teaming assessments across high priority project areas including experimental research testbeds, the Distributed Environment for Critical Infrastructure Decision-Making Exercises (DECIDE) Tool. The project will produce additional vulnerabilities assessments and reports, as well as conduct IT Security Entrepreneur Forums (ITSEF).

Cyber Security Forensics Project – Develops new cyber forensic analysis tools and investigative techniques for law enforcement officers and forensic examiners to address the full range of cyber related crimes. Starting in FY 2011, the project plans to test and evaluate deployable solutions and new capabilities in partnership with law enforcement customers. Additionally, in FY 2011, the project will deliver smart phone acquisition test plans, new software, and file sources, including malware software, for the National Software Reference Library. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a universal forensic triage device that will aid analysts in the quick investigation and extraction of evidence from computers and other devices captured or involved in an active forensic investigation. The project will deliver a GPS device forensics tool for law enforcement providing analysis of mobile GPS devices seized in criminal and terrorist cases for use in both lab and field settings. The project also plans to deliver a final report on the findings and trends of insider threat related specifically to the banking and finance sector and provide training and exercise opportunities for members of the banking and finance sector and law enforcement to mitigate cyber insider threat.

Enterprise Level Security Metrics and Usability Project – Develops a science of security measurement and usability, including developing the supporting tools and techniques to make the measurements practical and useful as decision aids. Specifically, this project addresses evaluating security at the system level, providing tools that facilitate decision-making and accountability through collection, analysis, and, reporting of relevant performance data. In FY 2010, the project developed security measurements and the supporting tools and techniques. In FY 2011, the project will mature models and simulation capabilities to more accurately simulate how attack actions affect system performance and define an initial set of enterprise risk metrics based on those capabilities. In FY 2012, the project will produce one or more of the following : tools to determine security of system composition, tools to measure change in enterprise security posture based on changing threats, tools to assess impact of not deploying security solutions, and tools to determine balance of security and performance within an enterprise.

Experimental Research Testbed Project – Provides a cyber security testbed to evaluate defense mechanisms against attacks on the infrastructure and supports mitigation of attacks. The project supports the S&T Directorate by working with the NSF to create the Defense Technology Experimental Research (DETER) cyber security testbed. Existing testing facilities cannot handle experiments on a large enough scale to represent today’s operational networks or the portion of the Internet that might be involved in a security attack. Industry has only been able to test and validate new security technologies in small-to-medium scale private research laboratories that do not adequately simulate a real networking environment. Using the DETER testbed, researchers can safely analyze cyber attacks and develop attack mitigation and confinement strategies. In FY 2010, the project tested new technologies, including worm defense, routing security, distributed denial of service defense, malware detection, and domain name system security. In FY 2011, the project will increase overall testbed capacity and scaling capabilities and initiate work for the inclusion of both simulated and real remote networked industrial control systems through federation. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to increase capabilities through new experimental abstractions, languages, experiment recipes and widely federated access control resources. As part of these capabilities, the project will provide updated open source releases of software developed under Testbed Project to the Homeland Open Security Technology (HOST) program repository.

Experiments and Competitions Project – Experiments address cyber security requirements from DHS customers in support of operational missions in critical infrastructure protection. Requirements gathering will continue in FY 2011 and FY 2012 to assess customer’s needs for cyber pilots and experiments. A current effort is the DHS Secure Wireless Access Pilot (DSWAP) which demonstrates a way to securely connect to DHS networks using the public wireless infrastructure, which is available at many locations and commonly known as “hot spots.” In FY 2011, the DSWAP technology is being piloted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Georgia. Cyber Security Competitions help fulfill the challenge in Priority III of the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace to “foster adequate training and education programs to support the Nation’s cybersecurity needs” and is mentioned by name in the President’s Cyberspace Policy Review as a key educational program. The National Collegiate Cyber Defense Competition (NCCDC) is an event in which teams of undergraduate and graduate students from universities across the country compete in a business-oriented, defensive information assurance competition. In FY 2012, the project plans to fund national and regional collegiate cyber security competitions in which teams of students from over 75 institutions compete in an artificially constructed operational environment by assuming administrative and protective duties for an existing “commercial” network. The US Cyber Challenge (USCC) and The National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) both target young Americans with the skills to fill the ranks of cyber security practitioners and researchers. These programs will provide opportunities to develop their skills, give them access to advanced education and exercises. In FY 2011 USCC’s initial-term goal is to find 4,000 talented youth

and create a pipeline through which young Americans will be discovered and progress toward careers as technical cyber security experts.

Homeland Open Security Technology – Lead Federal, State and local government agencies towards adoption of open security technologies. The identification of open source technology being used at all levels will foster communities around common approaches and prioritize common security gaps. This effort will: improve the security of popular open source software currently being used in government, foster the development of communities focused on open source security tools, provide a collaborative environment for exchanging and discovering security related research products and work to ease the certification hurdles related to the adoption of open source software in government. The approach taken will build collaborative relationships between government, the open source community, industry and academic entities; and help establish new, innovative open source projects which become self-sustaining through community, industry and government adoption. In FY 2012 this effort will sponsor the certification of commonly used security modules and aid the development of open source security technology in community identified gap areas.

Identity Management & Data Privacy Project – Evaluates, develops proof-of-concept solutions, and conducts pilot experiments of identity and access control architectures and technologies, as well as data privacy protection technologies, for the homeland security community. In FY 2010, in partnership with NORTHCOM, NSA and DISA in the Defense Support for Civil Authorities (DSCA) Information Sharing proof-of-concept, the project successfully demonstrated a cross-organizational information sharing capability between DHS and DOD that utilized strong credentials, identity federation and attribute based access control. During FY 2011, the project will deliver a data anonymization methodology and best practices document for DHS component privacy offices. In FY 2011, the project will finalize work in federated attribute based access control incorporating location based environmental attributes to ensure secure information sharing across customized workspaces. In FY 2012, the project will extend the Federal ICAM backend attribute exchange architecture capability to non-Federal entities. The project will continue to address operational privacy capability gaps from the Privacy Working Group (PWG). The project will deliver a data anonymization case study report to external Federal, State, local and private sector organizations.

Internet Measurement Techniques Project – Identifies and models critical internet infrastructure, incorporating an understanding of geographic and topological mapping of internet hosts and routers and develops modeling and analysis capabilities that predict the effects of cyber attacks on commercial and Federal Government infrastructures. These internet maps will enhance internet monitoring and modeling capabilities to identify threats and predict the cascading impacts of various damage scenarios. The attack modeling will improve Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route monitoring capabilities; extract peering relationships from internet topology datasets; and produce more reliable geo-location tools for visualizing and navigating geographic as well as topological connectivity and increase accuracy of currently available tools

for matching IP addresses to router interfaces. In FY 2010, the project completed Geographic router-level maps and collected network traffic data revealing internet attacks from widely distributed internet locations that will help to create technologies to combat internet attacks. In FY 2011, the project will complete and provide transitionable open source mapping and analysis tools and will apply research activities to operational settings in ongoing studies of cyber attacks. In FY 2012, the project plans to provide edge mapping tools that give us a better understanding of the infrastructure of the Internet and plans to continue to apply modeling capabilities and results to customers' operational infrastructures and representative environments to improve the understanding and situational awareness of potential impact of cyber attacks.

Modeling of Internet Attacks Project – Develops modeling and analysis capabilities that predict the effects of cyber attacks on commercial and Federal Government infrastructures. This project will improve Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route monitoring capabilities; extract peering relationships from internet topology datasets; and produce more reliable geo-location tools for visualizing and navigating geographic as well as topological connectivity and increase accuracy of currently available tools for matching IP addresses to router interfaces. In FY 2010, the project collected network traffic data revealing internet attacks from widely distributed internet locations that will help to create technologies to combat internet attacks. In FY 2011, the project will apply research activities to operational settings in ongoing studies of cyber attacks. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to apply modeling capabilities and results to customers' operational infrastructures and representative environments to improve the understanding and situational awareness of potential impact of cyber attacks.

Process Control Systems (PCS) Security Project – Improves security for PCS, a statistics and engineering discipline that deals with architectures, mechanisms, and algorithms for controlling the output of a specific process. PCS control water supply, electrical power, gas and oil pipelines, and other distributed processes. The PCS Security Project is jointly sponsored with the Department of Energy. In FY 2010, the project delivered Secure Wireless devices that will help secure wireless transmission for process control systems. In FY 2011, the project will create and deliver sector roadmaps and requirements documents, and evaluate current threats based on input from customers and key stakeholders. In FY 2012, the project plans to work with the Department of Energy to complete development of an initial set of risk and security assessment solutions for cyber infrastructure for the power grid.

Moving Target Defense – Moving Target Defense (MTD) projects enable the creation, analysis, evaluation, and deployment of mechanisms and strategies that are diverse and that continually shift and change over time to increase complexity and cost for attackers, limit the exposure of vulnerabilities and opportunities for attack, and increase system resiliency. The characteristics of an MT system are dynamically altered in ways that are manageable by the defender yet make the attack space appear unpredictable to the attacker. In response to the Comprehensive National Cyber security Initiative (CNCSI), in FY 2011, the project will initiate research activities directly applicable to the Nation's critical infrastructures, and will establish long-term (five plus years)

goals and outcomes. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop and prototype component-level techniques, including abstractions and methods that will enable scientific reasoning regarding MTD mechanisms and their effectiveness; characterize the vulnerability space and understand the effect of system randomization on the ability to exploit those vulnerabilities; increase understanding of the effect of randomization of individual components on the behavior of complex systems, with respect to both their resiliency and their ability to evade threats; develop a control mechanism that can abstract the complexity of MTD systems and enable sound, resilient system management; and enable the adaptation of MTD mechanisms as the understanding of system behavior matures and our threat evolves.

Secure Protocols Project – Develops secure protocols for the cyber-components that make up the Internet, specifically the Internet’s Domain Name System (DNS) and routing infrastructure. This project combines Domain Name Security System Security (DNSSEC) and Secure Protocol for the Routing Infrastructure (SPRI). In FY 2010, the project concluded Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) deployment activities with global registries to enable effective and efficient connections between URLs; developed and deployed standards for secure routing; and gathered operational DNSSEC query data to analyze DNS security further. In FY 2011, the project will report on draft secure routing protocols, deploy DNSSEC into government and the private sector, and continue core standards activities to develop new secure routing protocols. In FY 2012, the project plans to design documentation and open-source tools to support the deployment and testing of the Border Gateway Protocol Security (BGPSEC) and the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) protocols, and deliver a technical report of a roadmap for security for the routing infrastructure in the Internet as part of the Routing Security Roadmap. This project plans to deliver one new tool or technology for DNSSEC.

Software Assurance MarketPlace (SWAMP) Project – Develops an environment that can be used by open source software product developers to test the security functionality of their software using source code analysis techniques to discover and eliminate vulnerabilities from large open source codebases. A service and facility will be made available to open source developers, allowing them to gain maximum value through access to, and use of, many software analysis tools, including those funded by DHS S&T, open source analysis tools, and commercial tools, without having to acquire licenses or learn how to use each one individually. In FY 2011, the project will award a contract to begin the initial build-out of the Software Assurance MarketPlace. In FY 2012, the project plans to establish an Initial Operating Capability.

Software Quality Assurance Project – Develops tools, techniques and environments for analyzing software to detect security vulnerabilities associated with our Nation’s critical infrastructure (energy, transportation, telecommunications, banking and finance, and others) and networks. Specifically, this project addresses the presence of internal flaws and vulnerabilities in software and deals with the root of the problem by improving software security. Test environments for these tools will also be built, one such facility is the SoftWare Assurance Market Place (SWAMP) which will develop an environment that can be used by open source and

commercial software product developers to test the security functionality of their software using source code analysis techniques to discover and eliminate vulnerabilities from large open source codebases. In FY 2010, the project provided tools and techniques to analyze software to detect security vulnerabilities. In FY 2011, the project will establish and apply advanced software testing tools to selected software code bases used by the Government and other critical infrastructures and award contracts for the SWAMP. The project will also complete development of an open source Intrusion Detection System (IDS), with further development supported in the future through a non-profit foundation. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to produce tools for identifying, analyzing, and rectifying latent vulnerabilities in software; transition technology to commercial products; and initialize the SWAMP infrastructure.

Tailored Trustworthy Spaces – Projects provide flexible, adaptive, distributed trust environments that can support functional and policy requirements arising from a wide spectrum of activities in the face of an evolving range of threats. In support of the CNCI goal of transforming the cyber-infrastructure to be resistant to attack so that critical national interests are protected from catastrophic damage and our society can confidently adopt new technological advances, in FY 2011 this project will initiate research activities with the Finance Services Sector Coordinating Council (FSSCC) in Identity Management in a federated environment. In FY 2012 this project will initiate a project with the FSSCC for a High Assurance Domain (HAD) incorporating DNSSEC and trusted registries within a Finance Sector Top Level Domain (TLD).

Transition to Practice – This newly initiated project builds on the S&T Directorate’s process of funding projects through the full R&D lifecycle - research, development, testing, evaluation and transition. This project supports DHS S&T partnering with those Federal agencies that fund basic research and identifying projects that can be transitioned and commercialized. In alignment with the needs identified in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI), in FY 2012, this project plans to work with the identified agencies across the U.S. Government’s research and development community to identify mature technologies that are the best candidates for transition. Once identified, work will be undertaken to initiate experimental deployment activities with entities such as DHS’ National Cyber Security Division (NCSA), the National Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Cyber Infrastructure (OCI), and the Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN), and the DHS National Cyber Security Division.

Disaster Resilience Research & Development Thrust - Efforts include reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure, key leadership, and events to terrorist attacks and other hazards; with State, local, tribal and territorial governments, secure their information systems; working with local and regional partners to identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop strategies to manage risks associated with all hazards; increasing the state of preparedness of State, local, regional, tribal, and territorial partners, as well as nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and the general public; advancing and improving disaster emergency and interoperable communications capabilities; and, improving the capabilities of DHS to lead in emergency management.

Bioagent Attack Resiliency Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$50.038 million. Provides advanced planning, develops Concept of Operations (CONOPS), develops, and provides capabilities to support forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination, and utilize exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a biological disaster. This program includes actions to limit the spread of disease among animal species to protect the United States economy.

Bioforensics Research and Development (R&D) Project – Near-Term & Long-Term – Develops improved methods for extracting genetic materials and proteins from different sample matrices for biological, chemical, and physical characterization. It provides scientific foundation for material attribution, develops protocols for characterization and identification of Biological Threat Agents (BTAs), and develops a robust sample management, molecular signatures, and physical/chemical analysis research program to address FBI/NBFAC requirements. Bioforensics R&D – Near-Term provides NBFAC with tools to analyze the CDC Category A and B biological threat agents of concern and methods for analyzing enhanced and engineered threats.

Bioforensics – Long-Term advances forensic science, establishes an inter-disciplinary approach to the bioforensics problem, and engages academia in basic scientific research that supports bioforensics technological gaps. In FY 2010, the project initiated studies to develop improved methods for culturing trace amounts of fastidious select agent bacteria during forensics analysis. This will be used to develop orthogonal methods of BTA characterization and to determine the feasibility of using whole genome sequencing methods for forensic analysis of known and unknown biothreat agents. In FY 2011, the project will initiate phase two of the viral genetic stability study, which launched in 2009, focusing on closing knowledge gaps in viral agent biology for improving match criteria between viral samples. In FY 2012 and beyond, the project plans to identify strategies for analyzing emerging, enhanced and advanced threat agents and will develop bioinformatic methods to support analysis of these agents.

Chem-Bio Event Characterization Project - Provides a capability for the response community to rapidly determine the extent of chemical or biological contamination in an urban area following the determination that an event occurred either by environmental detection and/or people presenting illness. This project addresses one of the high priority needs expressed by the Emergency Management, Environmental, and Public Health community. The effort will incorporate the requirement for rapid environmental assessment methods integrating the environmental data with health surveillance data to properly inform risk-based decisions regarding needed actions to mitigate the event. The outcome of the project is envisioned to be a system of tools and methods for emergency responders for public health, environmental cleanup, and emergency management at the Federal, State and local levels to exercise their emergency response duties. In FY 2012, the project will begin with a survey of requirements for field application, an assessment of potential technology solutions including the feasibility of modifying COTS or military-fielded equipment for this purpose, and the development of methods for rapid environmental assessments.

Decontamination, Disposal and Depopulation Project (3D) – This new project, initiating in FY 2012 will develop, in coordination with USDA and EPA, new and/or enhanced animal health emergency response tools, technologies and associated CONOPS to increase capacity and to ensure that decontamination, disposal, and depopulation activities are handled as rapidly and as humanely as possible. In the event of a widespread foreign animal disease outbreak in a major livestock production area, hundreds of thousands of cattle or hogs, or millions of poultry could be affected. A comprehensive response strategy is required to effectively mitigate animal health emergencies (i.e. high-consequence foreign animal diseases) and maintain continuity of business to the maximum extent practicable. The 3D project will develop the tools, technologies and information necessary to support the most efficient, effective and humane policies possible in an emergency response setting. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a report containing guidelines and best practices for the development of a logistical infrastructure for handling animal mortalities during an animal disease outbreak emergency response.

FAD Vaccine and Diagnostics – Near- & Long- Term Projects – Develops new and next generation vaccines and biotherapeutics for high-priority zoonotic and foreign animal disease (FAD) pathogens, for transition to USDA’s National Veterinary Stockpile. The National Veterinary Stockpile ensures that first responders in the animal agriculture community have the resources needed to safely and effectively respond to foreign animal and zoonotic disease outbreaks. This project also provides support to enable the science mission at Plum Island Animal Disease Center. Next generation vaccines will allow differentiation of naturally infected from vaccinated animals (DIVA). DIVA vaccines cause an animal to develop protective antibodies that can be differentiated from antibodies that are associated with the presence of disease or infection, allowing vaccination of animals against a disease without the fear that, once vaccinated, healthy animals will test positive for disease due to the presence of pathogen-specific antibodies in their bloodstream. Additionally, this project will research and develop vaccines for FADs for which no vaccines currently exist. In FY 2010, the project completed the majority of regulatory testing requirements for the first next-generation DIVA vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), which is expected to receive conditional license approval in FY 2011. In FY 2011, the project will complete pivotal early development regulatory requirements for additional FMD serotypes/subtype vaccine candidates; coordinate licensing and implementation of USDA approved DIVA diagnostic assay that support the next generation FMD DIVA vaccines; safety and efficacy testing of foreign manufactured FMD vaccines (e.g., Argentina’s 4-way FMD vaccine); conduct research on improving potency and duration of immunity of FMD molecular vaccines; and leverage the knowledge gained to improve other FAD biological countermeasures. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete pivotal late development regulatory requirements for additional FMD serotypes/subtypes vaccine candidates; transition one or more cattle FMD biotherapeutic candidates and at least one African swine fever vaccine candidate from discovery to early development; coordinate with animal health industry partners on development programs for licensure of vaccine candidates for Rift Valley Fever, Classical Swine

Fever, and Henipavirus; and continue to identify and evaluate countermeasure technology platforms for applicability to high-priority FAD pathogens.

National BioForensics Operations (NBFAC) Project – Provides the Nation with a unique capability to conduct forensic analysis of evidence from biocrime and bioterror investigations. This helps prevent and deter biocrimes and terrorism by providing unimpeachable data for attribution. As designated in HSPD-10, the National Bioforensics Analysis Center (NBFAC) is the Nation’s lead facility for technical analysis of samples from biocrime and bioterror investigations. As an operational facility, NBFAC provides secure, state-of-the-art, biothreat agent signature-free, biocontainment space for the analysis of evidentiary samples; validated protocols for the identification and characterization of the biological, chemical and physical ‘fingerprints’ that those samples may contain; rigorous chain-of-custody and quality-control procedures to ensure the integrity of the sample and its analysis; and maintains 24/7 continuous hub-and-spoke laboratories to provide casework support and additional specialized capabilities. In FY 2010, the project conducted casework and expanded its International Standards Organization (ISO) 17025 accreditation to include complementary assays for 30 top human and animal biological threat agents (BTAs) and additional core competencies. In FY 2011, the project will continue casework and transition ISO accredited casework capabilities to the new National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) building, ISO-accredit complementary assays for obligate intracellular bacteria, anaerobic bacteria and several major viral groups, and ISO-validate components of a methods based approach for identifying and characterizing unknown BTAs. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue casework and maintain ISO 17025 accreditation for complementary assays for over 30 human and animal BTAs, as well as achieve ISO 17025 accreditation for components of a methods based approach for the identification and characterization of unknown organisms and genetically modified organisms.

Operational Tools for Response and Restoration Project – Develops a suite of state-of-the-science indoor-outdoor predictive tools to characterize the extent and degree of contamination, incorporating the best-available deposition, degradation, and surface viability data. This project will provide validated interagency sampling plans and improved statistical sampling design to support characterization and decontamination planning. In FY 2010, this project initiated the development and validation of sampling design/plan tools and validation of a sampling plan design for anthrax. Also in FY 2010, the project created responder guidance for sampling suspicious materials and initiated a Bio-Response Operational Testing and Evaluation (BOTE) with EPA, CDC, FBI, DoD/DTRA, and DOE National Labs. The objective is to operationally test and evaluate biological incident (anthrax release) response from health/law enforcement response through environmental remediation. In FY 2011, the project will continue to develop sampling design/plan tools that incorporate reaerosolization parameters as well as operationally test the available sampling plans and tools through BOTE. In FY 2012, the project plans to extend products to include additional biological agents as well as begin development on improved environmental sampling tools and methods for biological agents.

Systems Approaches for Restoration Project – Develops a coordinated systems approach to the restoration of wide urban areas, to include high-traffic areas (transit/transportation facilities) and critical infrastructures, following the aerosol release of a biological agent. Prior activities focused on guidelines and protocols for protecting and restoring airports and other critical transportation hubs (e.g., subways). The S&T Directorate is now focusing on restoring wide urban areas, like city neighborhoods, following a biological release. In FY 2010, the Interagency Biological Restoration Demonstration (IBRD) was completed. This work was performed in collaboration with DOD’s Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and in partnership with the EPA, HHS, Seattle, and county authorities and agencies. IBRD has provided a set of concepts, protocols, and tools that other communities can adopt and modify to develop their restoration plans. In FY 2011, the project will test the concepts, protocols and tools in an “All Hazards Framework” with a broader focus on Chemical, Biological and Radiological attacks. The aim is to transition products and tools to FEMA, OHA, EPA, DOD, and HHS. FEMA will take the catastrophic plans and use UASI grants and training funding to provide the remaining UASIs the template and resources to build their own local/regional frameworks.

Underground Transport Restoration Project - Provides the capability for transit systems to rapidly recover from a Chemical or Biological event addressing a high priority need expressed by TSA and Transit systems. The effort will address the requirements for rapid characterization, clean-up, and clearance of the chemical or biological contamination in the physical structures (tunnels, stations) and rolling stock (railcars, buses). The outcome of the project is envisioned to be a system of tools and methods for transit systems in partnership with public health, environmental cleanup, and emergency management at the Federal, State and local levels to exercise their emergency response and recovery duties. In FY 2012, the project will begin with a survey of requirements, an assessment of potential technology solutions including the feasibility of modifying COTS, and the development of methods for rapid recovery and functionality of transit systems.

Chemical Attack Resiliency Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$19.229 million. Provides advanced planning, develops Concept of Operations (CONOPS), develops and provides capabilities in forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination, and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a chemical disaster.

Chemical Decontamination R&D Project – Develops and tests technologies that decontaminate NTAs, CWAs, and persistent Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs). The project will assess the validity of current techniques for decontamination of NTAs, describe performance gaps, and begin to fill gaps through a measured R&D program. In FY 2010, the project selected the most promising new approaches for use in proof-of-concept demonstrations against NTAs and traditional persistent chemical threat agents. In FY 2011, the project will investigate new approaches for use in proof-of-concept demonstrations against NTAs and traditional agents. In FY 2012, the project plans to solicit for and begin the development of new decontamination technologies.

Chemical Forensic Project (Chem FP) – Develops and maintains a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and processing of chemical threat agents (CTAs) and associated evidence to provide comprehensive and timely forensic analysis and attribution. This effort enables the FBI to conduct investigations of chemical terrorist and criminal acts by associating evidence with people, places, and other events, as well as potential attribution to their original source. CTAs include chemical warfare agents (CWAs) and toxic industrial chemicals/materials (TICs/TIMs). The S&T Directorate coordinates similar non-traditional agents (NTAs) efforts with other agency partners. New chemical forensic initiatives are coordinated with other DHS components, FBI, DTRA, Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), EPA, FDA, USDA, Intelligence Community (IC), and other federal agencies, as well as international partners, to ensure effective leveraging of studies that pertain to the Chem FP mission. In FY 2010, the project evaluated and developed collection, preservation, and analytical methods for additional CTAs, prioritized by risk and intelligence, as well as environmental effects on sampling and signatures. In FY 2011, the project will develop standards for evaluation of chemical sampling and preservation methods and develop additional analytical methods for emerging CTAs prioritized by risk and intelligence. The Chem FP will design moot courts to identify and evaluate law enforcement and judicial admissibility issues as well as challenge the scientific underpinnings of Chem FP methods. In FY 2012, the project plans to identify best practices for the collection and preservation of different types of chemical evidence at the scenes of chemical incidents and develop a “Guidelines for Chemical Sampling” publication based on completed and on-going studies.

Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) Project – Consists of a national homeland security infrastructure with a coordinated and operational system of laboratory networks that provide timely, high-quality, interpretable results for early detection and effective consequence management of acts of terrorism and other events requiring an integrated laboratory response. This project will provide optimized national laboratory preparedness by improving coordination of laboratory response to incidents and by promoting common standards of performance across laboratory response assets of multiple Federal agencies. In FY 2010 the project initiated a risk-based laboratory response gap prioritization study and tested its integrated laboratory response architecture. In FY 2011, the project will complete the risk-based laboratory response gap prioritization study. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition operational aspects of the ICLN to OHA.

Integrated Detection/Decontamination Demonstration Project – Demonstrates newly evolving tools for detecting the release, mapping contamination, and monitoring the decontamination process through facility clearance of evolving chemical threats. This project plans to reduce the overall time for recovery of critical infrastructure by focusing response on affected areas. In FY 2010, this project completed a system study and market survey of technologies and procedures, and began planning a laboratory demonstration of available technologies. In FY 2011, this project plans to perform laboratory-scale demonstrations and evaluate performance of surveyed

technologies. A table-top exercise of a remediation scenario will be conducted. In FY 2012, the project will develop a concept of operations for the remediation process and begin planning a large-scale demonstration.

Non-Traditional Threat Agents (NTA) Laboratory Capability Project (formerly NTA Mobile Laboratory Capability) – Develops a high-throughput chemical laboratory system for analysis and identification of NTAs. The project will enable high-throughput analysis for rapidly mapping contamination and supporting the recovery of contaminated areas. This project will help government officials make rapid determinations and expedite the return of areas contaminated with evolving chemical threats to normal use. In FY 2010, the project initiated the validation of analytical assay performance across multiple matrices, optimization of sample preparation methods to maximize agent recovery/detection, and completion of a system design. In FY 2010, the project also initiated lab design based upon the front-end analysis to evaluate appropriate protocols and technologies for inclusion in the laboratory, and gather necessary standard operating procedures from end-users. In FY 2011, the project will initiate lab construction using customer-designated platforms. In FY 2012, the project will complete construction of the laboratory platform, perform a throughput demonstration using the newly developed protocols, and initiate the laboratory acceptance process with the stakeholders.

Explosives Attack Resiliency Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$13.091 million. Provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, develops advanced materials and funds exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a disaster employing explosives.

Active Blast Protection Project – Researches materials used to protect infrastructure and buildings in case of an IED attack. The project will focus on efforts to develop a high-performance building envelope model (HPBEM), which will include modeling and calculation requirements, metrics, benchmarks, verification, and establishing analytical validation methods. The model will include high-performance requirements for security, blast protection, resiliency, energy conservation, sustainability, durability, cost effectiveness, and other elements to provide for high-performance building envelopes. In FY 2010, the project reported on current building envelope technologies and researched new curtain wall systems (CW). In FY 2011, the project will develop a HPBEM with input from key sectors of the building industry. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop a HPBEM for structural systems, which will include security, blast protection, and disaster mitigation.

Blast Analysis of Complex Structures Project – The project focuses on reducing substantial damage to buildings resulting from IED attacks in large urban centers. In the initial phase, the streetscapes of the New York City Financial District were modeled to include rigid representations of all the buildings and the geometry of all the streets and alleys. The project develops computational tools to quickly calculate structural responses to a range of explosives. The project provides methods for blast engineers to calculate blast loads in dense urban environments and perform calculations to estimate the relationship between an overcast sky and

blast loads. In FY 2010, the project's second phase modeled the Midtown Manhattan section of New York City. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a database of structural blast loads on urban buildings. In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a generic unclassified version of the fast-running airblast tool that can be applied to any urban environment.

Blast/Projectile – (Advanced Materials Design Project) – Develops design guidance based on best practices for the engineering and design community. The project's current focus is on a high performance and integrated design approach for inherent resilience of surface transportation infrastructure through four major efforts:

- The Advanced Materials Database - S&T is developing a repository for information on advanced high-performance materials that exhibit significantly enhanced attributes, characteristics, and properties to significantly increase the resilience of the built environment and the transportation sector, such as bridges, highways, subway stations, railroad stations, and tunnels.
- The Building Infrastructure Protection Series (BIPS) - BIPS consist of publications that provide the latest techniques for performing a rapid visual screening risk assessment for mass transit, tunnels, and bridges for natural and man-made hazards.
- Ultra High Performance Concretes (UHPC) - S&T is researching UHPCs for the construction of new bridges, tunnels, and highways to counter the effects of natural and man-made disasters in critical infrastructure (i.e., bridges, subway stations, railroad stations, and tunnels).
- The Security, Energy, and Environmental Solutions (SEE) – This effort is designed to promote blast protection, energy efficiency, and sustainability in terms of existing and new infrastructure, including tunnels and bridge safety, security, durability, productivity, and functionality in all national infrastructure, including the state-of-the-art technology for transportation infrastructure and tunnels.

In FY 2010, the project reported on the advanced materials in critical infrastructure protection. Additionally, the project accelerated efforts to identify novel materials for a wide variety of blast protection applications through the Advanced Materials Database and the Security Information and Technologies Exchange Database, which comply with Interagency Security Committee, Unified Facilities Criteria, and Veteran Affairs standards. The project completed the Integrated Rapid Visual Screening tool for Tunnels, Mass Transit Stations, and Federal and Commercial Buildings. The project developed 90% drafts of the Primer to Design Safe School Projects in Case of Terrorist Attacks and School Shootings, A How-to Guide to Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks against Buildings, and A Reference Manual for the Mitigation of Buildings Against Terrorist Attacks. In FY 2011, the project will conduct numerical modeling of material properties and begin development of materials to meet requirements for blast resistance. The project will also begin the development of the Integrated Rapid Visual Screening tool for Bridges. In FY 2012, the project plans to design materials with enhanced blast-resistant properties.

Blast/Projectile – Protective Measures and Design Tools Project – Provides protective measures along with design guidance for protecting the Nation’s most critical infrastructure assets. Protective measures may include mechanisms to reduce blast effects, rapid mitigation and restoration technologies, and other defensive measures. This project is working closely with several mass transit agencies, including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, Bay Area Rapid Transit, and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority to protect critical components of subway systems from terrorist threats. Working in close coordination with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and transit systems, the project is developing new technologies to address key vulnerabilities in tunnels, stations, and associated ventilation structures. Within the next three years, the project will develop and test technologies to protect transit infrastructure in New York and San Francisco, California. Additionally, the project is assessing vulnerabilities and identifying mitigation schemes to protect bridges from vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and other explosive attacks. Specifically, materials are being investigated to protect towers and cables of long-span bridges from catastrophic failure. As part of the development process, the project will numerically analyze protective designs against blast and projectile threats and conduct physical demonstrations to assess their effectiveness. This work will mature and expand existing protective measures by making them less expensive, easier to apply, and more effective, and will develop entirely new materials and design concepts for additional classes of infrastructure. In FY 2010, the project developed and conducted scaled demonstrations of protective measures for concrete bridge towers. Also in FY 2010, the project worked closely with two U.S. mass transit agencies to design protective schemes. In FY 2011, the project will conduct physical testing of tunnel retrofits and report on analysis of additional protective measures to protect against explosive blast for critical transit infrastructure. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct analyses of transit ventilation structures, and provide design guidance for protection of bridges and mass transit structures.

Blast-Resistant Materials – Develops proof-of-concept material technologies to mitigate the explosive/blast force and fragments from an IED. This project includes basic research on advanced blast-resistant materials with properties that provide added protection to high-value structures that are likely targets of IED attacks. This includes new materials and deflecting structures that reduce damage to critical infrastructure and/or personnel. In FY 2010, the project developed and characterized materials with blast-resistance properties, including woven composites, micro-trusses, and foams. In FY 2011, the project will evaluate materials to protect against high-velocity kinetic-energy penetrators. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue to develop materials and test performance against blast effects. Materials to be evaluated in FY 2012 include polyurea coatings and novel types of blast resistant glass.

Bridge Vulnerability Project – Develops an understanding of the vulnerabilities of different types of bridges. This project will evaluate vintage bridge components to improve understanding of explosives effects and to refine blast modeling tools. The approach is unique from previous

research in that it examines actual bridge sections exposed to wear or aging instead of fabricated specimens. As a result, it will provide more accurate vulnerability information for aging bridges and allow for refinement of existing numerical models that predict failure of bridge components. The project is using the Golden Gate Bridge, Crown Point Bridge (NY State - Lake Champlain), Manhattan Bridge (NYC East River), and the Waldo Hancock Bridge (Maine) for homeland security research on potential effects of an IED attack against a bridge. These efforts are in partnership with the Maine Department of Transportation (DOT), NY DOT, NYC DOT, Golden Gate Bridge Authority, and the Federal Highway Administration. In FY 2010, the project recovered vintage bridge components and developed a plan for explosive testing to assess critical bridge vulnerabilities. In FY 2011, the project will gather additional vintage bridge components and perform initial blast experiments. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct and report on additional blast experiments with these bridge components.

Community Resilience Project – Conducts research into methodologies for effective hazard and risk communications to enhance the ability of local officials to convey understandable and credible warnings of IED activity to the public. This project will help local government and civic officials understand how to properly frame risk warnings and post-event instructions to maximize the public’s understanding of the information while maintaining public trust and confidence. In FY 2010, the project issued a preliminary report detailing the current understanding of risk perception and hazard and risk communication. The report provided preliminary guidelines to government and civic officials for effective IED communication strategies. The report also evaluated preliminary guidelines against historical events, experiential reasoning, and expert knowledge among authorities in terrorism, risk perception, media communications, and public administration. In FY 2011, the project will develop a feasibility study, concept of operations, and technical specifications for a simulation-based system that will enable officials to develop, evaluate and train hazard/risk communications strategies at the local level. In FY 2012, the project plans to initiate development of agent-based models of emergent behaviors among populations during IED/terrorist events.

Enhanced Blast Explosives in Urban Canyons Project – Characterizes the effect of IED events in urban canyons, (i.e., city landscapes populated with tall buildings) and develops a high-quality database of blast overpressure measurements to refine numerical models to accurately predict the complicated reflection, diffraction, and diffusion of blast waves in these scenarios. Accurately characterizing the explosive air blast in an urban environment is critical for predicting casualties and building damage, developing structural retrofits and blast mitigation methods, and planning response operations. The S&T Directorate is collaborating with the Technology Support Working Group on this project. In FY 2010, the project conducted a series of half- to full-scale explosives tests in a wide range of simulated urban environments. In FY 2011, the project will perform the second phase of urban blast experiments. In FY 2012, the project plans to continue these efforts.

Operationally Deployable Explosives Mitigation - Develops new approaches and technologies to or/from an explosive and (sand ball bearing ,tacks ,nails ,.g.e) mitigate the shrapnel damage The novel concept is to mitigate the effects of explosives by forcing the .suicide bombers .shrapnel into the ground to minimize damage to surrounding people and infrastructure

Render Safe/Diagnostics Project – Increases standoff capabilities, reduces collateral damage and provides more precise IED disruption and disablement capabilities and techniques for bomb squads. In FY 2010, the project transitioned a decision-support tool for tactical decision making when disabling a threat. In FY 2011, the project will deliver four prototype Electro-Adhesion units for IED defeat. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate an advanced Robotic Arm system with improved articulation to provide for IED defeat.

Stabilization of Damaged Structures Project – Develops technologies that will research priorities to fill gaps on building stabilization and investigates materials that might stabilize a building after an IED attack. In FY 2010, the project created a research clearinghouse of available technologies to help stabilize buildings. The project focused on four key areas: monitoring, sensing and modeling; creating a Building Information Modeling (BIM) First Responders Standard; risk assessment and decision-making; and building stabilization technologies and testing. The project will hold four workshops in those areas and produce reports from the workshops. The results from the Blast Analysis of Complex Structures Project will be incorporated into the BIM module. In FY 2011, the project will create a BIM First Responders Standard, develop risk assessment and decision-making tool and conduct test simulations for building stabilization technologies. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct final test simulations for building stabilization technologies and materials.

First Responder Capability Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$25.691 million. Develop technologies, information, procedures, and CONOPS to aid first responders, emergency managers, and incident commanders as they respond to hazardous situations. Assist the emergency response communities to establish requirements. Tests technologies and assesses them for usability to help make the technologies available across all First Responder communities.

Advanced Incident Management Enterprise System (AIMES) Project – Develops the next-generation incident-management enterprise system. It builds upon the UICDS architecture and Training, Exercise & Lessons Learned framework by providing an integrated, interoperable, and unified common operating picture with total visibility into incident information; resources; environment; logistics supply chain; response and recovery plans; methods; tactics; and policies. AIMES will integrate all elements of the incident management enterprise in order to provide a secure, scalable, interoperable, and unified situational awareness to the responder community. In FY 2010, the project designed, developed, and tested an AIMES prototype enterprise framework. In FY 2011, the project will integrate logistics functions and modeling tools into AIMES. In FY

2012, the project plans to roll into the Homeland Security Incident Management Enterprise which contains UICDS.

First Responder Technologies - Develops and designs technologies to address capability gaps identified by Federal, State, local, and tribal First Responders in the First Responder Capstone Integrated Product Team (IPT). Using prioritized capability gaps from the IPT, the S&T Directorate's technical divisions propose technology solutions. The First Responder IPT then prioritize the proposed technology solutions to determine funding needs. This program also tests technologies, assesses them for usability, and commercializes them so the technologies are available across all First Responder communities. In FY 2010, Federal, State, local, and tribal First Responders identified science and technology requirements and prioritized technology solutions proposed by the S&T Directorate divisions. The S&T Directorate, in continued partnership with the Naval Post Graduate School, developed and implemented a process for field-testing First Responder prototype technologies. In FY 2011, the program will continue to field-test First Responder prototype technologies. It will also continue to coordinate the activities of and provide leadership to the S&T Directorate First Responder IPT. In FY 2012, the program plans to continue to coordinate the activities of and provide leadership to the S&T First Responder IPT to provide a fair and equitable process for collecting and addressing technology gaps from the First Responder community Nation-wide.

Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders (GLANSER) Project – Develops an advanced first responder locating system that includes integrated sensor components and software for visualizing locations and tracking incident commanders. The technology uses building diagrams, floor maps, and office/apartment location, and securely connects to emergency operations centers (EOCs). This system will enable incident commanders and decisions makers to visually track responders to enhance overall situational awareness while providing incident commanders the ability to accurately locate and track personnel to rapidly and effectively re/deploy and save at-risk responders during an incident. The project plans to develop a system that will improve accuracy and signal penetration inside enclosed areas (i.e. collapsed buildings, subterranean facilities, or underground); conduct testing in major urban areas; and demonstrate key 3D-locator prototype sub-components to track first responders within an accuracy of less than three meters. In FY 2010, the project developed the system prototype and conducted an initial feasibility demonstration of the prototype in Minneapolis, MN Fairfax, VA, and an exhaustive multi-building test at the National Institute of Standards and Technologies in Gaithersburg, MD. In FY 2011, the project will demonstrate a 3D-locator sensor with an accuracy of three to five meters and develop a detailed visualization component. In FY 2012, the project plans to refine the accuracy of location detection of GLANSER to at least one meter or less while integrating the system components. The project also plans to complete an initial prototype demonstration of GLANSER in a relevant operational environment.

Physiological Health Assessment Sensor for Emergency Responders (PHASER) Project – Develops an integrated sensor package that will monitor a responder’s vital signs such as cardiac rhythm, heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and oxygen saturation, which could indicate Pre-Ventricular Contractions (PVCs) or cardiac arrhythmias. First responders need a highly reliable metric and notification system for on-scene identification of firefighters who are about to experience a heart attack or other life-threatening condition. This project plans to fuse these measurements to establish the physical health of the responder and warn both the wearer and command staff of life-threatening physiological conditions during an incident. In FY 2010, the project developed the initial CONOPS and operational requirements, developed innovative monitoring metrics as part of the PHASER architecture, integrated a series of sensors and conducted trials with Redondo Beach Fire Department to validate the initial PHASER prototype. In FY 2011, the project will adjust its focus and aggressively conduct further basic research to develop a better understanding of the science that would underlie a successful physiological monitor and conduct additional tests with additional responders. In FY 2012, the project plans to obtain informed consent on testing clinical trial conditions and baseline the architecture and sensors for PHASER.

Southeast Regional Research Initiative – The Southeast Regional Research Initiative (SERRI) program, assists State, local, and tribal leaders within the Southeast Region in developing tools and methods required to anticipate and forestall terrorist events and to enhance disaster response. SERRI project areas for FY 2010 addressed identified DHS/FEMA requirements and capability gaps.

Technology Clearinghouse Project – Provides a certified and accredited web-based central resource system of technical information to serve as a one-stop-shop for the dissemination of homeland security science and technology information to Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies; the system and associated efforts encourage and support innovative solutions to enhance homeland security. Along with other outreach efforts (e.g., publication of First Responder Technologies (R-Tech) bulletins, participation at key First Responder conferences and events), the website also fulfills Section 313 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*. The Tech Clearinghouse provides: 1) government organizations with information to support procurement and grant guidance decisions; and 2) technology developers with requirements and operational information that can assist them in developing tools that are more useful. Tech Clearinghouse continually identifies and integrates new sources of relevant information for First Responders into its website development. In FY 2010, the project integrated content from other existing government agency databases that have relevant S&T information for First Responders. In addition, during the second quarter of FY 2010, First Responder Communities of Practice was launched. First Responder Communities of Practice is an online network of vetted, active, and retired First Responders, emergency response professionals and Federal, State, local, or Tribal Homeland Security officials sponsored by S&T Directorate’s First Responder Technologies (R-Tech) program. Registered members of this professional network share information, ideas, and

best practices, enabling them to more efficiently and effectively prepare for all hazards. In FY 2011, the program will identify and integrate new sources of information into Tech Clearinghouse. Tech Clearinghouse efforts in FY 2011 include technical assistance to First Responders to solve matters related to technical deficiencies, policy, guidance, and/or governance issues. Also in FY 2011, The First Responder Communities of Practice will continue to grow its membership, in order to provide a collaboration site for many of the Nation's First Responders. In FY 2012, the program plans to identify and integrate new sources of information into FirstResponder.gov and grow the Communities of Practice membership.

TechSolutions Project – Rapidly addresses the technology gaps identified by Federal, State, local, and tribal First Responders. The TechSolutions project fields prototypical solutions in 12 to 15 months; establishes a cost that is commensurate with the proposal (normally \$1.0 million dollars or less per project), and develops a solution that meets 80 percent or more of the identified requirement. First Responders are able to submit gaps to the program through the website, www.TechSolutions.dhs.gov. TechSolutions validates capability gaps and First Responder priorities by working with a panel of First Responder subject matter experts to include the Inter-Agency Board (which comprises over 1,000 leaders from fire, police, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) throughout the United States). In FY 2010 and 2011, the program continued and will continue to collect capability gaps received through the TechSolutions website, virtual workshop meetings and the First Responder Capstone IPT as a means for determining prototype and demonstration opportunities. In FY 2010, the TechSolutions project delivered and demonstrated prototype technology Brain Music, Thales Radio, Less Lethal Light Emitting Diode Device, Regional Operational Pilot Program, and Interoperable Personal Protective Equipment. Six new first responder capability gaps have been identified for TechSolutions FY 2011 project portfolio. Development efforts are scheduled to beginning in the second quarter of FY 2011. In FY 2012, TechSolutions will continue to identify first responder capability gaps and develop/test four to six new prototype technologies.

Information Sharing, Analysis, and Interoperability Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$23.682 million. Create an integrated information sharing architecture and link that architecture to interagency efforts to prevent terrorism while protecting privacy, civil rights and civil liberties; Research, analyze and develop technologies to strengthen interoperable communications and improve effective information sharing at all levels of government.

Cloud Computing Project - Conducts research through interagency collaboration and partnership with industry to establish the highest impact pursuits for de-centralizing the collection and distribution of data for incident management or infrastructure protection. In FY 2012, the project plans to establish formal partnering agreements with industry to co-sponsor prioritized requirements definition and initiate research for distributed data for use by multiple entities in a secure environment.

Collaboration Project – Creates valuable scientific and technical collaboration with partners both inside and outside the DHS research community. This enables the S&T Directorate to leverage both its funding and technical expertise and take advantage of research activities underway in government and industry laboratories and in universities in the US, as well as abroad. In FY 2010, the project expanded joint programs to include machine learning (DHS National Science Foundation (NSF) Foundations of Data and Visual Analytics (FODAVA)); visual analytics based cyber security techniques (European Union), cognitive science for visual analytics (Canadian VAC), and large-scale database visualization (Germany). In FY 2011, the project will complete integration of FODAVA mathematical design with NVAC and complete the first joint research program with the German Ministry of Interior. In FY 2012, the project plans to establish a joint visual analytics university consortium for UK, Germany, U.S., and Canada.

Common Operating Picture (COP) Data Fusion Technologies Project – Develops sensor integration technologies to fuse massive volumes of surveillance information from government agency and private sector sensor systems. In FY 2010, this project developed the Real-time evacuation Planning Model (RtePM), a data fusion and analysis tool to support evacuation planning, and produced emerging requirement analysis and information sharing papers and processes. In FY 2011, the project will enhance RtePM to include more planning functionality, as well as a dynamic mode for operational use, and develop a symbology service to facilitate information sharing across organizations and jurisdictions. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition RtePM to an operational support organization, as well as analyze requirements and develop a capability for Incident Response Coordination via 3G Networks.

Compliance Assessment Program (CAP) – A partnership between S&T and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, this project currently provides local, state, and Federal emergency responders with an independent and transparent process to formally assess communications equipment against a select group of requirements within the suite of Project 25 (P25) standards. P25 standards make it possible for radios to interoperate regardless of manufacturer, enabling emergency responders to communicate. In FY 2010, nine major land mobile radio manufacturers completed testing of emergency communications equipment through P25 CAP. In FY 2011, the project expanded interoperability and performance testing to include conformance testing, as well as assessing VoIP systems that implement bridging standards. In FY 2012, the project plans to fully incorporate conformance tests into the program and begin the transition of the P25 CAP to a fully compliant ISO 17025 laboratory program with lab assessments performed by recognized lab accreditation bodies and supported by fees paid by participating labs.

Converged Interoperable Communications Project – Develops a system of systems approach to enable effective coordination across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries and seamlessly share relevant information when needed, as authorized. Ultimately, this will allow emergency responders to coordinate preparations for response and recovery efforts for day-to-day incidents and large-scale

emergencies, such as a major hurricane. Emergency responders will be able to coordinate to pre-position assets better to assist in response efforts, plan for mass evacuations, monitor the availability of resources, and measure the initial impact. In FY 2011, the project will continue to conduct research and development of new and emerging technologies supporting emergency response agencies' integration of narrowband and broadband networks. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop improved, networking technology that would allow emergency responders to share information and wireless broadband networks, as well as evaluate existing technologies. These networks may be shared between local jurisdictions to create a regional network or shared with commercial entities through a public-private partnership.

Discrete-Element Computing, Privacy, and Forensics Project – Develops specialized technologies and techniques for accessing, managing, and processing multiple data types, modes, and structures. To be most effective and useful, these techniques must operate in real-time on dynamic, streaming data and include networked sensor or surveillance data. In FY 2010, the project designed and created the discrete-element computing hardware architecture, demonstrated a discrete element framework for synthetic simulation environments, and piloted discrete-based techniques for incorporating information privacy and security. In FY 2011, the project will test common data-intensive computing architecture and identify privacy-ensuring data elements. In FY 2012, the project plans to test data-intensive architecture for discrete computing simulations and develop parameterized discrete computer algorithms for real-time computer forensics.

Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Project – Facilitates the RDT&E of practitioner-driven, information-sharing standards and encourages their implementation into software, systems, and devices. In FY 2010, the project expanded its standards development work to address the list of gaps identified through the gap-analysis effort, as well as develop and pilot additional data-messaging standards. In FY 2011, the project will expand standards development to ensure seamless information exchanges among the emergency management services at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels including Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)'s Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), the Commercial Mobile Alert Service (CMAS), and health-related fields. In FY 2012, the project plans to reevaluate gap analysis of key information exchanges to identify new standards that practitioners will prioritize and ensure that new, improved emergency response communications technologies align with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Incident Exchange Model (NIEM) to provide message exchange standards that helps to promote information sharing.

Integrated Data Processing and Analysis Project - Develops scalable technologies for the integrated analysis of free text, database records, audio, video, imagery, transactional data, geographical data, and sensor information. This project provides technological tools for intelligence analysts to "connect the dots" of information that is legally collected by DHS to protect the homeland. In FY 2010, the project transitioned text analysis/geospatial capability to the production environment and demonstrated a proof-of-concept prototype to ICE and local and

State partners. In FY 2010, the project also transitioned the Detainee Prioritization and Questioning system to ICE and deployed information-sharing enhancements among regional law enforcement agencies. In FY 2011, the project will conduct regional information sharing and collaboration pilots with law enforcement agencies in the Mid-Atlantic and Pacific Northwest regions. In FY 2012, this project plans to deliver information sharing capabilities for law enforcement to include: Multi jurisdictional alerts and deconflictions; enhanced data access from field agents through mobile devices; and scar, marks and tattoos capture and access. It will also deliver the capability for law enforcement to share tribal vehicle and driver information, warrants and license plate information. The project also plans to pilot device agnostic applications for mobile devices and develop detailed plans for portal technology implementations.

Internet Protocol (IP) Communications Test and Evaluation Project – Researches IP-enabled communication technologies and evaluates promising solutions. This project will enable the emergency response community to confidently deploy and use IP technologies and integrate video, cellular, and satellite communications. In FY 2010, the project published the first video quality requirement manual and transitioned a set of VoIP standards and best practices, which were prioritized by public safety and confirmed by industry, for an operational environment. In FY 2011, the project will complete the first draft of the next VoIP implementation profile focused on the technology area prioritized by practitioners, identify video standard requirements for emergency response activities, and publish results and lessons learned from pilots of new technologies. In FY 2012, the project plans to begin testing the VoIP implementation profile and publish initial voluntary consensus standards for live-streaming video that the emergency response community uses.

Law Enforcement Data Fusion Project – Geospatial predictive analytics tools aid law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism, gangs, and conventional criminal activity before an event occurs. Using statistical algorithms, geospatial predictive analytics analyze the location of historically documented incidents and the features of the environment that influence or constrain events in order to forecast the locations of future events. In FY 2010, this project piloted the integration of this GIS software into two Fusion Centers, New Jersey and Virginia and the Federal Air Marshall Service (FAMS). GIS experts are embedded in the Fusion Centers working side by side with Fusion Center and FAMS investigators and analysts. In FY 2011, the project will be integrated into the Federal Air Marshall Service (FAMS) Investigations Division and undergo further development for use in Fusion Centers. The project will be enhanced by the development of a risk assessment framework that will be piloted in conjunction with NPPDs Office of Risk Management and Analysis. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition the risk assessment framework to NPPD.

Multi-Band Radio (MBR) Project – Supports the testing and evaluation of MBR technologies manufactured by multiple vendors through demonstrations and pilots nationwide. These efforts will focus on testing the radio's operation across multiple systems— analog, conventional, digital, and current Project 25 adjusted —and multiple public safety agencies, including: local,

tribal, State and Federal (e.g., DoD, DOJ, DHS). In FY 2012, the project plans to deliver a comprehensive best- practices guide that emergency response agencies can use to quickly implement Multi-Band Radios and achieve communication interoperability in their local and regional areas.

Public Safety Standards and Applications Project (Formerly known as Threat Dissemination Standards) – Disseminates intelligence products to State, local, and private sector security partners. In FY 2010, the project designed specifications for sensor fusion standards and exchange protocols, continued the pilot test with the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) ARCHANGEL program, and transitioned CIIMS to a commercially available capability. In FY 2011, the project will develop and test the Intelligent Public Safety Gateway (IPSG) information management system to support threat based analysis of law enforcement incidents and vulnerabilities. In FY 2012, the project plans to enhance and extend the IPSG to include additional capabilities that address the broader public safety community.

Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Project – Develops an open-source toolkit, which is a set of analytical capabilities delivered via a flexible and adaptive framework that empowers analysts, investigators and watch standers to find and understand complex relationships within their law enforcement or terrorism related data. In FY 2010, the project performed technology assessments, system interface specifications, and software development for SAR. The Analytic Toolkit (ATK) has been integrated into the Federal Air Marshalls (FAMS) Investigative Unit. In FY 2011, the project will transition to FAMS for operational use.

Tagging, Tracking, and Locating Project – Develops technologies to provide tagging, tracking, and locating devices for the law enforcement community. In FY 2010, the project expanded the capabilities of current direction-finding equipment adapted to the changing cellular landscape. In FY 2011, the project will develop a single Graphic User Interface (GUI) and software package to allow simultaneous signal across various cell phone protocols. In FY 2012, the project plans to build upon previous research in fourth-generation mobile communications protocol(s), assess direction-finding roadmap, and deliver hardware and software upgrades.

Virtual USA (vUSA) – A collaborative effort among DHS S&T, other DHS entities, and State and local emergency responders to reduce technology and governance barriers to sharing information among the homeland security and emergency responder community. vUSA integrates existing frameworks and investments of the emergency response community, at all jurisdictional levels, to improve situational awareness by providing real-time access to operational information – such as weather conditions; traffic; the location and operational status of critical infrastructure; fuel supplies; availability of emergency shelters and medical facilities; and other critical information. In FY 2011, the current vUSA Prototype will be migrated to the DHS OCIO Enterprise Architecture resulting in an operational capability. This will enable vUSA to leverage existing security, identity management and access control policies and best practices within DHS. Also in FY 2011, a new vUSA regional pilot will be identified to

leverage past success with vUSA regional pilots and incorporate new and emerging technologies. In FY 2012, the FY 2011 pilot will be completed and feedback from pilot participants will be incorporated into the vUSA operational capability. Also, in FY 2012 a subsequent vUSA pilot will be identified to leverage new DHS service offerings such as service oriented architecture (SOA) and data services that would benefit vUSA participant's at all jurisdictional levels.

Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments (VAPIE) Project – Enables diverse, diffuse, and dynamic data to be shared, analyzed, and understood in real time through visualization-based techniques and technologies. The techniques enable users from the local, tribal, State, and Federal first responder, law enforcement, public safety, and public health communities to collaborate with database information, as well as on-scene data. In FY 2010, the program designed and demonstrated a combined Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ) Computer Statistics (CompStat) and San Diego-based Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) Scalable Reasoning System (SRS) capability in both locations; completed integration of the NVAC, the CCI Center of Excellence, and the DHS-NSF FODAVA research activity; and demonstrated a limited, metropolitan-scale precision information environment for San Diego and Seattle. In addition, the program supported the 2010 Olympics by implementing a Common Operation Picture and a Visual Analytics Center and will establish a basic Science-Industry-Funding Transfer framework (SIFT) for moving research products to local, State, and Federal applications. In FY 2011, the project will develop incident-scale simulation capability, and demonstrate the Mid-Atlantic Data Sharing Program. In FY 2012, the project plans to establish a second National Science Foundation (NSF)-DHS joint program on foundations of data and visual analytics.

Wireless Broadband Technology Project (formerly Wireless Broadband Productization) – Tests and evaluates commercially available and emergent wireless broadband products to address capability gaps and determine areas that require new or focused research. The project will ensure that technologies developed in the laboratory work in a real-world environment to support the emergency response community. In FY 2010, through the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC) Broadband Working Group established consensus around the Long Term Evolution (LTE) standard for Public Safety Broadband Network development. In FY 2011, the project will help support an update to the 2007 700MHz broadband Statement of Requirements for public safety. In FY 2012, the project plans to document research findings and publish recommendations regarding transition to wireless broadband solutions across multiple spectrum options.

Wireless Tracker – Develops technologies to provide tagging, tracking, and locating devices for the law enforcement community. In FY 2012, the project plans to build upon previous research in fourth-generation mobile communications protocol(s), assess direction-finding roadmap, and deliver hardware and software upgrades.

Natural Disaster Detection Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$1.104 million. Research, develop, and/or identify tools to detect and evaluate the magnitude of natural disasters to provide early warning. Defines concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of natural disasters threats and the prediction of magnitude of these disasters.

Seismic Activity Detection Data Collection, Analysis, Alert, and Warning Project – Develops the data sources to support design and development of models that provide earlier prediction of seismic activity than is currently available from ground-based seismic monitoring systems. The project also integrates the modeling predictive capabilities with emergency management alert and warning systems, planning capabilities, and training and exercise programs. In FY 2011, the project will collect and evaluate requests for information for a Geospatial Analysis Program to explore the use of overhead sensor data as an input to an early warning system for seismic activity. Also in FY 2011, the project will lay the groundwork to develop seismic warning models that integrate overhead sensor data into emergency management planning tools to provide better predictions of earthquake consequences. In FY 2012, the project plans to test and evaluate existing data sources and process techniques to identify earthquake zones of high stress. The project also plans to develop geospatial analysis models that exploit overhead sensor data to provide early warning of seismic activity and integrate those data into emergency management planning tools to provide better predictions of earthquake consequences on the affected region.

Wild Fire Detection and Prediction Project – Develops the tools to improve remote sensing systems, advanced image processing techniques, and fire modeling systems to detect, locate, and then predict the magnitude of wild fires to help prevent wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire disasters. In FY 2011, the project will define an operating concept and requirements with Federal and State response agencies for improved data acquisition and analysis techniques for the early detection of wild fires in remote locations and the prediction of potential magnitude and direction of wild fires, if left alone. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype improved techniques for early detection of wild fires in remote locations and prediction of magnitude and direction of wild fires.

Natural Disaster Resiliency Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$19.156 million. Develop and provide advanced planning, CONOPS, disaster management tools, and training aids for responding to and recovering from a large-scale natural disaster including private sector assistance to “design-in” greater resilience for critical infrastructure; and provide DHS with more robust tools for disaster response and field coordination, disaster logistics, individual and public assistance programs, as well as national continuity programs.

Enhancing Public Response and Community Resilience Project – Makes empirically based recommendations about prioritizing and addressing public needs. Using data generated during hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the project will capture and communicate lessons learned to enhance Federal, state, and local responses to future catastrophic events. In FY 2010, the project

completed a geospatial analysis of needs for shelter, food, disaster relief, and other services during the evacuations from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Texas. This analysis will help First Responders and response planners to anticipate assistance needs during hurricanes and other catastrophic events and more accurately plan for resource requirements and evacuation strategies. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a validated template for national 2-1-1 call systems to standardize the receipt and recording of information to improve preparedness, response planning, and delivery of emergency services and information before, during, and after catastrophic events. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop a computer-based data management system to enable automatic compilation of 2-1-1 Call Center data and deliver a report identifying resilience goals, baseline conditions, performance metrics, and methodologies to guide implementation of resilience initiatives at the community level. The project also plans to deliver a feasibility study and develop a strategy for a social network analysis system that could be employed in disaster preparedness and planning. Finally, the project plans to deliver a report identifying potential causal and relational links of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) between multiple variables among First Responders.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Project – The FEMA “Disaster Management & Support Environment” project in FY 2011, will (1) improve access to accurate, timely and relevant emergency management information; (2) provide modernization of FEMA disaster field operations; (3) provide enhanced support to national, regional, and local exercise programs to improve community resilience.

Incident Logistics and Resource Tracking System Project – Provides a comprehensive and transparent disaster logistics enterprise across all disaster response, including public and private partners. Past incidents, such as Hurricane Katrina, highlighted the need for an integrated logistics capability to provide relief supplies to victims in a timely manner. This capability will provide decision makers overall situational awareness for timely procurement and disbursement of public and private material inventories, locations of resources, and supplies to respond to an emergency. The tracking system will allow FEMA to manage critical resources more effectively and will enhance real-time coordination and situational awareness. This capability will be scalable and interoperable with Federal, state, and local systems (legacy and future) to enable efficient use of the supply chain. In FY 2010, the project developed the logistics system and began integration into FEMA’s Total Asset Visibility (TAV) capability. In FY 2011, the project will complete user testing of the first prototype system. In FY 2012, the project plans to roll into the Homeland Security Incident Management Enterprise which contains UICDS.

Levee Strengthening and Damage Mitigation Project – Develops techniques to rapidly seal a breached levee. In September 2008 and November 2009, the project successfully demonstrated the Portable Lightweight Ubiquitous Gasket (PLUG) at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) facility in Stillwater, Oklahoma. The PLUG, at quarter scale, greatly impeded the water with a flow rate of nearly 120 cubic feet per second. This demonstration also included a 1) Long Shallow Breach PLUG specifically designed for levees similar to the ones

that failed in New Orleans during Hurricane Katrina and 2) Rapid Spillway/Earthen Dam Protection technology that protects earthen sections by minimizing erosion during high water flows. The project's subsequent activities were built on these successes. In December of 2010, the project successfully completed a full-scale "proof-of-concept" demonstration at the newly built DHS Hydraulics Test Facility in Vicksburg, Mississippi. This site allows water flow rates of up to 2000 cubic feet per second and breaches of up to 40 feet wide and 8.5 feet deep. The site could also support future testing of subsequent PLUG sizes and designs; continued research and development to address levee vulnerabilities; and operator training to deploy the technologies, particularly in severe conditions. There are no funds for further evaluation of transition options.

The National Critical Infrastructure Protection R&D Plan – The S&T Directorate prepares an annual update to the *National Critical Infrastructure Protection Research and Development Plan* (NCIP R&D Plan), as required by HSPD-7. This plan supports the implementation of the *National Infrastructure Protection Plan* (NIPP), and by corollary, the supporting Sector Specific Plans (SSPs), the Sector Annual Reports, and the National Annual Report (NAR) in collaboration with IP. The NIPP, the SSPs, the NAR, and the NCIP R&D Plan integrate near-term (i.e. NIPP), mid-term (i.e., SSPs), and long-term (i.e. NCIP R&D) research objectives to form a coordinated approach to technology development to meet sector infrastructure protection goals and work toward a national vision of a secure and resilient homeland. In FY 2010, the project updated the plan based on advances in technology and changed its focus to include all hazards, resilient continuity of operations, and sustainability. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, the project plans to update the National CIP R&D Plan to define, articulate, and integrate the baseline research and technology developments within Federal agencies focused on High Performance and Integrated Design for infrastructure needs of the Nation. All of these activities will be closely coordinated through the National Science and Technology Council Infrastructure Subcommittee (NSTC-ISC). The NSTC-ISC will coordinate with the NPPD, the SSAs (as designated by HSPD-7), private industry through the NIPP Coordinating Council System, and all other agencies involved in funding R&D relevant to CIP, including international technical collaboration through the agreements established by the DHS S&T Directorate.

Preparedness and Response Advance Requirements Development and Studies Project – Engages emergency response communities at the Federal, State, and local levels to assess the state-of-the-art and establish requirements for the development of advanced technologies within the Incident Management Enterprise Program. This project teams customers with experts to develop those requirements. In addition, experts work with customers to identify any existing innovative capabilities that will meet the customers' needs. These investments at the early stages of technology acquisition improve chances of project success and increase project efficiency. In FY 2012, the project plans to define concept and requirements for the development of advanced technologies, such as improved micro- and nano-scale robotic sensor devices for first responder / Urban Search & Rescue to use in locating buried surviving victims.

Quantitative Psychosocial Impacts Index Project – Produces a quantitative index of the direct and indirect public health, social, and political impacts of catastrophic events. A valid quantitative index will improve DHS risk assessments and will help DHS prioritize its preparedness, response, and recovery activities. In FY 2010, this project began research on the social and behavioral science theory and data relevant to constructing a valid index. In FY 2011, this project will deliver a report on candidate public health, social, and political variables for inclusion in the index. In FY 2012, the project plans to document and begin implementing a strategy for collecting the cross-sectional and longitudinal data needed to develop the index.

Rapid Mitigation and Recovery Project – Basic Research – Develops rapid mitigation and recovery technologies intended to limit damage and consequences for CIKR and to enable the resumption of normal operations quickly after facing a threat. The basic research portion of this project concentrates on longer-term needs and investigates failure mechanisms, damage limitations, and solutions for rapid restoration of service for critical infrastructure. The project's current focus is dams built with both concrete and embankment sections. Better analysis of interactions at soil/water/concrete junctions is critical for understanding potential failure modes and determining whether current embankment construction methods provide adequate resiliency for high-consequence dams. In FY 2010, the project conducted numerical simulations, scoped experimental approaches for investigating soil behavior, and finalized an experimental plan for evaluating concrete dam/earth embankment systems. In FY 2011, the project will conduct physical experiments to characterize the response of embankment dams to a crack or gap induced at the embankment-concrete interface and will develop a numerical model of embankment dam interfaces, enabling the development of suitable mitigation strategies. In FY 2012, the project plans to finalize mitigation strategies, considering the potential type of events (blast effects, earthquake) that may induce cracks or gaps.

Rapid Mitigation and Recovery Project – Transition – Develops rapid mitigation and recovery technologies intended to minimize damage and consequences for CIKR and to enable the recommencement of normal operations quickly after facing a threat. The transition portion focuses on IP's high-priority need for technologies to reduce the effect of natural and manmade disruptions quickly preventing cascading effects specifically related to the release of Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) materials from rail tank cars and stationary storage tanks. Specifically, the project will identify, develop, and assess threat-mitigation technologies and/or procedures that will reduce or eliminate the release of TIH products from intentionally assaulted rail tank cars and stationary storage tanks. The project will investigate the damage caused by 0.50 caliber armor-piercing rounds and small IEDs. In FY 2010, the project addressed stationary storage tanks, additional TIH chemicals, and additional threat scenarios. This project was completed in FY 2010.

Recovery Transformer Project – Collaborates with IP and DOE to specify, design, build, and demonstrate a new type of electrical power transformer for use during recovery from emergency grid blackouts. The recovery transformer will be easy to transport and install, and have low

maintenance requirements and a long service life. This capability will reduce the long procurement, transportation challenges, and installation delays in transformer replacement and will increase the resiliency of the power grid. The project aims to drastically reduce the downtime of major outages due to transformer failures (man-made or otherwise). This reduction in downtime of a long-term outage will enable the several of the critical infrastructure sectors to recover to fully functioning operations more rapidly and reduce the overall impact of a long term power outage. In FY 2010, the project completed the final design for the prototype recovery transformer and began manufacturing. In FY 2011, the project will demonstrate and test the prototype recovery transformer in a laboratory environment. The project will also evaluate promising advanced technologies for a dramatic decrease in transformer size and weight. In FY 2012, the project plans to deploy, install, and energize the prototype transformer in a host utility's grid. Additionally, the project plans to consider subcomponent testing of advanced technologies for a smaller, lighter, more transportable and more efficient recovery transformer.

Resilient Electric Grid – Demonstrates High-Temperature Superconducting (HTS) technologies for reliable distribution and protection of electrical power. REG will protect critical, electric-power dependent infrastructure (like the Manhattan Financial District) from the cascading effects of a power surge on electrical grids. The existing electric grid is highly susceptible to brown outs and black outs, and current methods for preventing power outages and restoring power often require extraordinary effort and are costly and slow. Existing technologies and planned mitigations also require a lot of space, which is problematic in dense urban areas. This project will demonstrate key components of a future “micro grid” that will instantaneously reduce damaging power surges (fault currents) and allow for multiple alternative pathways of power delivery, providing resilience against natural disasters and deliberate attacks. Specifically, this project develops the first of its kind inherently fault current limiting, high temperature superconducting (IFCL-HTS) cable used to interconnect power substations, as well as other stand alone fault current limiting devices. In FY 2010, the project tested the 25 meter cable to study heat (alternating current) losses and insulation properties to better protect the cable against lightning strikes and meet industry qualification requirements. The project improved the cable design based on the test results. Also in FY 2010, the project tested key components of a stand-alone fault current limiter (FCL), which is an alternative to the relatively high-risk, IFCL-HTS cable. In FY 2011, the project will test the new, improved cable design. In FY 2010, The S&T Directorate assessed the proposed alternate in-grid demonstration site as a feasible alternative. Therefore, in FY 2011, the project will also begin site design work and preparations for the in-grid demonstration site of the IFCL-HTS cable within the Consolidated Edison electric grid. In FY 2012, the project plans to complete site preparation and begin installing the cable for operational test and evaluation. The cable requires positive results from one year of operational testing before the utility industry considers it a viable technology.

Resilient Tunnel Project – Develops technologies to address critical vulnerabilities in U.S. transportation tunnels. The project is designing an inflatable tunnel plug to protect mass transit

tunnels from fires, smoke, and flooding. Past assessments revealed that terrorists using improvised explosive devices (IEDs) could exploit certain weaknesses to cause catastrophic tunnel failure. The project expands upon the analyses to identify alternative technical solutions to mitigate these vulnerabilities. Two major transit agencies, including Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, drive technical and operational requirements for the plug and subsystem designs. In FY 2010, the project conducted a full-scale demonstration of a more advanced, second-generation medium pressure tunnel plug. The project evaluated the plug design, optimized plug geometry, and generated a design to withstand higher pressure. In FY 2011, the project will redesign the medium pressure plug with web reinforcements to successfully withstand high stresses that the FY 2010 plug could not. This plug will be built per customers' requests to provide a potential solution for a location where they cannot easily install floodgates. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate the large-scale, medium-pressure plug, and begin developing a high-pressure plug, the original requirement identified in the vulnerability studies.

Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT) Project – Provides FEMA analysts, decision makers, policy makers, emergency managers, and infrastructure operators an integrated modeling and simulation capability. This capability effectively, economically, and rapidly verifies and validates response tactics, plans and procedures, and conducts “what-if” incident analyses prior to an incident (preparedness, analysis, training), during/after an incident (operational, lessons learned) in Real-Time for training and exercise and Non-real-time for analysis. The project will develop accurate and reliable estimates of hazards from a wide range of natural and terrorist events; analyze and use route mapping to effectively manage transportation assets during mass evacuations or the post-event flow of emergency supplies; and conduct analyses to provide better understanding of possible impacts from natural disasters and terrorist events. This project will leverage results of the TELL project and will follow three tracks: model development, integration framework, and support for conducting planning exercises. The project will use a spiral-development process to insert technology as it matures and to refine requirements and concepts before committing to significant development efforts. In FY 2010, the project developed framework specifications for new models and developed an initial system capability for establishing ground truth while deploying the SUMMIT SDK at FEMA NESC for use in future exercises (NLE 11/12). In FY 2011, the project will integrate and test modeling technologies for the simulation based-incident planning and response system and is on track as a critical technology enabler for NLE11. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct pilot demonstrations for three to five scenarios as part of a simulation-based incident planning and response system while integrating the toolkit with the overall Incident Management Enterprise System.

Natural Disaster Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$2.468 million. Research and identify techniques to predict the occurrence, magnitude, and impact of natural disasters. Develop modeling, simulation, and analysis capabilities to improve decision makers' ability to

evaluate threats to critical infrastructure and changes to risks, including infrastructure interdependencies.

Overhead Imagery Data Project – Develops advanced geographic information science (GIScience) techniques to support the application of remote sensing, image processing, geographic information systems, digital cartography, and spatial modeling for disaster management and hazards research. In 2011, the project will collect and evaluate requests for information to integrate overhead imagery data from a variety of collection platforms and sensors into incident management geospatial systems to improve and accelerate sensor tasking and data delivery as well as disaster impact analysis on facilities, dwellings, and critical infrastructure. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype integration of overhead imagery data from a variety of collection platforms and sensors into FEMA incident management geospatial systems to improve and accelerate disaster impact analysis on facilities, dwellings, and critical infrastructure.

Radiological and Nuclear Resiliency Program – FY 2012 estimate: \$10.256 million. Provide advanced planning, technology development, CONOPS development, and exercises/training for responding to and recovering from radiological or nuclear attacks or radiological incidents. Reduce the impact of an event on critical infrastructure by providing effective, affordable fast-running analysis tools, and protection solutions. Research and identify technologies that effectively and safely aid personnel in performing recovery and restoration efforts. Conduct demonstrations that bring together Federal, State, and local partners to develop, test, and share the CONOPS for key scenarios.

Response and Recovery Program – The Response and Recovery program provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, and funds exercises and training for responding to and recovering from rad/nuc attacks. In FY 2011, the S&T Directorate will initiate work in this new area and continue to grow the program in FY 2012. Rad/nuc attacks have the potential to devastate large areas by prompt blast effects and contaminate hundreds of square miles with radioactive fallout. This program will provide operationally effective response operations by improving methods and capabilities required by first responders. It will also provide for more rapid and cost-effective post-attack cleanup and restoration by developing a systems approach for citywide areas. Restoration demonstrations, which bring together Federal, State, and local partners to develop, test, and then share the CONOPS for key scenarios, are at the heart of this approach. The S&T Directorate will partner with FEMA, EPA, NPPD, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the State and local public health and response communities to build on existing expertise to further formulate this area.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
University Programs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: University Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	65,640
2011 C.R.	-	-	49,350
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(9,749)
2012 Current Services	-	-	39,601
2012 Program Change	-	-	(3,038)
2012 Total President's Budget	-	-	36,563
Total Change 2011 to 2012	-	-	(12,787)

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate requests \$36.563 million for University Programs. The \$12.787 million decrease in FY 2012 results in the reduction of funding to all areas within the Office of University Programs and the elimination of funding for the National Transportation Security Center of Excellence (NTSCOE) due to a reprioritization of resources towards higher priority initiatives.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS; developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new scientific workforce of homeland security experts. The primary customers for University Programs are the DHS S&T Directorate's divisions, the DHS component agencies, and federal, state, and local government agencies.

Investments in university basic research, as well as, support for students in relevant fields are critical to preserving the U.S.'s strategic/ economic security and supporting various Quadrennial Homeland Security Report (QHSR) Mission Areas:

- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
- Securing and Managing Our Borders
- Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace
- Ensuring Resilience to Disasters
- Strengthening and Maturing DHS

The University Programs Division carries out its activities through three thrust areas: 1) the DHS University Centers of Excellence (COEs), 2) the DHS S&T Directorate's Educational Programs, and 3) the Minority Serving Institutions.

Centers of Excellence Thrust Area – The 12 current COEs engage approximately 200 colleges and universities to conduct multidisciplinary research in priority DHS mission areas. The COEs align to the S&T Directorate's divisions and their customers. COEs improve understanding of the causes, elements, and consequences of a range of threats from terrorists and natural disasters. They also support countermeasure, mitigation, prevention, and resilience approaches based on both technologies and human behavior.

The COEs work with and through the S&T Directorate's divisions and complement other DHS research and development programs including those of federal laboratories and federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs). They take advantage of other relevant Federal agency-sponsored research and provide outcomes useful to federal, state, and local government, private sector, and international partners. The selection process for the COEs is highly competitive, rigorously peer-reviewed, and merit-based.

The COEs are primarily funded through research grants and cooperative agreements. They are building expertise and reach-back capabilities in multi-disciplinary topical areas important to homeland security. Presently, these areas are:

- Advanced Data Analysis and Visualization
- Biological Threats and Countermeasures
- Border Security
- Chemical Threats and Countermeasures
- Communications and Interoperability
- Community, Individual, Infrastructure and Economic Resilience
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Explosives Detection, Mitigation, and Response
- Food and Agriculture Security
- Human Factors Aspects of Technology

- Immigration Studies
- Infrastructure Protection
- Maritime and Port Security
- Natural Disasters and Related Geophysical Studies
- Risk and Decision Sciences
- Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences
- Transportation Security

In FY 2010, the program awarded cooperative agreements for National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD) and the National Center for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense (ZADD) to run through FY 2016. Also in FY 2010, after a re-compete, the program established a new Center of Excellence for Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) operations research, risk assessment, and economic analysis which will run through FY 2016. In FY 2011, this COE plans to extend or replace the existing Center of Excellence for Risk, Economic and Operations Research at the University of Southern California.

The current Centers of Excellence include:

- Center for Advancing Microbial Risk Assessment (CAMRA), led by Michigan State University, established jointly with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (www.camra.msu.edu);
- National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI), co-led by the University of Arizona at Tucson and the University of Texas at El Paso (<http://www.borders.arizona.edu/>);
- Center of Excellence for Command, Control, and Interoperability (CCI), co-led by Rutgers and Purdue Universities, (<http://ccicada.rutgers.edu/>, <http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/vaccine/>);
- The Center for Awareness and Location of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT), formerly Center of Excellence for Explosives Detection, Mitigation, and Response, co-led by Northeastern University and the University of Rhode Island (<http://www.northeastern.edu/alert/>, <http://energetics.chm.uri.edu/?q=node/6>);
- National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD), led by the University of Minnesota (www.ncfpd.umn.edu);
- The Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island and Remote and Extreme Environment Security (MIREES), co-led by the University of Hawaii and Stevens Institute of Technology (<http://www.cimes.hawaii.edu/>, <http://www.stevens.edu/csr/about/centers.html>);
- National Center for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense, formerly National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD), collocated at Texas A&M University and Kansas State University (<http://fazd.tamu.edu/> <http://sites.google.com/site/ceezad/home/>);
- The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), led by the University of Maryland (www.start.umd.edu);

- National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) led by the University of Southern California (<http://create.usc.edu/>)
- Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (formerly the Center of Excellence for Natural Disasters, Coastal Infrastructure, and Emergency Management (NDCIEM)), co-led by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Jackson State University (<http://hazardscenter.unc.edu/diem/>, <http://www.jsu.edu/cset/or/centers/centndciem.htm>);
- National Center of Excellence for the Study of Preparedness and Catastrophic Event Response (PACER), led by Johns Hopkins University (www.pacercenter.org); and
- National Transportation Security Center of Excellence, co-led by the University of Connecticut, Texas Southern University, and Tougaloo College, with Long Island University, University of Arkansas, Rutgers University, and San Jose State University as partners (<http://www.cti.uconn.edu/>, <http://transportation.tsu.edu/NTSCE/home.htm>, <http://www.tougaloo.edu/hsi/index.htm>, <http://www2.southampton.liu.edu/homeland/index.html>).

The following section contains specific activities conducted in the Office of University Programs.

Center for Advancing Microbial Risk Assessment (CAMRA) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate’s Chemical and Biological Division. The S&T Directorate established CAMRA jointly with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to fill critical gaps in microbial risk assessments – answering the question, “How clean is safe?” Following the anthrax contamination events, the Federal government recognized the need to develop safe standards for cleanup of biological agents of concern (BACs). CAMRA researchers are developing a scientific basis for standards for BACs in different media – air, water, and on surfaces. In FY 2010, CAMRA conducted infectious disease modeling for various agents to assess microbial risks and developed control strategies and models of the fate and transport of pathogens in the air, drinking water, and on solid surfaces. In FY 2011, CAMRA will develop tools and models for pathogen transmission, complete time-dependent dose-response (with animal models), and integrate quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) from science to decisions for key pathogens. In FY 2012, CAMRA plans to focus on completing final tasks and missions with the integration of the projects into a comprehensive QMRA framework along with allowing the scientific community access to appropriate tools and models.

The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate’s Borders and Maritime Security Division. The COE provides fundamental research in support of DHS’ goals of strengthening border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services. DHS customers and end-users include Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), as well as state and local agencies. The COE will conduct scientific and engineering investigations that offer the prospect of high-payoff

breakthroughs in detecting people and goods moving across our borders (legally or illegally), as part of a fully integrated, system-of-systems approach. The S&T Directorate expects this COE to provide insight and facilitate breakthroughs that could improve areas including screening and situational awareness along U.S. northern and southern borders. In FY 2010, the COE conducted research in detection (human, vehicles, and decision support), networks (interoperability, reliability, and C2), fusion (tools and approaches), immigration related challenges (methods, metrics, and estimates), risk assessment (migration and alignment), and governance (law enforcement and international cooperation). In FY 2011, the COE will continue its research efforts as well as educational activities. The COE will also continue to serve as a systems integrator between border security technologies, border management, and immigration policies to deliver innovative, practical solutions. In FY 2012, the COE plans to conduct research and provide educational activities related to border security and immigration.

Center of Excellence for Command, Control, and Interoperability (CCI) – The CCI COE supports Command, Control, and Interoperability activities for the S&T Directorate through research and development in knowledge management, threat assessment, surveillance, cyber security, as well as communications interoperability and compatibility. This COE focuses on developing new methods, algorithms, and technologies that enable Federal, State, and local homeland security agencies to efficiently manage and analyze vast amounts of data. In FY 2010, the COE:

- Developed extensive homeland security related science, technology, engineering and mathematics (HS-STEM) curricula and research programs to train students in advanced CCI-related research and analytical methods;
- Directly supported S&T Directorate efforts for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, ICE, CBP, and law enforcement and first responder agencies in Washington, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and California;
- Developed a strategy for integration of CCI -related research and analysis with empirical data from other COEs and DHS Components.

In FY 2011, the COE will expand its network of universities and partner with the international community, identifying complementary and collaborative roles for each and expanding its portfolio of multidisciplinary research projects. In addition, the COE will continue developing Homeland Security related Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematical (HS-STEM) curricula focusing on interdisciplinary research programs and aligning its ongoing research programs with current CCI and other Division initiatives. In FY 2012, the COE plans to focus on expanding deployment of its technologies, joint developments with international partners, and extending outreach and education in professional, K-12 and minority serving institutions (MSI) arenas. Multi-year, university-based collaborations with Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom will be underway. A series of technology experiments throughout 2012 will prove the utility of COE research. Finally, a Sports Evacuation Planning capability will be developed and implemented throughout the National Football League (NFL).

The Center for Awareness and Location of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT) (formerly Center of Excellence for Explosives Detection, Mitigation, and Response) – In collaboration with the S&T Directorate’s Explosives Division, provides basic explosive-related research to advance the technical tools and information that the S&T Directorate’s customers will need in the future. DHS customers and end-users include the Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP), Policy Directorate, Transportation and Security Administration (TSA), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), and State Homeland Security Agencies.

This COE conducts research to enhance the Nation’s ability to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving explosives. The COE also develops relevant educational curricula for undergraduates, graduate students, and career professionals, as well as programs to enlighten secondary school teachers about the scientific foundations for homeland security. It also brings teachers and students into laboratories to participate in actual research and enhances their interest in and commitment to homeland security-related professions.

This COE conducts basic and transformation research in explosive-related areas such as:

- Properties (e.g., chemical, physical, and material) and formulation of explosive materials (including precursors and homemade compounds), as well as materials and/or technologies to mitigate explosives effects (e.g., blast-resistant materials);
- Detection of explosives and explosive devices, including methods to screen people, containers, and other potential conveyances of explosive materials;
- Unconventional approaches (e.g., alternative signatures) to identify indications of threats from explosives or bombers, to include algorithm development for improved detection and/or imaging capabilities and relevant human factors issues;
- New explosive detection tools by focusing on the fundamental sciences to enable more sensitive, selective, and adaptable sensors;
- Material science to improve understanding of the blast response of critical structures.
- The research outcome is to anticipate and predict failure and to assess the potential for mitigation of failure;
- Other effective and efficient countermeasures, particularly ones for use in densely populated urban settings and transportation venues.

In FY 2010, the COE developed a multi-factor approach to detection that improves technology and the ability to prevent casualties and damage to property. Also in FY 2010, the COE obtained first-generation, scientific properties from available technical tools to characterize and test homemade explosives (HME) and precursor compounds. In FY 2011, the COE will identify the fundamental science and enabling technology of research barriers that provide protection from explosives-related threats. The COE will identify the next-generation detection and mitigation systems. In FY 2012, the COE plans to expand research, analysis, and testing of advanced algorithm concepts for various security screening systems and transportation modalities.

The National Center for Food Protection & Disease (NCFPD) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate’s Chemical and Biological Division. Its mission is to defend the safety of the post-harvest food system by establishing best practices, developing new tools, and attracting new researchers to manage and respond to food contamination events. NCFPD works in system-wide food security, including:

- Supply-chain management;
- Food processing protection;
- Detection and diagnostics;
- Public health;
- Disposal and decontamination; and
- Economic impact assessment and risk communication.

This work helps the Department mitigate and counter threats to U.S. agriculture and food. In FY 2010, NCFPD developed a comprehensive information system for biological threats and countermeasures; extended the food event-modeling framework; worked on detection in various food matrices; and broadened research on import vulnerabilities. In FY 2011, NCFPD will develop the required expertise, infrastructure, and training needed to provide DHS and food sector agencies/owners with comprehensive, internal capabilities in food defense. In FY 2012, NCFPD plans to focus on two general types of efforts: 1) food-related topics (such as specific agent-food interactions) and 2) basic or early-stage research, which, if successful, can move to Divisional support/other stakeholders for further support or development.

National Center for Zoonotic & Animal Disease Defense (ZADD) (formerly *The National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD)*) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate’s Chemical and Biological Division. This COE’s mission is to protect the nation’s agriculture and public health sectors against high-consequence foreign, emerging, and/or zoonotic animal disease threats in the United States by conducting research, developing technology, training a specialized workforce, and communicating this research to a wide audience of human and animal health care professionals and customers/stakeholders. ZADD is developing a scientific basis for detecting and preventing emerging and zoonotic diseases, which assists in the Department’s responsibility to develop countermeasures and effective control strategies. In FY 2010, the COE 1) developed prototype host pathogen genetic markers for use in Rift Valley Fever (RVF) vaccine candidates; and 2) continued development of scenario and consequence models for high consequence animal disease threats. In FY 2011, ZADD will 1) study genetic resistance, vector competency, and disease transmissibility of high consequence animal pathogens; 2) develop coordinated epidemiologic, economic, and environmental models for emerging, animal, and zoonotic diseases; and 3) develop countermeasures to prevent against, detect, control, and eradicate foot and mouth disease (FMD), avian influenza (AI), and RVF. In FY 2012, ZADD plans to extend the Center’s ability to provide innovative, cutting-edge solutions; capacity; and expertise for high consequence disease threats facing the agricultural community.

Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island & Remote, and Extreme Environmental Security (MIREES) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate’s Borders and Maritime Security Division. This COE conducts fundamental research to improve interdiction capabilities, enhance capacity to respond to catastrophic events, particularly for U.S. islands and extreme environments, and develop a more secure and efficient marine transportation system. DHS customers and end-users include the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), the Chief Medical Officer (CMO), Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), United States Coast Guard (USCG), and state homeland security agencies. The COE conducts integrated policy, legal, scientific, and engineering studies in detecting and monitoring people and goods moving through the U.S. maritime domain. This COE has developed meaningful courses of study for students, both graduate and undergraduate, and career professionals involved with these issues. In FY 2010, the COE conducted research related to maritime domain awareness through a systems approach to integrate sensors below, on the surface, and above the water. In FY 2011, the COE will continue research guided by a spiral development approach to solving the complex issues facing the global marine transportation system (MTS) and our coastal communities. In FY 2012, the COE plans to conduct research and provide educational activities related to maritime domain awareness.

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate’s Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division. START provides strategies for intervention against terrorists and terrorist groups, while strengthening the resilience of U.S. citizens to terrorist attacks. The START consortium uses advanced behavioral and social science theories, methods, and data to better understand the origins, dynamics, and impacts of terrorism. Applying this knowledge will provide guidance on how to disrupt terrorist networks, reduce the incidence of terrorism, and enhance the resilience of American society in the face of terrorist threats and natural disasters. Program activities include providing the world’s largest open-source database of terrorist incidents, a Global Terrorism Database (GTD), which enhances our understanding of the occurrences and impacts of terrorism. START will link the GTD to a number of databases that will include data on terrorism using weapons of mass destruction, volatility around the world, and illegal acts committed by extremists in the United States.

In FY 2010, START conducted research in the following areas:

- Radicalization and terrorist group formation, extending its research to more countries and groups;
- Terrorist group persistence and dynamics, focusing on improving understanding of how terrorist groups operate, the effectiveness of counterterrorism strategies, and conducting an empirical analysis of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks;
- Societal responses to terrorist threats and attacks;
- Muslim community integration: journey into America
- The role for state governments in community resilience

- Potential populations at risk from U.S. chemical facilities releases;
- Cross-cutting data collection and analysis, including expansion of the GTD, development of a quantitative index of the public health impacts of terrorism, building community resilience through public involvement, analysis of organizational factors in the successful application of “community engagement,” and identification of principles for bioterrorism preparedness.

In FY 2011, this Center of Excellence will be re-competed (resulting in replacement or extension of START) with input from S&T Directorate divisions and corresponding DHS operational units to address emerging topics, research gaps, and foster new strategic partnerships. Efforts for the Center in FY 2012 plan to be the result of the 2011 re-competition effort and the negotiated scope of work concerning Studies of Terrorism and the Responses to Terrorism.

Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (formerly Center of Excellence for Natural Disasters, Coastal Infrastructure, and Emergency Management (NDCIEM)) – This COE focuses on advancing the understanding of coastal hazard resilience and transferring knowledge into action, resulting in reduced loss of life and injury and lessened damages to the built and natural environment. It does so by conducting basic and transformational research in coastal hazards modeling, engineering to enhance the resilience of the built and natural environment, disaster response and social resilience, and planning for resilience. Additionally, the COE develops and implements curricula that promote solutions to the challenges of natural disasters in the Nation’s coastal zone. The COE will use these curricula to educate and train the next generation of scholars and practitioners to address natural hazards. In FY 2010, the COE launched new graduate and undergraduate curricula in multiple programs including Engineering, Public Safety Management, Applied Science, and Environmental Health. In FY 2011, the COE will develop a web-based decision support tool that infrastructure managers and emergency management officials can use to minimize disruptions across multiple Critical Civil Infrastructure (CCI) components due to natural disasters. In FY 2012, the COE plans to create a comprehensive portal for the dissemination of hazards-related research and education materials covering K-12, undergraduate and graduate curricula, and related resources.

National Center for Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) (formerly Center of Excellence for Risk, Economic and Operations Research) – Cuts across all six S&T Directorate divisions’ missions, and coordinates activities with the S&T Directorate’s Operations Analysis Office, the Risk Sciences Branch, and the Homeland Security Systems Engineering and Development Institute (SEDI™). CREATE evaluates the risks, costs and consequences of terrorism, and identifies economically efficient investments in countermeasures to improve security and resilience. Research in these areas can contribute significantly to the Department’s ability to identify and select cost-effective options for enhancing national security, minimize human and economic casualties in the face of a range of hazards, and improve DHS’ ability to predict terrorist threats. In FY 2010, the COE was re-competed and six research theme areas were developed in collaboration with each of the S&T Directorate divisions and the

corresponding DHS operational units. The six theme areas were: Management of Risks from Intelligent, Adaptive Adversaries; Economic and Decision Models of Terrorist Enterprises; Uncertainty in Terrorism Risk Management; Risk Perception and Communication; Consequences and Costs of Terrorism; and Evaluating the Effectiveness of Terrorism Risk Management Approaches. In FY 2011, CREATE will extend game theory, risk analysis, terrorist preference modeling and decision analysis to account for the strategic nature of terrorist decision-making with regard to countermeasures; advance the state of knowledge on the motivations, organization, recruitment, and operations of terrorists organizations. CREATE will also develop methods to assess threats and to allocate resources to countermeasures in a high-stakes, highly uncertain environments; examine the dynamics of public response, societal consequences, and risk and crisis communication in reducing the consequences of fear and other indirect impacts of terrorism, both preceding and after events. Furthermore, CREATE will assess consequences of terrorism, especially their direct and indirect economic impacts, and explore the benefits of resilience, and use behavioral economics to examine the impact of how individuals respond to threats and hazards, including the role for insurance as a mitigation tool. CREATE will also investigate and apply new analytical approaches to assess the benefits of homeland security programs across all hazards, threats and target domains and inform policy decisions. In FY 2012, CREATE plans to add partners with extensive capabilities in financial risk and economics as well as counter-terrorism operators. The synergies with CREATE's existing capabilities, as well as those of the START COE will create a powerful alliance to predict and counter terrorist attacks.

National Center for the Study of Preparedness and Catastrophic Event Response (PACER) – Aligns with the S&T Directorate's Infrastructure and Geophysical Division and Chemical and Biological Division. PACER focuses on optimizing the Nation's preparedness and response in the event of a high-consequence natural or man-made disaster. In upcoming years, PACER will focus more on medical and public health issues related to emergency preparedness and response with an emphasis on surge capacity. Relevant issues include critical decision-making, resilience of medical response networks, surge capacity, detection and biosurveillance, and public health preparedness. DHS customers and end-users include Office of Health Affairs (OHA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP) and hospitals, health departments, and emergency responders. In FY 2010, PACER developed a model Memoranda of Understanding for shared resources and services between health care facilities applicable to all acute care hospitals throughout the U.S. In FY 2011, the COE will develop a tool that can be used to estimate surge capacity in acute care medical facilities throughout the U.S. for catastrophic and other mass casualty events. In FY 2012, the COE plans to develop Version II of the Electronic Mass Casualty Assessment and Planning Scenarios (EMCAPS) software. This software will provide heightened robust planning capabilities to emergency response organizations by predicting local surges in casualties based on DHS planning scenarios.

National Transportation Security Center of Excellence (NTSCOE) – The NTSCOE’s research, education, and training programs, respond to a cross-cutting set of customers across all six S&T Directorate divisions and DHS component organizations. This COE is highly integrated with the requirements of Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP), certain U.S. Coast Guard activities at ports, and these agencies’ partners at the state/local level. The NTSCOE has initiated collaboration with additional DHS components, such as the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL), and maintains close links across the COE network. It addresses the technology and research needs associated with securing the Nation’s surface transportation infrastructure and protecting the people who use it.

In FY 2010, the NTSCOE extended and further implemented the results of its research, education, and training projects to support the evolving needs of DHS and its partners and developed an initial NTSCOE Strategic Plan to ensure the NTSCOE’s long-term alignment to address surface transportation security challenges from an all-hazards approach. Additionally in FY 2010, the NTSCOE, working in close partnership with TSA, successfully developed a pilot security awareness program for mass transit bus operators, and is expanding related work in public awareness. In FY 2011, the NTSCOE will expand on and begin transitioning the projects noted above, as well as additional collaborative NTSCOE efforts to support customers in the S&T Directorate, other DHS components, and elsewhere within the Federal government, using the NTSCOE Strategic Plan as a guide for future efforts. The NTSCOE’s work will address the full range of hazards to the Nation’s surface transportation infrastructure, including terrorist attack, natural disaster, pandemic disease, and vulnerabilities unique to the transportation of hazardous petrochemicals. Funding for this center ends in FY 2011.

Education Thrust Area – This thrust area invests in institutions as well as high-performing science and engineering students or professionals in the United States to develop the next generation of homeland security science and technology leaders. This thrust funds students, scholars, and faculty drawn from postsecondary, graduate, and professional levels of science and engineering disciplines. Activities in this thrust area include individual student scholarships and internships; Homeland Security related Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematical (HS-STEM) Career Development Grants to academic institutions; post graduate professional fellowships and a partnership with the National Defense University to provide advanced science and technology education to current DHS employees.

Scholarship, Fellowships, and Institutional Development - University Programs provides financial support and mentoring to students pursuing HS-STEM degrees: the DHS Scholars Program and the Career Development Grants program. The DHS Scholars program competitively awards scholarships to individual science, mathematics, and engineering undergraduate and graduate students. The DHS S&T Directorate’s Career Development Grants program provides competitive awards to support undergraduate and graduate students attending institutions, including the COEs, which have made a commitment to develop HS-STEM curricula and fields of study. These two competitive programs provide educational support,

internships, and employment avenues to high quality individuals to enhance the scientific leadership in areas important to DHS. DHS requires supported students serve one 10-week summer internship and one year in an approved HS-STEM venue. Student and scholar researchers perform work at more than 28 DHS-affiliated venues including the S&T Directorate, national laboratories, and DHS components such as USCG and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A). In FY 2010, 6 institutional grants, 20 fellowships, and 50 internships were awarded. Approximately 200 students attended the annual S&T Directorate Career Pathways Student Meeting and received information on DHS operations and careers. In FY 2011, programs will be modified as necessary to align with the new S&T Directorate strategic plan and goals. In FY 2012, efforts will continue in this area.

Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) - Programs in this area include the Scientific Leadership Award (SLA) grant program and the Summer Research Team (SRT) program. Both are intended to improve the capabilities of MSIs to conduct research, education, and training in areas critical to homeland security and to develop a new generation of scientists capable of advancing homeland security goals. The SLA program provides three to five years of institutional support for students and early career faculty. The SRT program provides support for a ten week collaborative research experience between recipient MSIs and one of the COEs. In FY 2010, 15 SLA awards were initiated and 11 SRT programs were supported. Student participants attended the annual Career Pathways Student Meeting and received information on DHS operations and careers. In FY 2011, focused outreach efforts to MSI communities will continue. Programs will be modified as necessary to align with the new S&T Directorate strategic plan and goals. In FY 2012, efforts will continue in this area.

IV. Justification of Program Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase #1: Cyber Security
PPA: Research and Technology
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars 18,000.0

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Total Request	-	-		-	-		-	-	18,000

Description of Item

The FY 2012 program change reflects a program change increase of \$18.000 million for Cyber Economic Incentives, Moving Target Defense, Tailored Trustworthy Spaces, and Transition to Practice projects for Cyber Security. Funding was provided from the 2008 White House Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI).

Justification

An increase of FY 2012 funding would enable the Division to initiate the following projects:

- Cyber Economic Incentives;
- Moving Target Defense;
- Tailored Trustworthy Spaces; and

- Transition to Practice;

Cyber Economic Incentives – Invests in research on the role of economics in identifying and realigning cyber economic incentives through the creation of a science-based understanding of markets, decision making, and motivators.

Moving Target Defense – Moving Target Defense (MTD) projects enable the creation, analysis, evaluation, and deployment of mechanisms and strategies that are diverse and that continually shift and change over time to increase complexity and cost for attackers, limit the exposure of vulnerabilities and opportunities for attack, and increase system resiliency. The characteristics of an MT system are dynamically altered in ways that are manageable by the defender yet make the attack space appear unpredictable to the attacker.

Tailored Trustworthy Spaces – Projects provide flexible, adaptive, distributed trust environments that can support functional and policy requirements arising from a wide spectrum of activities in the face of an evolving range of threats.

Transition to Practice – This newly initiated program builds on the S&T Directorate’s process of funding projects through the Directorate’s projects go through the full R&D lifecycle - research, development, testing, evaluation and transition. This project supports DHS S&T partnering with those Federal agencies that fund basic research and identifying projects that can be transitioned and commercialized. In alignment with the needs identified in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) this project will work with the identified agencies across the U.S. Government’s research and development community to identify mature technologies that are the best candidates for transition.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The increase in FY 2012 funding will enable the Cyber Division to initiate projects to strengthen Cybersecurity initiatives including Cyber Economic Incentives, Moving Target Defense, Tailored Trustworthy Spaces, and Transition in support of *QHSR MISSION 4: SAFEGUARDING AND SECURING CYBERSPACE*.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase #2: Laboratory Facilities
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$150,000.0

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	126,500
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
Total Request	124	124	176,111	130	130	150,188	130	130	276,500

Description of Item

The FY 2012 program change reflects an increase of \$150.000 million for laboratory construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF)

Justification

National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Construction Project will provide an integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and USDA. NBAF will replace Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) and provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health. Expanded capabilities from the existing PIADC mission will allow NBAF to address a

broader and more complete spectrum of threats. Research and development at NBAF will additionally address multiple threats/vulnerabilities related to bio- and agro-attacks and improve our understanding of potential agro-terrorism such as employing foreign animal and zoonotic disease pathogens against U.S. targets.

NBAF Space Justification – NBAF will satisfy the requirements identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-9 by providing an integrated facility for studying foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. The existing animal holding, laboratory, training, and support spaces at PIADC present challenges for scientists and building operators since they are inefficiently designed and not designed to modern biocontainment standards. Major limitations exist in the ability to conduct large-animal research trials necessary for assessing and countering emerging threats and developing necessary vaccines. NBAF will be designed to maximize laboratory space and research efficiencies while providing state-of-the-art technologies that meet modern biocontainment standards. At this point on the NBAF project cycle, which is consistent with other capital projects, the final laboratory design is still being completed. S&T will be working to finalize NBAF's design throughout FY 2011. Early construction at the Manhattan, Kansas site will be focused on replacing DHS's existing BSL-3 laboratory space for large animals.

Beginning in FY 2012, according to a phased building schedule, the initial useful segments to be built would include the following:

- Entry Control Points (North and West)
- Badging Facility
- Office areas to Support BSL-2 and BSL-3E Labs
- BSL-2 and one third of the programmed BSL-3E Laboratories
- Partial basement and pipe inspection level under BSL-3E, including small effluent decontamination system.

As S&T finalizes the building design, it will also explore the most cost-effective construction scenarios for the NBAF. This may also provide the most expeditious transition of the mission from Plum Island to Manhattan, KS and accelerate the disposal of Plum Island.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Transition
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase #3: Transition
 PPA: Transition
 Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$2,000.0

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Projected Actuals			FY 2011 President's Budget			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000

Description of Item

The FY 2012 request includes an increase of \$2.000 million to the Office of Transition, Acquisitions Support and Operations Analysis program. The proposed increase will support research and development efforts to support QHSR Missions 1, 2, 4, & 5. The increase will assist DHS components to develop and institutionalize up front systems analyses and develop robust operational requirements and analyses of alternatives for acquisition programs. The increase allows the S&T Directorate, in partnership with components, to develop a framework and methodology for understanding the range of technology insertion points throughout the continuum of DHS missions. It will also analyze the relative return on investment of technology applications to detecting, classifying, preempting, or mitigating threats at these different junctures, as well as develop analyses of alternatives to ensure investments are made appropriately.

Justification

The Acquisitions Support and Operations Analysis program will provide science based analytic capability and capacity to DHS to better understand threats, the implications of major decisions, evaluate alternatives, improve DHS mission operations and the use of technology across the homeland security enterprise (HSE) and improve the Department's risk management capabilities. This effort will allow in-depth analyses of multiple programs both on-going and proposed to develop systematic approaches, robust operational requirements and analyses of alternatives to ensure adequate programmatic planning and adherence to Management Directive 102 (MD-102) as well as appropriately planning to align with necessary operational test and evaluation milestones. This upfront effort will result in realistic and achievable programmatic goals that incorporate the best technical solutions and necessary testing to minimize risk and maximize performance.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested FY 2012 funding will enable the Division to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS and expand future funding mechanisms in support of *QHSR MISSION 7, GOAL 7.1: FOSTER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND SOLUTIONS THROUGH LEADING EDGE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*: Ensure scientifically informed analysis and decisions are coupled to innovative and effective technological solutions. *Objective 7.1.2: Develop innovative approaches and effective solutions*: Encourage and enable innovative approaches to critical homeland security challenges, fostering collaborative efforts involving government, academia, and the private sector.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease #4: Office of University Programs
 PPA: University Programs
 Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars -\$3,038

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,601
Program Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-3,038
Total Request	0	0	65,640	0	0	49,350	0	0	36,563

Description of Item

The FY 2012 funding decrease will eliminate one or more Centers of Excellence (COEs), Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), and approximately \$1.893 million from Education’s Scholarship and Fellowship program within University Programs.

Justification

University Programs aims to build scientific leadership and core competencies in multi-disciplinary areas by investing in three thrust areas: a coordinated, university-based system of Centers of Excellence (COEs); Educational Programs; and Minority Serving Institutions. Integration of these three thrust areas ensures that DHS gets the maximum return on its investment in university research and education.

University Programs supports basic research and the education of promising students in homeland security-related Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (HS-STEM) fields. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 directs the S&T Directorate to “establish a coordinated, university-based system to enhance the Nation's homeland security.” Implicit in

this directive is the need for DHS to support both university-based research and a well-considered approach to training and placing future Homeland Security scientists, engineers, and practitioners for/in HS-STEM fields. Universities provide adaptable homeland security research capacity to address critical homeland security research needs in both the near- and long-term.

University Programs' mission is to maximize the Department's return on investment in university-based research and education to achieve the goals set by Congress as efficiently as possible. Because the program supports research, education, and technology development in HS-STEM fields, it is building the Nation's intellectual capital in these areas. University Programs is one of the only Federal entities assuming this role with respect to domestic security-related studies. The Congress enacted legislation (America COMPETES Act) to increase investment in long-term basic research and increase support for students in relevant fields as critical to preserving the U.S.'s strategic and economic security.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

The reduction in FY 2012 funding will hinder University Programs' ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS and expand future funding mechanisms for its wide range of programs in support of *QHSR MISSION 1: PREVENTING AND ENHANCING SECURITY, QHSR MISSION 2: SECURING AND MANAGING OUR BORDERS, QHSR MISSION 4: SAFEGUARDING AND SECURING CYBERSPACE, QHSR MISSION 5: ENSURING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS, and MATURING AND STRENGTHENING THE HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE.*

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology
Justification of Proposed Changes in RDA&O
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects; development; test and evaluation; acquisition; and operations; as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); and the purchase or lease of not to exceed five vehicles, [\$866,305,000]\$1,027,067,000, of which [\$740,305,000]\$750,067,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014[2013]; and of which [\$126,000,000]\$276,500,000, to remain available until September 30, [2015]2016, is solely for operation and construction of Laboratory Facilities.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes proposed; the change to the language pertaining to Laboratory Facilities only clarifies the existing authority.

B. FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	130	124	\$963,372
2011 C.R.¹	130	130	863,271
Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs)			
Increases			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base ²	-	-	1,134
FY 2012 Pay Increase	-	-	-
Non-Pay Inflation	-	-	13,502
Total Increases	-	-	14,636
Decreases			
Management and Technology Efficiencies			(13,502)
Administrative Savings Initiative ³			(4,300)
Total Decreases	-	-	(17,802)
Total Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs)	-	-	(3,166)
2012 Current Services	130	130	860,105
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Command, Control and Interoperability (cyber)	-	-	18,000
Laboratory Facilities	-	-	150,000
Transition	-	-	2,000
University Programs	-	-	(3,038)
Total Program Changes	-	-	166,962
2012 Request	130	130	1,027,067
2011 to 2012 Total Change	-	-	163,796

¹ FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

² Technical adjustment for the difference between the FY 2010 enacted level and FY 2011 President's Budget Level.

³ A total of \$4.300M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	131	124	\$963,372
FY 2011 C.R.	130	130	\$63,271
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	---	---	---
Increases	---	---	14,636
Decreases	---	---	(17,802)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	---	---	(3,166)
2012 Current Services	130	130	\$60,105
Program Changes (See "FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change" for details)	---	---	166,962
2012 Total Request	130	130	1,027,067
2011 to 2012 Total Change	---	---	163,796

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1 Acquisition and Operations Support	---	---	\$86,285	---	---	(\$34,131)	---	---	\$2,000	---	---	54,154	---	---	(32,131)
2 Laboratory Facilities	130	124	\$150,188	---	---	(\$23,688)	---	---	\$150,000	130	130	276,500	---	---	126,312
3 Research, Development, and Innovation	---	---	\$577,448	---	---	\$64,402	---	---	\$18,000	---	---	659,850	---	---	82,402
4 University Programs	---	---	\$49,350	---	---	(\$9,749)	---	---	(\$3,038)	---	---	36,563	---	---	(12,787)
Total	130	124	\$863,271	---	---	(\$3,166)	---	---	\$166,962	130	130	\$1,027,067	---	---	\$163,796

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source	FY 2010 EOY Proj. Actual			2011 Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Agriculture	---	---	(\$6)	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0
Department of Defense	---	---	\$970	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$0
Department of Homeland Security:												
Citizen & Immigration Services	---	---	10,300	---	---	7,500	---	---	7,500	---	---	---
Customs & Border Protection	---	---	12,531	---	---	8,000	---	---	8,000	---	---	---
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	---	---	530	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Headquarters Operations	---	---	9,427	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Protection and Programs Directorate	---	---	25,865	---	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
Secret Service	---	---	1,246	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation Security Administration	---	---	10,967	---	---	45,000	---	---	45,000	---	---	---
State of Kansas			18,262			75,000			---			(75,000)
Transport Canada	---	---	548	---	---	250	---	---	250	---	---	---
Total Budgetary Resources	---	---	92,640	---	---	145,750	---	---	70,750	---	---	(75,000)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 EOY Proj. Actual			2011 Estimate			2012 Estimate			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Research Development & Innovation	---	---	650	---	---	50,000	---	---	50,000			
Acquisition & Operations Support	---	---	69,556	---	---	20,500	---	---	20,500			
Laboratory Facilities	---	---	20,434	---	---	75,250	---	---	250	---	---	(75,000)
University Programs	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	92,640	---	---	145,750	---	---	70,750	---	---	(75,000)

Explanation of Increase/Decrease.

FY2011 & FY2012 increase due to additional explosives related taskings from TSA and funds from the state of Kansas for NBAF construction.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$13,089	\$15,619	\$15,619	(\$0)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$200	\$0	\$0	---
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$856	\$0	\$0	---
12.1 Benefits	\$3,674	\$3,850	\$3,850	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	17,819	19,469	19,469	(0)
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	4,254	4,752	4,366	(386)
22.0 Transportation of Things	58	---	---	---
23.1 GSA rent	2,066	1,250	1,250	---
23.2 Other rent	363	---	---	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	16,859	12,804	12,804	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	196,872	44,757	41,557	(3,200)
25.2 Other services	1,121	1,660	1,660	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	50,451	5,915	5,915	---
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	46,734	65,518	65,518	---
25.5 Research and development contracts	533,911	622,735	676,206	53,471
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,060	649	649	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,693	7,663	5,663	(2,000)
31.0 Equipment	3,283	1,871	1,871	---
32.0 Land & structures	10,551	25,218	153,916	128,698
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	72,277	49,010	36,223	(12,787)
Total, Other Object Classes	945,553	843,802	1,007,598	163,796
Total, Direct Obligations	\$963,372	\$863,272	\$1,027,067	\$163,795
Unobligated balance, start of year	(165,761)	(154,349)	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year	154,349	---	---	---
Less Prior Year Rescission, P.L. 111-83	(6,944)	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	88,325	---	---	---
Total requirements	\$1,033,341	\$708,923	\$1,027,067	\$1,027,067

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research and Development
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
Total, SES	---	---	1	1
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
GS-15	30	27	26	(1)
GS-14	38	41	41	---
GS-13	18	22	22	---
GS-12	17	11	11	---
GS-11	6	8	8	---
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	6	6	6	---
GS-8	3	2	2	---
GS-7	1	2	2	---
GS-6	1	1	1	---
GS-5	---	---	---	---
GS-4	---	---	---	---
GS-3	---	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	10	10	10	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions				---
Unfilled Positions EOY	---	---	---	---
Total Perm. Employment EOY	130	130	130	---
FTE	124	130	130	---
Headquarters	---	---	---	---
U.S. Field	124	130	130	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	131	130	130	---
Average ES Salary	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 177,573	\$ 177,573
Average GS Salary	\$ 106,000	\$ 108,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 2,000
Average GS Grade	13.00	13.00	13.00	---

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE
NATIONAL BIO AND AGRO DEFENSE FACILITY (NBAF)**

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2012 FUNDING REQUEST (\$150)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF) Incremental funding of the NBAF Laboratory Building construction	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	R&D	Laboratory Facilities
Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000		

NATIONAL BIO AND AGRO DEFENSE FACILITY

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

The NBAF will be an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Currently, some of this research occurs at Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), where researchers have contributed significantly to protecting against Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD) for the past 50 years. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) transferred the operation of the PIADC from USDA to DHS. DHS and USDA discussed a coordinated agricultural research strategy, as called for in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9), "Defense of United States Agriculture and Food (January 30, 2004)." These discussions revealed a capability gap that must be filled by an integrated research, development, test, and evaluation infrastructure for combating agricultural and public health threats posed by Foreign Animal Diseases, emerging, and zoonotic diseases in livestock. The DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate is responsible for addressing this gap.

Accordingly, DHS proposed building NBAF to bridge the capability gap and to comply with HSPD- 9. Co-locating DHS with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Veterinary Services (APHIS-VS) and Agricultural Research Service (ARS) at NBAF would increase capabilities in research, diagnostics, and responses to outbreaks in agricultural animals (i.e., cattle, swine, and sheep). NBAF will provide a domestic, modern, integrated high-containment facility that includes Biosafety Level (BSL)-2, BSL-3E, BSL-3Ag, and BSL-4 laboratories for an estimated 350 scientists and support staff to safely and effectively prevent the accidental or intentional introduction of animal diseases of high consequence into the United States.

PIADC, the current facility built in the 1950s, is nearing the end of its lifecycle, and does not contain the necessary BSL facilities to meet research requirements. NBAF would fulfill the need for a secure U.S. facility to support collaborative efforts among researchers from Federal and state agencies, academia, and international partners to perform necessary research to protect the agricultural economy and public health. Additionally, the NBAF mission supports the recommendations of the *Report of the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Proliferation and Terrorism (December 2008)*, which advises the US to undertake a series of mutually reinforcing domestic measures to prevent agro and bioterrorism. NBAF Space Justification – NBAF will satisfy the requirements identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-9 by providing an integrated facility for studying foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. The existing animal holding, laboratory, training, and support spaces at PIADC present challenges for scientists and building operators since they are inefficiently designed and not designed to modern biocontainment standards. Major limitations exist in the ability to conduct large-animal research trials necessary for assessing and countering emerging threats and developing necessary vaccines. NBAF will be designed to maximize laboratory space and research efficiencies while providing state-of-the-art technologies that meet modern biocontainment standards.

The proposed NBAF consists of a laboratory facility and four outbuildings. The laboratory facility will have BSL-2, BSL-3E, BSL-3Ag, BSL-4, small-scale vaccine and reagent development capabilities, and support space. The outbuildings include a CUP, entry guardhouse,

central receiving facility, and maintenance building. The area needed for the NBAF is approximately 540,000 gross square feet. The overall space is broken out as follows:

Space	GSF
Office/Support	160,000
BSL-2	14,500
BSL-3	302,000
BSL-4	38,500
Vaccine Prod.	25,000
NBAF	540,000

2. Significant Changes

Description of Item

The FY 2012 program change reflects a program change increase of \$150.000 million for initial funding for construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) main laboratory building and associated support infrastructure.

Justification

The \$150M will provide the initial funding for construction of the NBAF that will provide an integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and USDA. NBAF will replace Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) and provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health. Expanded capabilities from the existing PIADC mission will allow NBAF to address a broader and more complete spectrum of threats. Research and development at NBAF will additionally address multiple threats/vulnerabilities related to bio- and agro-attacks and improve our understanding of potential agro-terrorism such as employing foreign animal and zoonotic disease pathogens against U.S. targets.

FY2010 Accomplishments

In FY 2010, the project continued detailed design, completed a site-specific risk assessment, and accepted the gift of money from Kansas to preparation the site for construction. Per the FY 2010 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-83), the following documents were submitted to Congress:

- 1) Site-Specific Biosafety and Biosecurity Mitigation Risk Assessment (SSRA);
- 2) A review of the SSRA by a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Committee;
- 3) A report which describes the procedure that will be used to issue the permit to conduct foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDv) under section 7524 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008; and
- 4) A report which describes the plans to establish an emergency response plan (ERP) with city, regional, and State officials in the event of an accidental release of foot-and-mouth disease or another hazardous pathogen.

FY2011 Accomplishments

In December 2011, S&T completed 100% design for the central utility plant (CUP) and the 35% design documents for the laboratory facility. Based on the results of the SSRA, S&T is evaluating design enhancements to further improve the security and biocontainment infrastructure. Kansas gifted 48 acres of land in Manhattan, KS, to build the NBAF. Upon approval by the Department of Justice, DHS will take ownership of the property in FY11. In addition, the project received cost-share funds from the State of Kansas that supported site preparation requirements prior to construction. The S&T Directorate is requesting cost-share funds from the State of Kansas to build the CUP. Pending acceptance of the gift money, the CUP construction contract will be awarded in spring 2011. Additionally, DHS is awarding a contract to expand and update the SSRA based on the 50% design and advancements in modeling techniques.

The General Services Administration (GSA) is currently working with DHS to evaluate the timing of the sale of Plum Island to maximize the sale value. The FY 2010 Appropriations language (H.R. 2892, Section 540) directs that the Secretary will have the General Services Administration (GSA) Administrator sell Plum Island's real and related personal property along with transportation assets supporting PIADC operations through public sale if the DHS Secretary were to determine that Plum Island would not be the future site of NBAF. Gross proceeds from the sale will be available in an offsetting account of the DHS S&T Directorate's Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations (RDA&O) to offset site acquisition, NBAF construction, and related costs including due diligence requirements necessary to remediate Plum Island. The timing of the sale correlates to when DHS will transition from Plum Island into the newly constructed and commissioned NBAF.

3. Project Schedule and Current Cost Estimate

NBAF Project Milestones	Fiscal Quarter and Year				Total	Total
	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Construction Start	Physical Construction Complete	Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Project Cost (\$000)
Management, Planning, Pre-Site Conceptual Design (CD), & Technical Support (Mgmt and Tech Spt)	1Q FY 2005	2Q FY 2015			23,000	23,000
Feasibility Study/Pre-Conceptual Design (Mgmt and Tech Spt)	2Q FY 2006	3Q FY 2006			3,000	2,100
Site Characterization & Cost Analysis (Mgmt and Tech Spt)	1Q FY 2008	4Q FY 2008			2,000	1,000
EIS/Record of Decision (Mgmt and Tech Spt)	1Q FY 2008	2Q FY 2009			5,000	7,700
Facility Detailed Design (Design Costs)	3Q FY 2009	1Q FY 2011			53,000	52,000
CMc Involvement in Design	4Q FY 2009	4Q FY 2010			6,000	6,000
Modeling and Response Planning (Mgmt and Tech Spt)	1Q FY 2010	3Q FY 2010			2,000	2,200
Design Construction Admin (A&E participation)	3Q FY 2010	1Q FY 2015			18,000	18,000
Kansas Site Prep	1Q FY2010	4Q FY2010			14,000	14,000
Site Preparation-GMP#1	4Q FY 2010	3Q FY 2011			18,000	18,000
Physical Construction-CUP (Construction) – Gift Funds			2Q FY 2011	4Q FY 2014	80,000	80,000
Physical Construction-Lab Facility (Construction)			1Q FY 2012	1Q FY 2016	489,000	489,000
Facility Commissioning	1Q FY 2012	1Q FY 2016			12,000	12,000
Total					\$725,000	\$725,000

PIADC D&D Project Durations	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Construction Start	Physical Construction Complete	Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
Preliminary Planning & Development	2Q FY2009	4Q FY2013			4,000	4,000
Management	1Q FY2013	3Q FY2018			25,000	25,000
Transition	2Q FY2015	4Q FY2018			90,000	90,000
Closure Activities	3Q FY2015	4QFY2018			71,000	71,000
Total					190,000	190,000
Grand Total NBAF Construction + PIADC Transition/D&D					\$915,000	\$915,000

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
12.1	Benefits	\$41	\$0	\$0	---
21.0	Travel	\$429	\$455	\$455	---
22.0	Transportation of things	\$3	\$0	\$0	---
23.2	Other rent	\$35	\$0	\$0	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$4	\$0	\$0	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$19,466	\$5,104	\$1,904	(3,200)
25.2	Other Services	\$70	\$171	\$171	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$2,085	\$170	\$170	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$768	\$10	\$10	---
25.5	Research & Development	\$68,422	\$80,003	\$51,072	(28,931)
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$49	\$4	\$4	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$119	\$65	\$65	---
31.0	Equipment	\$112	\$9	\$9	---
32.0	Land & Structures	\$91	\$0	\$0	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$2,117	\$294	\$294	---
Total Acquisition and Operations Support		\$93,811	\$86,285	\$54,154	(\$32,131)

PPA Mission Statement

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in DHS to help ensure that technologies, CONOPS, and procedures meet operational requirements, technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program's life; oversight of the test and evaluation of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the Homeland Security mission, and administration of the SAFETY Act program.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$429	\$455	\$455	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Transportation of Things	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Rent	\$35	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$19,466	\$5,104	\$1,904	(\$3,200)

Advisory and assistance provide funds for Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) and consultants in management and professional support services and engineering and technical services. Decrease of \$3,200,000 is included due to administrative savings.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$70	\$171	\$171	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$2,085	\$170	\$170	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$768	\$10	\$10	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes obligations for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$119	\$65	\$65	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$112	\$9	\$9	\$0

Obligations for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature – that is, property that nominally may be expected to have a period of service of a year or more after being put into use without material impairment of its physical condition. Includes obligations for service in connection with the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$91	\$0	\$0	\$0

Land and Structures provides costs for construction and capital improvement activities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$2,117	\$294	\$294	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
Research, Development, and Innovation
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Research, Development, and Innovation		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	\$2,874	\$3,046	\$3,046	---
22.0	Transportation of things	\$20	\$0	\$0	---
23.2	Other rent	\$232	\$0	\$0	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$25	\$0	\$0	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$130,271	\$27,467	\$27,467	---
25.2	Other Services	\$470	\$1,144	\$1,144	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$13,953	\$1,134	\$1,134	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$5,140	\$63	\$63	---
25.5	Research & Development	\$458,171	\$542,102	\$624,504	82,402
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$325	\$29	\$29	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$798	\$435	\$435	---
31.0	Equipment	\$751	\$62	\$62	---
32.0	Land & Structures	\$609	\$0	\$0	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$14,171	\$1,966	\$1,966	---
Total Research, Development, and Innovation		\$627,810	\$577,448	\$659,850	\$82,402

PPA Mission Statement

Includes 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 the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability. Innovation focuses on high-risk/high-reward, homeland security R&D that could lead to technology breakthroughs that significantly enhance DHS operations. The five main areas of research and development include: Border Security; Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Travel	\$2,874	\$3,046	\$3,046	\$0

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Transportation of Things	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$0

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Other Rent	\$232	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Communication, Utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$0

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$130,271	\$27,467	\$27,467	\$0

Advisory and assistance provide funds for Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) and consultants in management and professional support services and engineering and technical services.

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Other Services	\$470	\$1,144	\$1,144	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$13,953	\$1,134	\$1,134	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	<u>2010 Actual</u>	<u>2011 C.R.</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>	<u>2011 to 2012 Change</u>
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$5,140	\$63	\$63	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes obligations for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$458,171	\$542,102	\$624,504	\$82,402

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development. Includes an administrative savings of \$1,100,000 which reduces the CBRNE Defense R&D, an realignment of \$65,502,000 to correct FY 2011 C.R. and a program increase of \$18,000,000 to Cyber Attack R&D.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$325	\$29	\$29	\$0

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$798	\$435	\$435	\$0

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b)

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$751	\$62	\$62	\$0

Obligations for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature – that is, property that nominally may be expected to have a period of service of a year or more after being put into use without material impairment of its physical condition. Includes obligations for service in connection with the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Land & Structures	\$609	\$0	\$0	\$0

Land and Structures provides costs for construction and capital improvement activities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$14,171	\$1,966	\$1,966	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Laboratory Facilities		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
11.1	Perm Positions	\$13,089	\$15,619	\$15,619	---
11.3	Other than perm	\$200	\$0	\$0	---
11.5	Other per comp	\$856	\$0	\$0	---
12.1	Benefits	\$3,633	\$3,850	\$3,850	---
21.0	Travel	\$756	\$1,021	\$635	(386)
22.0	Transportation of things	\$35	\$0	\$0	---
23.1	GSA rent	\$2,066	\$1,250	\$1,250	---
23.2	Other rent	\$96	\$0	\$0	---
23.3	Communication, Utilities, and misc charges	\$16,830	\$12,804	\$12,804	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	\$43,334	\$10,446	\$10,446	---
25.2	Other Services	\$579	\$345	\$345	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$34,207	\$4,611	\$4,611	---
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$40,826	\$65,445	\$65,445	---
25.5	Research & Development	\$1,796	\$0	\$0	---
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$686	\$616	\$616	---
26.0	Supplies & materials	\$4,776	\$7,163	\$5,163	(2,000)
31.0	Equipment	\$2,420	\$1,800	\$1,800	---
32.0	Land & Structures	\$9,851	\$25,218	\$153,916	128,698
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$75	\$0	\$0	---
Total, Laboratory Facilities		\$176,111	\$150,188	\$276,500	\$126,312

PPA Mission Statement

The mission of the Laboratory Facilities is to ensure that required infrastructure laboratory facilities support ongoing S&T Directorate mission research and development activities. Laboratory Facilities conducts its works in two main areas: construction and DHS-laboratory operations, which includes Salaries and Benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Salaries and Benefits	\$13,089	\$15,619	\$15,619	\$0

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for FTEs located at DHS S&T-operated laboratories.

Benefits	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	3,633	3,850	3,850	---

See 11.1 Salaries and Benefits

Travel	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$756	\$1,021	\$635	(\$386)

Travel includes all costs of S&T's personnel while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2012 request includes a decrease of \$386,000 to cover a realignment to correct the FY 2011 C.R.

Transportation of Things	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$35	\$0	\$0	\$0

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

GSA rent	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$2,066	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$0

GSA Rent provides funding for rental space provided by General Services Administration (GSA) to the National Urban Security and Technology Laboratory (NUSTL), formerly Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML) facilities.

Other Rent	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$96	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

Communication, Utilities, and misc. charges	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$16,830	\$12,804	\$12,804	\$0

Communications, Utilities, and Misc Charges provides funds for communications, utilities, and related charges at laboratories managed by ONL.

Advisory and Assistance Services	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
	\$43,334	\$10,446	\$10,446	\$0

Advisory and assistance provides funds for Intergovernmental Personnel Act and consultants in management and professional support services and engineering and technical services. Such personnel support both operations and construction activities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Other Services	\$579	\$345	\$345	\$0

Other Services provide funds for mission essential training and tuition. There is no change in projected costs from FY 2011.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$34,207	\$4,611	\$4,611	\$0

Purchase from Government Accounts provides costs for administrative support, contracting administration support, and rent for interim non-GSA facilities.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$40,826	\$65,445	\$65,445	\$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities provides normal daily operations of PIADC, NUSTL, TSL, and NBACC. The costs include maintenance and repair of building and land.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$1,796	\$0	\$0	\$0

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Operation & Maintenance of equipment	\$686	\$616	\$616	\$0

Operation and maintenance of equipment provides normal daily operations and maintenance of PIADC, NUSTL, TSL, and NBACC equipment.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Supplies & materials	\$4,776	\$7,163	\$5,163	(\$2,000)

Supplies and materials provides daily office supplies, fuel for PIADC, and gasoline. Includes a decrease of \$2,000,000 to cover a realignment to correct the FY 2011 C.R.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$2,420	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$0

Equipment provides costs for personal property, and information technology hardware/software, and includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Land & Structures	\$9,851	\$25,218	\$153,916	\$128,698

Land and Structures provides costs for construction and capital improvement activities. The FY 2012 request reflects an increase of \$128,698,000 for NBAF Construction.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$0

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations
University Programs**

Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: University Programs		2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
		Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	195	230	230	---
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	3,801	1,740	1,740	---
25.2	Other Services	2	---	---	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	206	---	---	---
25.5	Research & Development	5,522	630	630	---
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	55,914	46,750	33,963	(12,787)
Total, University Programs		\$65,640	\$49,350	\$36,563	(\$12,787)

PPA Mission Statement

University Programs cultivates a homeland security culture within the academic community through research and educational programs that address current and future homeland security challenges. The program engages the academic community to develop scientific leadership, creates strategic partnerships, and fosters the next generation of homeland security experts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Travel	\$195	\$230	\$230	\$0

Travel includes all costs of personnel while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The Travel object class includes costs for travel to funded Centers of Excellence (COEs); potential COEs for management, review, and determination of suitability to become new COEs; to attend workshops and conferences; and potential invitational travel for COE personnel.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,801	\$1,740	\$1,740	\$0

Advisory and assistance provide funds for Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) and consultants in management and professional support services and engineering and technical services.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Other Services	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$206	\$0	\$0	\$0

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Research and Development	\$5,522	\$630	\$630	\$0

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development.

	2010	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$55,914	\$46,750	\$33,963	(\$12,787)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This includes funding provided to COEs, HS-STEM Career Development Grants, and MSI Leadership Grants. Includes a decrease of \$3,303,000 to eliminate an additional COE due to administrative savings. Also included is a realignment of \$9,749,000 to correct FY 2011 C.R.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate
Research and Development
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	124	124	130
INCREASES			
Program Change	-	-	-
Description: Hiring staff to reach to authorized level.		6	
Sub-Total Increases	-	6	-
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	124	130	130
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	6	-

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office



Fiscal Year 2012
Overview
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	118	38,415	130	38,500	142	41,120	12	2,620	8	1,960	4	660
Research, Development and Operations	-	352,985	-	324,537	-	206,258		(118,279)	---	(3,042)	---	(115,237)
Systems Acquisition	-	85,974	-	20,000	-	84,361		64,361	---	64,361	---	---
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	118	\$477,374	130	\$383,037	142	\$331,739	12	(\$51,298)	8	\$63,279	4	(\$114,577)
Less: Prior Year Rescission P.L. 111-83		(8,000)		(8,000)								
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	118	\$469,374	130	\$375,037	142	\$331,739	12	(\$51,298)	8	\$63,279	4	(\$114,577)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2010 Actual						2011 C.R.						2012 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	118	\$38,415			130	\$38,415	130	\$38,500			130	\$38,500	142	\$41,120			142	\$41,120
Research, Development and Operations	---	\$352,985			---	\$352,985	---	\$324,537			---	\$324,537	---	\$206,258			---	\$206,258
Systems Engineering and Architecture	-	25,046	-	-	-	25,046	-	25,448	-	-	-	25,448	-	31,858	-	-	-	31,858
Systems Development	-	116,804	-	-	-	116,804	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	69,689	-	-	-	69,689
Transformational R&D	-	117,422	-	-	-	117,422	-	108,537	-	-	-	108,537	-	0	-	-	-	0
Assessments	-	34,857	-	-	-	34,857	-	32,416	-	-	-	32,416	-	43,104	-	-	-	43,104
Operations Support	-	39,020	-	-	-	39,020	-	38,436	-	-	-	38,436	-	36,837	-	-	-	36,837
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	-	19,835	-	-	-	19,835	-	19,700	-	-	-	19,700	-	24,770	-	-	-	24,770
Systems Acquisition	---	\$85,974			---	\$85,974	---	\$20,000			---	\$20,000	---	\$84,361			---	\$84,361
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	51,616	-	-	-	51,616	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	37,361	-	-	-	37,361
Securing the Cities	-	25,330	-	-	-	25,330	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	27,000
Human Portable Radiation Detector Systems	-	9,028	-	-	-	9,028	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	118	\$477,374	0	\$0	130	\$477,374	130	\$383,037	0	\$0	130	\$383,037	142	\$331,739	0	\$0	142	\$331,739
Less: Prior Year Rescission P.L. 111-83		(8,000)				(8,000)		(8,000)				(8,000)						
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	118	\$469,374	0	\$0	130	\$469,374	130	\$375,037	0	\$0	130	\$375,037	142	\$331,739	0	\$0	142	\$331,739

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2010	Prior to implementation	DHS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010 (H.R.2892 and Conference Report, P.L. 111-83)	Section 577. The conference agreement includes a provision rescinding \$8,000,000 from unobligated balances of prior year appropriations for DNDO 'Research, Development, and Operations' as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision. DNDO shall notify the Committees on the distribution of the rescission prior to its implementation.	Committees were notified in March, 2010.
2010	Quarterly	DHS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010 (H.R.2892 and Conference Report, P.L. 111-83)	The conferees direct DNDO to continue quarterly briefings to the Committees on progress in developing architecture to guide technology research and applications; the status of such technologies, including their strengths and weaknesses; and timetables to develop and deploy them	Most recent briefing Jan 2011
2010	Quarterly	DHS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010 (H.R.2892 and Conference Report, P.L. 111-83)	The conferees also direct DNDO to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees, as proposed in the House report, on development of the Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography Systems and Joint Integrated Non-Intrusive Inspection programs; red team exercises and assessments, including vulnerabilities identified and recommendations for addressing them; the progress in the Human Portable Radiation Detection System development effort, including operational testing and production of new technologies for advanced operations; and progress in developing alternatives to existing detection materials and systems, in particular progress in finding alternatives to neutron detectors based on ³ He (Helium-3).	Most recent briefing Jan 2011
2010	12/27/2009	DHS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010 (H.R.2892 and Conference Report, P.L. 111-83)	The conference agreement includes \$5,000,000 within the amounts appropriated for Research, Development, and Operations to improve operations and capabilities of currently deployed polyvinyl toluene (PVT) radiation portal monitors and handheld radiation detectors, and to deploy any improvements to the field. The conferees direct DNDO to submit a plan for expenditure, development, and deployment for such efforts to the Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The conferees direct DHS to notify the Committees if DNDO determines that it cannot obligate this funding.	Submitted: May 17, 2010

2009	12/30/2008	Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, Senate Report p.135 (Public Law 110-329)	The Committee directs DNDO to submit a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center [NTNFC], specifically on implementation of its quality assurance program and the results of the NAS study of its capabilities, infrastructure, and workforce, and the steps NTNFC is taking to implement the recommendations.	Anticipate submittal to Congress in early February, FY 2011
2009	Prior to the procurement of ASPs for primary and secondary deployment	Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, Senate Report p.136 (Public Law 110-329)	The bill prohibits DNDO from full-scale procurement of Advanced Spectroscopic Portal [ASP] monitors until the Secretary submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations certifying that a significant increase in operational effectiveness will be achieved.	In progress; Secretarial certification expected in spring FY 2011.

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2012 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,120
Research, Development and Operations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$206,258
Systems Engineering and Architecture	0	0	0	31,858
Systems Development	0	0	0	69,689
Transformational R&D	0	0	0	0
Assessments	0	0	0	43,104
Operations Support	0	0	0	36,837
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center	0	0	0	24,770
Systems Acquisition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,361
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	0	0	0	37,361
Securing the Cities	0	0	0	27,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	0	0	0	20,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$331,739

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is the lead agency “responsible for coordinating Federal efforts to detect and protect against the unauthorized importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of a nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to protect against attack using such devices or materials against the people, territory, or interests of the United States...” Essential to this authority, DNDO “shall serve as the primary entity of the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect, prevent, deter and report on attempts to move, control or use, the radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) material” as prescribed in Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act). Additionally, DNDO is authorized to “enhance and coordinate the nuclear detection efforts of Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector to ensure a managed, coordinated response.” In recognition of the catastrophic risk posed by the use of a nuclear weapon within the United States, and pursuant to the SAFE Port Act, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has integrated all nuclear detection/prevention/deterrence program technology development, test, evaluation, operational support activities, and nuclear forensics into DNDO. DNDO is dedicated to the development and enhancement of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA); acquisition and deployment support for the domestic detection systems; coordination of effective sharing of nuclear detection-related information; establishment of procedures and training for end users of nuclear detection equipment; and national-level integration, development, and advancement of an enduring national nuclear forensics capability.

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for the management and administrative support to accomplish the DNDO mission. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including detailees from other organizations. In addition, M&A provides the material support for DNDO personnel, including supplies and materials, and administrative needs, such as information technology (IT) equipment and support. Finally, DNDO contributes M&A funds to the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) for facilities, other infrastructure and security costs, Human Resource services, IT services, and personnel support services including training and management travel costs.

B. Budget Activities

Management and Administration: The DNDO Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 request provides for 142 full-time positions (FTP) and 142 full-time equivalents (FTE) of which approximately 17 are detailees. As a jointly-staffed office with resources from across the Federal government, DNDO provides reimbursement to parent organizations for detailed staff. The total change from FY 2011 includes the transfer of 12 FTE from DNDO to the

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), the addition of 8 new FTE in FY 2012, and an additional 16 Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) conversions.

As DNDO continues to expand focus beyond containerized cargo at points of entry, diverse solutions will be continually developed, as it continues to improve oversight and effective program management. An evolution in emphasis, which began in FY 2010, is resulting in increased architectural studies and analysis in support of strategic meaning for and implementation of the GNDA. DNDO is focusing efforts to develop surge capabilities to detect threats with limited or imperfect intelligence. These surge capabilities will necessarily rely on the multiple State and local law enforcement agencies that are available to perform rad/nuc detection operations using mobile and human-portable sensors.

As DNDO has matured as an organization, the Business and Finance Office has improved its ability to provide internal controls guidance, fiscal accountability, and transparency. DNDO's internal controls process is designed to provide assurance regarding the accountability, reliability, and transparency of financial reporting by complying with laws and regulations pertaining to financial reporting and establishing controls that safeguard assets from waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation. In accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circ. A-123, DNDO leadership is conducting the tests necessary to meet the essential responsibility of ensuring that *"federal programs operate and federal resources are used efficiently to achieve desired objectives."* Periodic assessments have also been conducted in regards to the payment management process, and deficiencies have been rectified by the application of efficiency controls.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy: DHS launched the Balanced Workforce Strategy to conduct a multi-sector workforce assessment to eliminate or convert contractor positions. Positions were assessed against five screening criteria to determine if the functions remained necessary or were better suited to be met with Federal employees. DNDO's implementation of this efficiency review and workforce assessment resulted in the elimination of five contractor positions and further determined that 128 positions would be more suitable for Federal employment. To mitigate programmatic, workforce turnover and other risks, the positions will be converted over a five year period. Historically, DNDO has averaged a retention rate of over 90% of its career professionals. This stability in the workforce will allow DNDO to maintain staffing strength while successfully recruiting and retaining staff to fill the new positions outlined in this request.

C. Budget Request Summary

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office requests \$41.12 million and 142 FTE within M&A in FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
 Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
 Management and Administration
 Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPA**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	118	38,415	130	38,500	142	41,120	12	2,620	8	1,960	4	660
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	118	\$38,415	130	\$38,500	142	\$41,120	12	\$2,620	8	1,960	4	\$660
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	118	\$38,415	130	\$38,500	142	\$41,120	12	\$2,620	8	1,960	4	\$660

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	130	118	38,415
2011 C.R.	130	130	38,500
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	660
2012 Current Services	134	134	39,160
2012 Program Change	8	8	1,960
2012 Total Request	142	142	41,120

DNDO requests 142 FTE and \$41.12 million for FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The M&A appropriation funds the administration of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). The M&A request provides for the execution of salaries, benefits, and expenses related to 142 FTE, a net increase of 12 FTE from the calculated FY 2011 Continuing Resolution level. Additionally, funds are provided to the DHS WCF which provides such services as rent, the Office of Procurement Operations, and IT infrastructure support.

M&A provides for the management and administrative support of DNDO's mission and includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including salaries and benefits for DNDO staff, including detailees from other Federal agencies and DHS Components, such as the Department of Energy, Federal Bureau of Investigations, the Department of Defense, United States Coast Guard (USCG), and others. The M&A appropriation provides funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the following leadership and administrative elements:

- Office of the Director: Policy Office and Office of the Chief Financial Officer.
- Office of the Chief of Staff: Information Technology; Executive Secretariat; Security; Human Resources; and Administration and Facility Resources.

M&A provides for the management and administrative support of the Directorates operating within the organizational structure of DNDO. The functions of each Directorate include:

- **Mission Management Directorate (MMD).** In cooperation with DNDO's intra- and interagency partners, MMD identifies, coordinates, and prioritizes programs across DNDO that meet the needs and enhance the capability of stakeholders, thereby, reducing the risk of rad/nuc terrorism.
- **Architecture Directorate (AD).** In cooperation with DNDO's intra- and interagency partners, AD develops time-phased strategies and plans for improving the Nation's ability to detect and prevent rad/nuc attacks.
- **Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate (SEED).** Ensures that DNDO proposes sound technical solutions and thoroughly understands systems performance and potential vulnerabilities prior to deploying those solutions.
- **Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate (PADD).** Carries out the engineering development, production, developmental logistics, procurement and deployment of current and next-generation nuclear detection systems in support of an end-user community that includes other DHS components, including Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and Transportation Security Administration (TSA).
- **Operations Support Directorate (OSD).** Develops the information sharing and analytical capacity necessary to create a fully integrated operating environment. OSD also conducts training, exercises, outreach, and technical assistance in support of preventive rad/nuc detection programs.
- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC).** Is tasked with two core missions: to provide national-level integration, centralized planning and stewardship for the technical nuclear forensics community; and to lead the U.S. Government in establishing a robust and enduring pre-detonation rad/nuc materials forensics capability.

M&A Administrative Savings Initiative - \$0.08 million

DNDO will achieve efficiencies amounting to \$0.08 million through reduced travel spending, and through reductions in the use of non-critical supplies and materials. Travel will be reduced through increased use of videoconferencing and other technologies, and by increased prioritization to ensure that only mission-critical travel is funded.

DHS Balanced Workforce

In FY 2010, DHS launched the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) in order to conduct a multi-sector workforce assessment aimed at eliminating or converting contractor positions. Positions were assessed against five screening criteria to determine if the functions remained necessary or were better suited to be met with Federal employees. DNDO's implementation of this efficiency review and workforce assessment resulted in the elimination of five contractor positions and further determined that 128 positions would be more suitable for Federal employment. To mitigate programmatic, workforce turnover, and other risks: the positions will be converted over a five year period.

DHS chartered the BWS to examine the resources that support its missions to determine if these would be better served if the functions currently being performed by a contractor workforce were to be converted into Federal positions. DNDO conducted a position-by-position analysis in accordance with this initiative in which each position was judged against five criteria:

- Inherently or Nearly Inherent Governmental Functions. While no inherently governmental functions were being performed by a contractor, it was determined that some positions were performing nearly inherently governmental duties. The conversion of these positions would allow the expansion of the duties to provide more direct government management, decision-making, accountability and flexibility by the staff.
- Personal Services. A review of tasks completed by contractors was performed, and it was determined that no personal services were being performed.
- Mission Critical Functions. Functions that were critical to the operation of DNDO, such as highly technical scientific work, operations center support, etc., that were currently being performed by contractors were closely examined to determine if these functions would be better served by Federal employees who could provide an expected level of consistency and knowledge. It was determined that these positions met the mission critical criteria and were considered for conversion.
- Duration of Requirement. As with other areas, Federal employees in the following positions would provide increased flexibility as compared to the non-personal services contractors: some Executive and Administrative Assistants, facilities management, and IT support staff. These positions were considered for conversion. Contract staff positions where the task or assignment had specific completion dates with no follow-on assignment; and support positions that had experienced or were anticipated to experience significant fluctuations in their levels of support were not included in the conversion plan.
- Significant Cost Savings. Contractor positions of an ongoing nature with a consistent level of support were also identified for conversion in cases in which

there was a significant long-term cost benefit to having those positions filled by Federal employees.

Program Realignment

The objective of DNDO's workforce balancing plan is to complete the hiring for each group within the year. Approximately 13% of the total planned conversions are planned for Year One (FY 2012). To mitigate the on-board/hiring process risk, a full year of funding will be available to support the resource requirement for either a contractor or a Federal employee. The planned funding realignment strategy takes into account the known factors impacting the actual date an employee reports to the organization, thereby releasing the need for contractor support.

Availability of Savings: DNDO's plan impacts the savings expected to be realized as a result of the conversion in two different ways.

1. Actual program savings will be achieved in the year following the group of positions being converted.
2. The amount transferred in successive years will be reduced by the surplus expected in the year of conversion.

The approach will be to realign the funding from the Research, Development and Operations (RD&O) or Systems Acquisition appropriations to the Management & Administration account for the group of positions being converted. It should be noted that this strategy does not decrease the amount that DNDO will spend on its core missions but will simply change the type of funding requested (i.e. contractor support vs. Federal) and realign the appropriation in which the funds are requested. The basic principle used in computing the yearly cost and savings is as follows:

Year 1:

- a. Program Contractor Cost = full Contractor Cost transfer to M&A
- b. Contractor Savings after conversion in M&A subsidizes Year 2 group as an offset to Program Contractor Cost for Conversion
- c. Program Savings = \$0

Year 2:

- a. Program Contractor Cost – Year 1 savings = full Contractor Cost, Year 2
- b. Contractor Savings after year 2 conversion subsidizes Year 3 group.
- c. Program savings = *Surplus* from year 1 conversions.

Year 3 - 5:

- a. Identical to Year 2 plus the availability of the unused subsidy from prior year.

DNDO's workforce balancing plan will result in the conversion of 128 positions over a five-year period. This approach provides mitigation to existing risks in the hiring process and others that are unique to the conversion.

- Lead times for hiring. As we are converting the position and not the contracted resource currently fulfilling the requirement, there is an unknown lead time to fill each position. Announcements, screening of applicants, possible security clearance investigation delays, and other factors make it difficult to predict when a position will be filled.
- Volume of change to a program. DNDO will adapt to opportunities to hire quality candidates while still providing program offices the ability to absorb the change to their workforce.
- Need to accomplish the work. While the hiring process is executed, the work must go on. The transfer of the funds to the M&A account will permit DNDO to fund the work either through the contract vehicle(s) or salaries.
- Impact of other conversions. As other government agencies are also in the process of converting positions, there is a risk of higher than normal workforce turnover to both the Federal employees and contractors. Should this happen, the planned rate of conversion would allow DNDO to fill the unexpected vacancies and remain on plan.
- DNDO hiring track record. Although DNDO has experienced a slower than anticipated rate of hiring since its inception, the rate on hiring the past few years had allowed DNDO to maintain a consistent workforce levels.
- BWS Schedule. The plan provides sufficient funds to support each position in the year of conversion by providing funding for the FTP at the contracted rate. This will ensure there are funds to support the work either as a contractor or a Federal employee. The success of the plan is dependent on completing the hiring for all positions in the year of conversion. The full-year's savings from each group being converted is leveraged to support the next set of contracted positions to be converted.

DNDO's approach includes an oversight team consisting of Human Resources, budget, Contracting Officer/specialists, and programmatic representatives. This team will resolve conversion plan related issues, monitor the hiring progress and funding utilization, enact necessary modifications to support contracts, and regularly report on progress to DNDO senior leaders, engaging them as necessary to ensure timely plan execution. DNDO is committed to channeling the savings realized through this process into additional development and implementation of the GNDA.

General functions of positions, anticipated grade, and number of contractors planned for the realignment of funds to M&A for DNDO's implementation of the 16 BWS positions include:

Year 1:

- a. Systems Engineering, (1 contractor): GS-12/13
- b. Test Engineering, (1 contractor): GS-13/14
- c. Resource Management, (3 contractors):
 - GS-11/12/13, Architecture
 - GS-12/13, National Technical Nuclear Forensics
 - GS-11/12/13, Operations Support

- d. Mission Management, (2 contractors):
 - GS-12/13/14, Maritime Mission
 - GS-12/13/14, Interior Mission
- e. Operations Support Specialist, (1 contractor): GS-12/13
- f. Product Acquisition & Deployment, (2 contractors):
 - GS-11/12, Budget & Finance Lead
 - GS-13/14, On-Dock/Mobile Systems
- g. Red Team Specialist, (1 contractor): GS-14/15
- h. Class Guide Consult, (1 contractor): GS-14/15
- i. Records Management, (1 contractor): GS-13/14
- j. Program Liaison, (1 contractor): GS-9/11/12
- k. Executive Assistance, (1 contractor): GS-9
- l. Reception, (1 contractor): GS-4

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Program management for oversight and technical execution
PPA: Management and Administration:
Program Increase: Positions 8.0, FTE 8.0, Dollars \$1,960.0

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							134	134	39,160
Program Increase 1							8	8	1,960
Total Request	-	-		-	-		142	142	41,120

Description

DNDO requests \$1.96 million in FY 2012 for increased staff to provide oversight and technical execution.

Justification

FY 2012 funding provides support for 142 FTP and 142 FTE. The program increase provides for 8 FTP and 8 FTE. The additional staff will help perform vital mission support roles that will allow DNDO to better perform its mission to protect the Nation from illicit radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) material.

New Full-Time Positions include:

- (4) Management/Program Oversight. As DNDO continues to look beyond containerized cargo and focuses its efforts on developing surge capabilities to detect threats with limited or imperfect intelligence, diverse solutions will be continually developed requiring a managed growth of personnel to maintain proper oversight and effective program management.
- (2) Support of GNDA. A shift of emphasis, which began in FY 2010, will result in increased architectural studies and analysis in support of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). As a result of this shift, additional FTE are required to work toward continued assessment of the rad/nuc risk and the associated gaps in the GNDA.
- (1) Business Operations. As DNDO has matured its technical programs, the Business and Finance Office has been improving its ability to provide internal

controls guidance, fiscal accountability, and transparency. To ensure a framework of sound financial management additional resources are requested to provide improvements in financial management operations.

Separate from this request are staffing changes reflected within the adjustments-to-base to DNDO's M&A Appropriation, which include the transfer of 12 FTE from DNDO's Transformational Research and Development to S&T in FY 2012, and implementation of DHS's Balanced Workforce Strategy that including 16 contractor conversions.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and for management and administration of programs and activities [\$38,500,000] \$41,120,000. Provided, that not to exceed \$3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

(Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, [2011]2012)

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual	130	118	\$38,415
FY 2011 C.R.¹	130	130	38,500
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer 1: TR&D transfer to S&T Directorate	(12)	(12)	(3,000)
Total Transfers	(12)	(12)	(3,000)
Increases			
Technical Adjustment: FY 2011 Base ²			180
GSA Rent.....			60
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....			277
Re-alignment of funds to M&A for Balanced Workforce Strategy.....	16	16	3,500
Total Increases	16	16	4,017
Decreases			
Administrative Savings Initiative ³	---	---	(80)
Operational Support Reduction.....			(277)
Total Decreases	---	---	(357)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	660
FY 2012 Current Services	134	134	39,160
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Program management for oversight and technical execution.....	8	8	1,960
Total Program Changes	8	8	1,960
FY 2012 Request	142	142	41,120

¹FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

²Technical adjustment for the difference between the FY 2010 enacted level and FY 2011 President's Budget Level.

³A total of \$0.08M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual	130	118	\$38,415
FY 2011 C.R.	130	130	38,500
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers	(12)	(12)	(3,000)
Increases	16	16	4,017
Decreases			(357)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	660
FY 2012 Current Services	134	134	39,160
Program Changes	8	8	1,960
FY 2012 Total Request	142	142	41,120
2011 to 2012 Total Change	12	12	2,620

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Adjustments-to-Base			FY 2012 Program Change			FY 2012 Request			FY 2011 to FY 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	130	130	38,500	4	4	660	8	8	1,960	142	142	41,120	12	12	2,620
Total	130	130	\$38,500	4	4	\$660	8	8	\$1,960	142	142	\$41,120	12	12	\$2,620

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change
11.1	Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$13,208	\$14,287	19,669	5,382
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	546	610	535	(75)
12.1	Benefits	3,447	3,850	5,374	1,524
	Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$17,201	\$18,748	25,578	\$6,830
Other Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	56	58	40	(18)
22.0	Transportation of Things	---	---	11	11
23.1	GSA rent	4,318	4,328	4,784	456
23.3	Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	25	27	27	0
24.0	Printing	22	23	23	0
25.2	Other services	489	442	676	234
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	15,339	14,143	9,548	(4,595)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	105	105
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	554	427	65	(362)
26.0	Supplies and materials	242	200	138	(62)
31.0	Equipment	169	104	125	21
	Total, Other Object Classes	\$21,214	\$19,752	15,542	(\$4,210)
	Total, Management and Administration	\$38,415	\$38,500	\$41,120	\$2,620

Note: Administrative savings from the Management and Administration PPA amounts to \$0.08M including \$0.018M from object class 21.0, and \$0.062M from object class 26.0.

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to FY 2012
	Actual Pos.	C.R. Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
Total, SES	7	7	7	---
Total, EX	---	---	---	---
GS-15	66	64	66	2
GS-14	25	32	35	3
GS-13	10	5	5	0
GS-12	5	1	1	0
Balanced Workforce Strategy				
GS-14/15			2	2
GS-13/14			3	3
GS-12/13/14			2	2
GS-12/13			3	3
GS-11/12/13			2	2
GS-11/12			1	1
GS-9/11/12			1	1
GS-09			1	1
GS-4			1	1
Other Graded Positions	3	11	8	(3)
Ungraded Positions	14	10	4	(6)
Total Permanent Positions	130	130	142	12
Unfilled Positions EOY				
Total Perm. Employment EOY				
FTE	130	130	142	12
Headquarters	130	130	142	12
U.S. Field				---
Foreign Field				---
Total Permanent Positions	130	130	142	12
Average ES Salary	\$ 161,922	\$ 161,922	\$ 166,338	\$ 4,416
Average GS Salary	\$ 116,086	\$ 116,086	\$ 124,428	\$ 8,342
Average GS Grade	15	14	14	0

H: PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: PPA Name	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Object Classes:				
11.1 Perm Positions	\$13,208	\$14,287	19,669	\$5,382
11.5 Other per comp	546	610	535	(75)
12.1 Benefits	3,447	3,850	5,374	1,524
21.0 Travel	56	58	40	(18)
22.0 Transportation of Things	---	---	11	11
23.1 GSA rent	4,318	4,328	4,784	456
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	25	27	27	0
24.0 Printing	22	23	23	0
25.2 Other Services	489	442	676	234
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	15,339	14,143	9,548	(4,595)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	---	---	105	105
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	554	427	65	(362)
26.0 Supplies & materials	242	200	138	(62)
31.0 Equipment	169	104	125	21
Total, Management and Administration	\$38,415	\$38,500	41,120	\$2,620
Full Time Equivalents	130	130	142	12

PPA Mission Statement

Per the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, the mission of Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is to "substantially reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism against the United States by continuously improving capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners."

The M&A appropriation provides for the management and administrative support of that goal. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including detailees from other organizations. The M&A appropriation accounts for the funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the maintenance of an operations level that provides facilities, supplies and materials, IT equipment and administrative support. DNDO's contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund are included within the M&A request.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Salaries and benefits	\$17,201	\$18,748	\$25,578	\$6,830

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 142 FTE. The FY 2012 request is \$25,578,000 for personnel compensation and benefits. The increase in salaries and benefits is planned to accommodate a request for an additional 8 FTE, 16 contractor conversions associated with the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, and hiring to authorized FTE level.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Travel	\$56	\$58	\$40	(\$18)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is \$40,000; the decrease in travel represents a portion of DNDO's M&A efficiency offset that is in response to the Administrative Savings Initiative.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Transportation of things	---	---	11	11

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2012 request is \$11,000. The funding will be used to finance the transportation of furniture and other household goods associated with the rotation of overseas employees and the permanent change of station or relocation of domestically based DHS federal employees.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
GSA rent	\$4,318	\$4,328	\$4,784	\$456

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2012 request is \$4,784,000. Factored into the GSA cost is the rental of space through GSA to accommodate DNDO office requirements at secondary location in Washington D.C.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Communication, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	\$25	\$27	\$27	\$0

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2012 request is \$27,000.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Printing	22	23	23	\$0

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2012 request is \$23,000.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Other services	\$489	\$442	\$676	\$234

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request is \$676,000 Increase reflects services associated with additional FTEs (8 FTEs requested and 16 contractor conversions).

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Purchase from Government accounts	\$15,339	\$14,143	\$9,548	(\$4,595)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is \$9,548,000. A decrease in purchases from government accounts is driven by a decrease in Working Capital Fund allocations, as well as savings that are anticipated to result from the implementation of the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	FY 2011 to FY 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$0	\$0	\$105	\$105

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request of \$105,000 is an increase of \$105,000.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to FY 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$554	\$427	\$65	(\$362)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request of \$65,000 is a decrease of \$362,000, reflective in part of the transfer of Transformational Research and Development to DHS' Directorate for Science and Technology (S&T).

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to FY 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Supplies & materials	\$242	\$200	\$138	(\$62)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2012 request is \$138,000. The decrease in supplies and materials represents a portion of DNDO's M&A efficiency offset that is responsive to OMB's Savings Initiative.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011 to FY 2012
	Actual	C.R.	Request	Change
Equipment	\$169	\$104	\$125	\$21

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$125,000.

I: Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	114	118	130
INCREASES			
Program management for oversight and technical execution			8
Hiring to achieve authorized FTE level	4	12	
Realignment of funds to M&A for Balanced Workforce Strategy			16
DECREASES			
Transfer of Transformational Research and Development (TAR) to the DHS Directorate for Science and Technology (S&T)			(12)
Year-end Actual/Estimated FTEs	118	130	142
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	4	12	12

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**

FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by PPA

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
Program/Project Activity	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Total WCF-M&A	\$12,947	\$11,403	\$10,487	(\$916)

Note:

In FY 2012, DNDO's total Working Capital Fund assessment decreased. The total cost share associated with Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) is distributed between M&A, RD&O and Systems Acquisition.

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts reviews have been prioritized based upon risk into Tiered ranking.

DNDO requests \$3.5M and 16 FTE for the FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY2010 – FY2012	
	Actual		Pres. Budget		Annualization		Follow On		Increase Year One		DHS Balanced Workforce	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Systems Engineering									1	1	1	1
Test Engineering									1	1	1	1
Resource Management									3	3	3	3
Mission Management									2	2	2	2
Ops Support Specialist									1	1	1	1
Product Acquisition & Deployment									2	2	2	2
Red Team Specialist									1	1	1	1
Class Guide Consult									1	1	1	1
Records Management									1	1	1	1
Program Liaison									1	1	1	1
Executive Assistance									1	1	1	1
Reception									1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	16

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- The amount of funding to convert 16 contract positions to Federal positions during Year One amounts to \$3.5 million.
- During Year One, the amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced equals approximately \$1.338 million. Contractor Savings after conversion in M&A will subsidize the Year 2 group as an offset to Program Contractor Cost for Conversion.

- **Implementation Timeline.** The plan provides sufficient funds to support each position in the year of conversion by providing funding for the FTP at the contracted rate. This will ensure there are funds to support the work either as a contractor or a Federal employee. The success of the plan is dependent on completing the hiring for all positions in the year of conversion.
- DNDO's implementation of an efficiency review and workforce assessment resulted in the elimination of five contractor positions and further determined that 128 positions would be more suitable for Federal employment.

Annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

No funding is required for the annualization of FY 2011 DHS Balanced Workforce during Year One of DNDO's conversion plan.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

No contractor conversions occurred prior to FY 2012. No adjustments are necessary in FY 2012.

Department of Homeland Security

*Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations*



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Research, Development, and Operations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, and Operations

The mission of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is to substantially reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism against the United States by continuously improving capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners. DNDO's strategic focus includes prevention of acts of nuclear terrorism through all available means. This strategy incorporates the benefit of deterrence which serves as a capability multiplier when measuring the effectiveness against failure-averse adversaries and their enablers. DNDO is focusing efforts to develop surge capabilities to detect threats with limited or imperfect intelligence. These surge capabilities will necessarily rely on the multiple State and local law enforcement agencies that are available to perform radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection operations using mobile and human-portable sensors. DNDO is promoting several opportunities to emphasize the rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State and local level. Along with the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, DNDO will increase the number of engagements with stakeholders to conduct covert testing. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be initiated to provide a competition amongst the Preventive Rad/Nuc Detection (PRND) community, with industry demonstrations and information exchange forums. The budget also provides for the upgrade of three Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) to a larger equipment set.

DNDO was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to provide a focal point addressing the broad spectrum of rad/nuc protective measures. Title V of the Safety and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act of 2006 P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to "serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time." DNDO is responsible for the acquisition of current and next generation of nuclear detection systems. DNDO is also responsible for integrating, advancing, and stewarding national nuclear forensics capabilities amongst the Departments of Defense, Energy, Justice, State, Homeland Security and the Intelligence Community.

DNDO has organized the majority of its development, test, evaluation, and acquisition programs into four mission areas. At the foundation of this mission space construct is the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) delineation of geographic layers (exterior, border, interior, and crosscutting) and transportation pathways (air, land, and sea). DNDO works closely with Federal, State, and local entities with the primary

operational responsibility for each pathway or within each layer to forge a more effective linkage between user requirements and technology and operational capability development efforts. The four mission areas to which DNDO has aligned activities, and the scope of activity addressed by each mission area, are described below:

The *land borders mission area* encompasses all official road and rail ports of entry (POEs), as well as land border checkpoints and illicit traffic between the official POEs. Road POE rad/nuc scanning focuses on cargo, pedestrians, and privately-operated vehicles (POVs). Current international rail efforts will address the scanning of cargo.

The *aviation mission area* addresses all threat pathways involving civil air transport – both commercial operations and general aviation. Rad/nuc threats may be transported via air as a prelude to an attack elsewhere, or the actual attack involving a rad/nuc threat device may be executed and delivered directly by air. Rad/nuc detection capabilities address the scanning of air cargo, aviation passengers and their baggage, as well as the aircraft and crew.

The *maritime mission area* addresses the scanning of people, cargo, vessels, and other conveyances at seaports of entry and on seas, oceans, or other navigable waterways within U.S. Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement jurisdiction. All vessels, including container ships, commercial fishing boats, tug boats, barges, commercial tour boats, cruise ships, tankers, bulk cargo ships, and privately owned/operated pleasure craft and sailboats, within the defined maritime domain may be exploited by terrorists to transport illicit rad/nuc material.

The *interior mission area* comprises all detection opportunities within U.S. borders. The risk to metropolitan urban areas and critical infrastructure is reduced through facilitated build out of relevant Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) programs, which are coordinated with State and local partners

Further, in its *cross mission and infrastructure support* role, DNDO directly interfaces with Federal, State, and local stakeholders to gather rad/nuc technology and operational capability requirements and provide these requirements by no later than FY 2012 to the Radiological and Nuclear Division within the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and to the systems development and operations support activities within DNDO. Once these systems are deployed, DNDO provides ongoing, centralized alarm adjudication and information sharing services.

DNDO is committed to ongoing interaction with Federal, State, and local groups across the full range of systems development efforts, which include all necessary systems engineering and test and evaluation needs. In addition, DNDO develops training and exercises specific to user groups, their operations, and relevant technologies. As a complement to the activities of these mission areas, DNDO will continue a full range of mission support efforts such as systems engineering, test and evaluation infrastructure, red teaming and net assessments, architecture studies, and operations support activities, including technical reachback.

Finally, the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) provides the technical capability to determine the origin and nature of nuclear or radiological attacks, interdicted source materials and devices to support national priorities for deterrence, attribution and prosecution. The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act (NFAA), signed into law on February 16, 2010, codified this mission within DNDO and included specific requirements to lead the development and implementation of the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for improving U.S. nuclear forensic and attribution capabilities, and to establish a National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program to address the workforce pipeline needs in nuclear forensics.

The Research, Development, and Operations (RD&O) request identifies resources required for GNDA Development and the implementation of solutions to address vulnerabilities in the GNDA and all required mission and operations support activities.

B. Budget Activities

Systems Engineering and Architecture

All programs and mission areas require the implementation of a strong and disciplined systems engineering approach. Systems engineering is integral to program support, and includes areas such as risk management, configuration control, requirements development, and technical evaluation and analysis. Systems engineering is also a key component of test and evaluation efforts, providing the bases for the development of test strategies and plans, generation of test requirements, selection of appropriate test venues and equipment, support of test implementation, and reporting of test results. Additionally the development of detection technology standards to set the goals of the technology performance is included in this program.

At the core of all DNDO activities is the systems architecture function: determining gaps and vulnerabilities and then formulating recommendations and plans to mitigate the same. By intensively studying the multi-layered structure of the rad/nuc detection architecture, a well-defined and carefully coordinated network of interrelationships is being understood and developed.

The Joint Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA provides a means to evaluate and document the GNDA. DNDO Systems Architecture efforts are focused on developing an enhanced GNDA, including both domestic and international components. The global architecture comprises several key elements: a multi-layered structure of rad/nuc detection systems, deployed both domestically and overseas; a well-defined and carefully coordinated network of interrelationships among them; and a set of systems engineering-based principles and guidelines governing the architecture's design and evolution over time.

The GNDA Strategic Plan under development in FY11 will provide for the first time the high-level mission and goals of the GNDA. Since the GNDA is truly global and has

components that are both international and domestic, the strategic plan outlines different sets of objectives and performance goals for the U.S. government for its work to develop of the GNDA within, at, outside, and across its borders. The strategic plan will serve as a framework for subsequent planning for and analysis of the GNDA.

Near-term priorities for Systems Engineering and Architecture are:

- Develop Technical Capability Standards for handheld, transportable, and mobile rad/nuc detection equipment.
- Participate in the development of national and international standards for rad/nuc detection equipment.
- Complete an overarching strategic plan for the development of the GNDA and continually update the architecture gap and risk analyses.
- Complete the 2011 Joint Annual Interagency Review. Expand architecture studies to a broader range of potential pathways and identify solution options for enduring vulnerabilities in the GNDA.

Systems Development

DNDO Systems Development programs serve as the rad/nuc detection improvement component within DNDO, taking concepts for new detection systems from exploratory (or long-range) research to a level of maturity sufficient for production and deployment. Typically, DNDO will take a proven technology and explore various mission requirements that could be applicable to current vulnerabilities identified in the GNDA, including identifying potential end uses. Systems Development activities include engineering development and all developmental logistics elements associated with current as well as next-generation nuclear detection systems. The long range research will be done through the transformational research activities that are planned to be transferred to S&T by no later than FY 2012. This research will directly feed the development activities detailed here. Current programs include radiation portal monitors, human portable systems, advanced imaging techniques and neutron detector replacement, among others.

In order to implement the requirements of the DHS Acquisition Directives and improve overall program oversight; DNDO has implemented the Solution Development Process. The process includes foundational guidelines for long term plans, stage requirements and stage gates for program decision phases. This process provides a structured mechanism for leadership to initiate programs and objectives; to conduct periodic reviews and evaluate programs against approved objectives and milestones.

Within the FY 2012 request, DNDO is promoting several opportunities to further develop rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State and local level. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be initiated to provide a competition within the Preventive Rad/Nuc Detection (PRND) community, and will include industry demonstrations and information exchange forms. Unlike drug or weapon interdiction personnel, operational rad/nuc personnel do not often receive encouragement for superior performance as threats are not

regularly encountered. The Rad/Nuc Challenge provides a mechanism to award superior performance and encourage excellence. It also fosters more effective community-wide competition and advancement by establishing a greater awareness of the current state-of-the-art of technology and Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) throughout the field.

Near-term priorities for Systems Development are:

- Establish an Information Exchange Forum. Schedule activities including workshops, briefings, panel meetings, and the presentation of papers sponsored by members of the PRND community who wish to share their ideas and insights.
- Initiate a System/Capability Exposition. Include exhibit booths, system and CONOPS demonstrations, hands-on experiences, and showcases. This feature of the Rad/Nuc Challenge will expose industry and academia to the Government's needs, helping to shape independent research and development programs and alert attendees to upcoming opportunities.
- Deploy proven technology to improve the current-generation of human-portable and mobile rad/nuc detection systems to further the capabilities at our Nation's borders and airports.
- Utilize proven technology to improve the detection capability of radiography systems to automatically identify materials that could be used to shield special nuclear materials.
- Advance the technical maturity of emerging technologies to passively detect rad/nuc threats from a stand-off distance.
- Advance efforts to develop a rad/nuc scanning capability to address cargo entering the country from Canada and Mexico via rail.
- Develop and implement, at seaport terminals that have on-dock rail transfer capabilities, technologies to more efficiently scan cargo that is transferred directly from ship to rail and exits the terminal by train.
- Develop and evaluate boat-mounted rad/nuc detection technologies to address the "detection at sea" mission.
- Development of non-Helium-3 (^3He) based neutron detectors.
- Study and characterize the unique challenges of deploying rad/nuc equipment and operations at domestic Airports of Entry (APOEs) and international preclearance sites.
- Improve rad/nuc systems' algorithm performance for detection and identification of radiation.

Transformational Research and Development

DNDO's Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) program is planned to transfer to S&T by no later than FY 2012. Additional information on rad/nuc research will be included in the Congressional Justification for S&T.

Assessments

The DNDO capability development process is anchored by a critical assessment of technologies as they are deployed and implemented, as well as a continual assessment of

the GNDA, through a variety of means. Development and acquisition programs are supported by test and evaluation (T&E) campaigns to characterize technologies and systems, red teaming assessments to deepen understanding of adversary capabilities, and net assessments to identify the effectiveness of the planned and deployed GNDA.

In addition to the above activities, DNDO executes pilots – activities planned as operational tests or trials that serve as a tentative model for future development or deployment decisions. While DNDO’s aforementioned test campaigns are intended to evaluate the technical performance of detection technologies in controlled environments, pilot programs allow DNDO to conduct limited deployments of new concepts of operation (CONOPS) or emerging rad/nuc detection technologies in existing operational environments, or alternately, existing CONOPS or technologies in new operational environments. These pilots provide an assessment of the processes, equipment, and/or systems to support PRND mission objectives and customer/stakeholder requirements. Pilots are a tool for DNDO to identify and leverage lessons learned that will reduce the risk of full scale deployments, enhance the impact of limited and competing resources, and expedite deployment of the GNDA, thereby increasing the Nation’s ability to respond to the rad/nuc threat. In addition, DNDO has established Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDERSM), a program to ensure independent and consistent testing of radiation detectors is performed by accredited laboratories.

Near-term priorities for Assessments are:

- Conduct Net Assessments and Red Team evaluations that enable DNDO programs to enhance the integration of international, Federal, State, tribal, local, first responders, and other mission partners.
- Having completed the Rad/Nuc Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC) facility in FY 2009, startup the facility, and conduct RNCTEC operational and management activities.
- Retain radiation experts to assist in test planning and analysis and to ensure independent and technically defensible T&E campaigns.
- Conduct T&E activities each year to support each DNDO mission area, and sustain testing infrastructure at the testing sites as required.
- Pilot emerging technical and operational solutions to address vulnerabilities in the GNDA.

Operations Support

DNDO operations support provides technical resources and sustainment strategies to Federal, State, and local stakeholders and partners who are developing or enhancing their PRND capabilities. This support includes situational awareness of the PRND mission, PRND program development assistance, CONOPS and standard operating procedures (SOPs) development, and training and exercise validation.

To fulfill its mandate, operational support activities at DNDO track to the follow basic functions:

- PRND Capability Development and Enhancement;
- Training and exercising; and
- Integrated and centralized alarm adjudication, data collection, and information sharing services.

DNDO works directly with law enforcement and other Federal partners to determine indicators of nuclear terrorism to recommend appropriate response, including interdiction. Additionally, DNDO develops and maintains information sharing capabilities and analytical tools necessary to support an integrated operating system to be used by Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, as well as the larger intelligence and counterterrorism communities. DNDO rounds out its support to State and local entities through a training and exercise program tailored to the needs of the community.

More specifically, a central operations support capability is provided through the DNDO Joint Analysis Center (JAC), a 24/7 information and analysis activity that provides for situational awareness of the deployed nuclear detection architecture, rapid information reporting, and facilitation of technical support for alarm adjudication and resolution. The JAC relies on the national laboratory-based Secondary Reachback Program (SRB) to provide expert advice and analysis in support of detection operations, and on the Nuclear Assessment Program (NAP), a national laboratory-based capability, designed to support DNDO in its mission to develop the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture and provide technical analysis related to nuclear incidents as well as foreign and domestic detection capabilities. NAP ensures that a sufficient pool of subject matter experts exists to analyze the technical and operational aspects of rad/nuc events.

Near term priorities for Operations Support are:

- Systematically build integrated radiation detection capabilities in the Interior layer of the GNDA.
- Routinely provide rad/nuc informational products to the DHS Fusion Centers.
- Gather, analyze, and disseminate rad/nuc intelligence and information to ensure the Department and all its partners can conduct collaborative rad/nuc operations based on a common frame of reference.
- Ensure that detection events lead to an appropriate response by local or Federal law enforcement, fire and other public safety operations.
- Conduct engagements with State and local communities to increase awareness, partnerships, and capabilities.
- Expand existing foundational programs, such as training, exercises, and onsite program assistance to include a broader range of customers, evolving risks and vulnerabilities, technologies, and proven operational concepts.
- Operate, maintain, and enhance the JAC Collaborative Information System, as the government's capability to receive, analyze, store, and report on rad/nuc-related information.

National Technical Nuclear Forensics

The NTNFC was established within DNDO in 2007 by NSPD-17/HSPD-4 (Annex IV). This presidential directive assigned roles and responsibilities to six Federal departments and agencies for developing and maintaining a comprehensive national technical nuclear forensics (NTNF) capability. DNDO was given two core missions: to provide national-level integration, centralized planning and stewardship as the “systems integrator” for the nuclear forensics (NF) enterprise; and to serve as the capability developer for pre-detonation rad/nuc materials forensics. The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act (NFAA) (P.L. 111-140), signed into law on February 16, 2010, codified this two-tiered mission and mandated the NTNFC to lead the development and implementation of the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP) and the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States. DNDO is striving to appropriately resource and advance NTNF capabilities, as emphasized by the President and Congress, and as urged by the National Academy of Sciences in their July 2010 report “Nuclear Forensics: A Capability At Risk.”

In order to address the system integration and pre-detonation materials development missions, the NTNFC is organized into three key work areas: 1) Operational Readiness, 2) Technology Advancement, and 3) Expertise Development.

The NF operational readiness work area comprises activities that ensure the USG has effective, jointly-developed plans that are regularly exercised and assessed, to assure preparedness for a nuclear attack or interdiction, immediately and without warning. In FY 2011 - FY 2012, the NTNFC will lead the NF community in the implementation of the National Strategic Five-Year Plan and activities outlined therein, through the use of its well-established interagency forums. In addition, NTNFC will lead the development and revision of foundational documentation, the organization of interagency exercises, and the conduct of annual capability assessments.

Due to the complexity of pre-detonation materials characteristics, NTNFC addresses Technology Advancement systematically, across the nuclear fuel cycle and the pre-detonation phases of materials collection, analysis, and evaluation. NTNFC works with partner agencies and the international community to design and build programs that define the use of standardized methods for analyses, articulation of confidence in results, and practice of demonstrated competencies in linkages, measurements and evaluations. This strategy increases knowledge of the characteristics of domestic and foreign materials, signatures, and manufacturing processes – utilizing current and emerging techniques and tools tied to rigorous standards for forensics investigations.

Finally, the Expertise Development work area aims to ensure that a sufficient population of highly qualified scientists is cultivated and sustained to provide the critical technical expertise that underpins the entire NTNF enterprise. The NTNFC plans to continue the expansion of the NNFEDP gradually in FY 2011 - FY 2012, in step with NTNF mission requirements and near-term assessments of human capital supply and demand. The

NTNFC will introduce three to four new Ph.D. scientists into the NF workforce annually as it advances toward the goal of adding at least 35 new scientists by 2018. These goals are based on the recommendations of the expert Nuclear Forensics Science Panel and the AAAS/APS to stem the loss of qualified personnel and maintain baseline staffing levels.

C – Budget Request Summary

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office requests \$206.258 million for FY 2012 Research, Development, and Operations.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPA**

FY 2012 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Systems Engineering and Architecture		25,046		25,448		31,858		\$6,410		\$7,445		(\$1,035)
Systems Development		116,804		100,000		69,689		(30,311)		(27,394)		(2,917)
Transformational R&D		117,422		108,537		0		(108,537)		---		(108,537)
Assessments		34,857		32,416		43,104		10,688		10,967		(279)
Operations Support		39,020		38,436		36,837		(1,599)		(1,208)		(391)
Forensics		19,835		19,700		24,770		5,070		7,148		(2,078)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	0	\$352,985	0	\$324,537	0	\$206,258	0	(\$118,279)	0	(\$3,042)	0	(\$115,237)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Less: Prior Year Rescissions		(8,000)		(8,000)								
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	0	\$352,985	0	\$324,537	0	\$206,258	0	(\$118,279)	0	(\$3,042)	0	(\$115,237)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Engineering and Architecture
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Systems Engineering and Architecture

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010 Actual	-	-	25,046
2011 C.R.	-	-	25,448
2012 Current Services	-	-	24,413
2012 Program Change	-	-	7,445
2012 Total Request	-	-	31,858

DNDO requests \$31.858 million for this activity in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) systems engineering and architecture program develops, implements, and supports a disciplined systems engineering approach throughout DNDO, and enhances the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), including both domestic and international components.

Systems Engineering Program

Description

The Systems Engineering Program includes the following projects:

- *Radiological/Nuclear (Rad/Nuc) Detection Standards* fulfills the U.S. Government (USG) responsibility for providing necessary support for the development and maintenance of standards for rad/nuc detection.
- *Program Integration and Quality Assurance* provides the support that is required to execute the Systems Engineering Support in an efficient manner while maintaining high quality and consistency across the multiple subtasks supporting various DNDO Programs.
- *Trade Studies and Modeling* provides modeling support to DNDO programs in coordination with the national laboratories and other supporting organizations to develop and validate models that are used for deployment and systems

performance modeling to predict technical performance or to enhance understanding of potential technical performance.

Background and Strategy

The Systems Engineering Program is aligned to:

- DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 1-Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2 – Prevent Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Rad/Nuc (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN
- DNDO Strategic Plan
 - Goal 7 – Strengthen the foundation and infrastructure of the GNDA through continuously improving operational support and situational awareness
 - Objective 7.4 – Develop Technical Capability Standards for radiation detection and non-intrusive imaging to detect rad/nuc threats
- DNDO Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate Strategic Plan
 - Goal 1 – Institutionalize a Systems Engineering mindset across DNDO Programs and Mission Areas in support of the systems development lifecycle
 - Objective 1.1 – Assist DNDO program managers and mission area managers in compliance with systems engineering requirements found in Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Acquisition Directive 102-01
 - Goal 2 – Provide leadership in the development of national and international standards relating to rad/nuc detection
 - Objective 2.1 – Develop Government unique technical capability standards for non-intrusive imaging and rad/nuc detection systems
 - Objective 2.2 – Develop and Maintain national consensus standards for rad/nuc detection systems
 - Objective 2.3 –Support and participate in the development and maintenance of international consensus standards for rad/nuc detection systems. Under the Rad/Nuc Detection Standards project, the Technical Capability Standard Development project element was mandated by the Safe Port Act of 2006

The Systems Engineering Program provides standards for rad/nuc detection system performance that are consistent with the goals of the GNDA. Systems Engineering efforts ensure the satisfactory performance of all supported DNDO programs throughout the Systems Engineering Life Cycle and is essential for conducting the DNDO Solution Development Process.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture – Systems Engineering

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed a formal Study Plan and an Analysis Plan and initiated an Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) for the Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) radiation detection mission.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete an AOA for the HPT radiation detection mission.
- Complete an Alternatives Analysis for the Small Boat Stand-Off Detection System.
- Complete an Alternatives Analysis for the On-Dock Rail Program
- Complete an Operational Assessment of Radiation Detection Straddle Carrier at the Port of Tacoma, Washington.
- Complete Operational Testing of the Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System.
- Complete a comprehensive report describing the methodology of the development and validation of injection study tools.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete an AOA for the International Rail radiation detection mission.
- Complete an Alternatives Analysis for the Long Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) Program.
- Complete an Alternatives Analysis for the Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats (CISNT) Program, formerly known as the Advanced Cargo Imaging (ACI) Program.

Standards Program

There are two types of standards: consensus-based standards which are developed by the technical community including commercial vendors, and Technical Capability Standards which are government-unique standards. Pursuant to the Safety and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act of 2006), DNDO is responsible for developing Technical Capability Standards for non-intrusive imaging and radiation detection systems. The objective of the DNDO Standards Program is to ensure all radiation detection standards are informed by the threat scenarios, as they are understood. As such, the Standards Program supports all DNDO programs for acquisition, research and development.

Initial Technical Capability Standards will be government-unique and will use classified information on rad/nuc threats as a basis. The intent is to develop a technical capability standard for each category of detection systems. As appropriate, the program will then support the modification of existing consensus standards to include the government-

unique standard information. The Technical Capability Standards will also provide a basis for DNDO to work with the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to develop unclassified test objects that are consistent with the threat-informed requirements. In collaboration with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), DNDO has formed an interagency working group and commenced work on developing Technical Capability Standards.

DNDO is also responsible for supporting the development of national and international rad/nuc detection consensus standards. The DNDO consensus standards program will:

- Review present standards for currency and revision as needed and identify those areas requiring development of new standards.
- Provide the support needed to maintain the current Internet access to rad/nuc American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards under DNDO responsibility.
- Support U.S. participation at related international standards development meetings to ensure U.S. concerns are represented in the international community, and that U.S. standards reflect existing international efforts.

Systems engineering and evaluation support is provided to specific DNDO programs in areas such as standard systems engineering documentation, adaptation of concepts of operations (CONOPS), systems capabilities matrices, and test campaigns. These systems engineering activities are described in the Systems Development section of this request - as a part of the programs that receive this support.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture - Standards

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Achieved formal DHS adoption of six ANSI rad/nuc detection standards which can now be used as established consensus standards for the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) testing program.
- Achieved inter-agency concurrence on Technical Capability Standard for handheld instruments used for the detection and identification of radionuclides.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Finalize ANSI 42 Airborne radiation detection technology standard.
- Publish an inter-agency approved Technical Capability Standard for handheld instruments used for the detection and identification of radionuclides.
- Draft a Technical Capability Standard for transportable and mobile radiation detection systems.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete first revision and update of ANSI N42.42 Data Format Standard for Radiation Detectors Used for Homeland Security.

- Achieve inter-agency concurrence on a Technical Capability Standard for transportable and mobile radiation detection systems.
- Develop a draft, threat-based Technical Capability Standard for rad/nuc detection by non-intrusive imaging systems.

Information Sharing

Description

The DNDO Information Sharing Program establishes and maintains the necessary enterprise and data architectures that enable programs in DNDO, DHS, as well as our Federal, State, local and commercial partners to effectively share rad/nuc information for the purpose of preventing terrorism and enhancing National security. The DNDO Information Sharing program provides subject matter expert support for Governance, Enterprise Architecture, and Data Architecture (to include Data Management Planning and Support) to aid the evolution of standardized systems for robust rad/nuc information exchange. The DNDO Information Sharing program conducts activities to aid DNDO programs and projects in collection, documentation, and validation of GNDA-related information. Integrated information sharing and exchange policies, operational concepts, tactics, techniques, and procedures are produced. This enables improved and timelier rad/nuc detection, incident, and information correlation to “connect the dots.”

Background and Strategy

Governance and information sharing activities support performance of DNDO rad/nuc information sharing and integration responsibilities derived from DNDO missions outlined in Section 1802 of the SAFE Port Act of 2006 [6 USC 592] and in DHS policy (DHS Acquisition Directive 102-01, DHS Directive 103-01, Enterprise Data Management Policy). DNDO oversees, reports, and supports DNDO enterprise and data architecture in performance of DHS MD 0007.1, “Information Technology Integration and Management.” Identified GNDA architectural gaps are analyzed; GNDA information sharing gaps and needs, organizational and technical connections are documented; data standards and conventions are developed and established; concepts and candidate information sharing solutions are identified; pilot information sharing solutions are prototyped and supported; methodologies and technologies are developed for validating information integration required for the various layers of the domestic portion of the global architecture; and the measurement of effectiveness with which information sharing and integration contribute to an integrated [GNDA] architecture are aided.

The SAFE Port Act of 2006 sections 8 & 9 established DNDO to “support and enhance the effective sharing and use of appropriate information” and “further enhance and maintain continuous awareness by analyzing information from all Office mission-related detection systems.”

Information Sharing is aligned to:

- DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

- Goal 1.2 – Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture – Information Sharing

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed development and began validation of the architectural products developed to support core information exchanges among domestic GNDA participants.
- Identified commercially available message routing solution that meets DNDO's requirements to allow sharing of rad/nuc information in real time to enhance situational awareness of Federal, State, and local partners.
- The White House Interagency Policy Committee on "Information Sharing and Architecture" recognized DNDO as one of its success stories and recommended DNDO's approach as a potential solution for sharing information between Federal, State, and local partners.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Create Memoranda of Agreement and Understanding, Information Sharing Access and Agreements, and Interconnection Security Agreements supporting validated information exchanges (documented in the architecture) with data-sharing partners.
- Continue experimental prototyping efforts by connecting live sensors in the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) test environment; display situational awareness information to operators in the prototype experiment.
- Establish an Enterprise Architecture for DNDO.
- Establish the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) CBRN domain.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Update and maintain an Enterprise Architecture for DNDO to meet the component enterprise architecture maturity framework.
- Update and maintain the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) CBRN domain, in conjunction with the domain co-steward.
- Establish and maintain Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPDs) for all DNDO programs (e.g., Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS), which uses the joint DNDO, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) IEPD N.25 standard for rad/nuc information exchange).
- Support DNDO programs in establishing and maintaining required enterprise architecture data management and systems engineering artifacts.
- Facilitate and review all artifacts for Enterprise Architecture Decision Point review for all DNDO Programs.

- Facilitate and review all artifacts for Data Management required by DHS for all DNDO Programs.
- Perform all aspects of Enterprise Architecture Program Governance and Strategic Planning to ensure information sharing is deliberate and effective. This includes administration and oversight of the Capital Planning and Investment Control process for DNDO.
- Establish and maintain standards and conventions for Information Technology and information exchange for DNDO.

Mission Critical Messaging (MCM)

Description

The DNDO will establish a program beginning in FY 2012 to provide a capability to implement automated sharing of rad/nuc situational awareness information with our Federal, State, and local partners. This mechanism will enable information sharing in real-time using the NIEM and geospatial message routing. Mission Critical Messaging (MCM) responds to information integration-related capability gaps identified in the 2009 Joint Interagency Annual Review of the GNDA—particularly the integration of unclassified information from systems to be used for situational awareness across the GNDA. MCM facilitates the development and implementation of a messaging infrastructure for communicating rad/nuc situational awareness by Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial partners. MCM will leverage the information sharing architecture and standards developed by DNDO to allow our partners to establish messaging infrastructures to communicate real-time situational awareness more easily with multiple partners. Through MCM, DNDO will prototype and establish a standard for message exchange using commercially available message routing hardware and software which can be acquired and deployed by our Federal, State, and local partners.

Background and Strategy

MCM responds to information integration-related capability gaps identified in the 2009 Joint Interagency Annual Review of the GNDA — in particular, the integration of unclassified information from systems to be used for situational awareness across the GNDA. Beginning in 2009, the DNDO began experimenting with solutions to fill this gap. Under the efforts of the Southeast Transportation Corridor Pilot (SETCP), DNDO explored the use of rad/nuc information exchange standards to enhance our ability to share cargo screening information and to support Radiological alarm adjudication. With lessons learned in the SETCP, DNDO began prototyping solutions that would scale to provide effective GNDA information sharing. DNDO's partner, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), identified commercial message routing solutions that met DNDO's requirements, and DNDO has successfully connected those technologies to a state counter-terrorism center display system. Based on the success of experimental prototyping efforts and the recommendation of the White House Interagency Policy Committee on "Information Sharing and Architecture," the MCM program is planned for initiation in FY 2012.

MCM is aligned to:

- DHS QHSR Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2 – Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture – Mission Critical Messaging

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- (Program does not start until 2012.)

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- (Program does not start until 2012.)

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Stand-up the MCM Program; Plan, analyze and develop the program approach. Establish a test interface between the DNDO Joint Analysis Center (JAC) and at least one Federal, State, local or tribal entity.

Systems Architecture

Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) Development Program

The GNDA Development effort is aligned to:

- DHS QHSR Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2 Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of CBRN Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN
- DNDO's Strategic plan
 - Goal 1: Lead USG efforts to further develop an enhanced GNDA through a layered defense-in-depth approach to the detection and interdiction of illicit nuclear and radioactive materials

DNDO is focusing efforts to develop surge capabilities to detect threats with limited or imperfect intelligence. These surge capabilities will necessarily rely on the multiple State and local law enforcement agencies that are available to perform rad/nuc detection operations using mobile and human-portable sensors.

Description

Beginning with its baseline architecture analysis in 2005, DNDO adopted a geographical/transport model of the global architecture, based on the flow of weapons or materials from point of origin, or source, through a series of detection “layers,” to targets, typically in the United States. The overall aim of the architecture development and analysis is substantial risk reduction through a balanced, robust, adaptive/responsive, cost-effective, and layered strategy. The balance is achieved through a multi-layered structure of rad/nuc detection systems (both domestically and internationally), and a well-defined and carefully coordinated network of interrelationships among them.

GNDA development incorporates cross-cutting elements that impact multiple mission areas; i.e. International GNDA Studies and International Engagement, and GNDA-Wide Planning, Modeling and Analysis, as well as specific pathway analyses and implementation efforts.

DNDO will lead the U.S. interagency in the development of the first GNDA Strategic Plan, which will provide further guidance for the development of the GNDA. The strategic plan will articulate the mission and goals of the overall GNDA as well as the objectives and performance goals for the U.S. government in support of the GNDA. The performance goals will serve as a framework for portions of future reports on the Joint Annual Interagency Review, starting with the 2011 report. Additionally, the strategic plan will inform additional developmental activities, such as implementation planning for portions of the GNDA.

The GNDA Development program is composed of two distinct projects.

Project 1: International GNDA Studies

Studies and analyses are performed to characterize the gaps, identify options, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions, and formulate time-phased plans to reduce risks. As a crosscutting function, ongoing development of the GNDA will involve analyses of all potential pathways, suggest technologies or programs to address any identified vulnerabilities, and strive for stronger linkages at every point in the architecture. This includes performance of international geographical architectural analyses and investigation of key relationships with international partners to enhance national level detection capacity in their respective countries.

Prioritization methodologies and engagement will be conducted under both bilateral discussions and arrangements as well as under the framework of existing international agreements (e.g. UN 1540, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism) as well as existing institutions (e.g. International Atomic Energy Agency, World Customs Organization, Interpol, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, etc) as a means to bolster the GNDA.

Project 2: GNDA-Wide Planning, Modeling, and Analysis

Strategic planning and evolving risk evaluations will contribute to an annual report that will provide both the status of current detection architecture capabilities as well as provide strategic direction for further enhancements to detection capabilities across the architecture. These strategic planning, modeling and risk analyses are intended to reduce both the technical and programmatic risk of new efforts and enhance their integration and interoperability with the overall GNDA.

The development of specific architecture studies, concepts of operations (CONOPS) analyses, detector modeling and analysis, and “systems of systems studies” support will help identify and characterize trade-offs presented from alternative detection architecture solutions, risks, and prioritize costs that will impact myriad implementation approaches across the land borders, aviation, maritime and interior mission areas.

In order to fulfill the need for a sustainable GNDA, ongoing analysis is required. These analyses include: 1) means to influence adversary decision processes and thereby improve the effectiveness of detection systems through deterrence, dissuasion, delay, or deflection, 2) methods for evaluating the effectiveness of the GNDA such as those for evaluating risk reduction or vulnerability reduction, and 3) methods to enhance the robustness of the GNDA such as portfolio analysis or sustainability analysis.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture – GNDA Development Studies

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed draft of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Series recommendations document on detection and response, in conjunction with USG interagency and international IAEA membership
- Completed the Model Guidelines Document for Nuclear Detection Architectures, an internationally developed document, led by DNDO, which is intended to serve as a high-level reference for nations and organizations interested in improving their capabilities for preventing nuclear terrorism and the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials and devices.
- Completed the Analysis of Motivating Factors and International Engagement Strategies Study which identified and analyzed motivating factors that might influence a country to participate in developing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture under a U.S.-led international collaboration.
- Completed the study titled “Prospects for Enhancing the Southeast Asian Component of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture,” which identified current willingness and capability to participate in the development of national and regional nuclear detection architectures which would enhance the effectiveness of the GNDA.
- Conducted an international workshop under the framework of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism to identify and analyze methodologies to

effectively implement capabilities enhancing the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture.

- Conducted a workshop for South East Asian countries in Singapore to identify effective regional nuclear detection architecture development strategies to enhance the regions capability to implement an effective detection architecture considering current regional priorities.
- Formalized relationships with the Governments of France and Singapore by completing Project Arrangements for cooperation in Radiological and Nuclear Detection, to include research and development, information sharing and testing and evaluation of detection technologies.
- Completed draft for over-arching interagency strategic plan for the GNDA.
- Delivered to Congress the Joint Annual Interagency Review of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct two planned “Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Implementation Workshops” to follow on to Model Guidelines Document for Nuclear Detection Architectures document development and implementation.
- Conduct one planned regional GNDA workshop in Middle East.
- Conduct three regional architectural analyses.
- Continue bilateral and multilateral engagements with key foreign partners on nuclear detection architectures, to include the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and other partners.
- In coordination with DHS Directorate for Science and Technology (S&T), complete the second edition of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-18 Risk Analysis for Medical Countermeasures.
- Complete an interagency-approved GNDA Strategic Plan and supporting analysis.
- Develop a Systems Architecture strategic plan to be completed by end of FY 2011.
- Complete the 2011 Joint Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA, including GNDA Program/Budget Crosscut.
- Continue work on detection modeling, data fusion and analysis to enhance detection capabilities in support of various fixed and mobile operational detection programs. This is an ongoing annual activity.
- Continue foundational studies on the application of PRND capabilities, including whether or where to employ 100% or randomized screening concepts at strategic locations. Two studies related to the domestic layer are expected to be completed by the end of FY 2011.
- Refine risk methodology and investigate risk buy-down for the various inputs to the GNDA.
- Continue Detector Operational Modeling to support detector deployment in various environments. This is an ongoing activity.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct two “Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Implementation Workshops” to follow on to Model Guidelines Document (MGD) development and implementation.
- Conduct one regional GNDA workshop.
- Conduct three regional architectural analyses.
- Continue bilateral and multilateral engagements with key foreign partners on nuclear detection architectures, to include the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and other partners.
- Update Systems Architecture strategic plan as required.
- Complete the 2012 Joint Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA, including GNDA Program/Budget Crosscut.
- Continue work on detection modeling, data fusion and analysis to enhance detection capabilities in support of various fixed and mobile operational detection programs. This is an ongoing annual activity.
- Conduct three foundational studies on the application of PRND capabilities, including whether or where to employ 100% or randomized screening concepts at strategic locations. Three studies related to the domestic layer are expected to be completed by the end of FY 2012.
- Refine risk methodology and investigate risk buy-down for the various inputs to the GNDA.

Guided by the GNDA, DNDO provides support to the assessment and mitigation of threats in the land borders, aviation, maritime and interior mission areas, such as the development of specific architecture studies, CONOPS analyses, detector modeling studies, and enterprise architecture support that are specific to each mission area. These studies will typically be focused on specific programs and will directly support DNDO pilot and research and development (R&D) initiatives. These preliminary studies are intended to reduce the technical and programmatic risk of new efforts and enhance their integration and interoperability with the overall GNDA.

Land Border Mission Area Studies

Description

DNDO develops time-phased strategies and plans for improving the probability of preventing and deterring rad/nuc attacks. Plans are developed jointly with DNDO’s intra-agency and interagency partners and in close coordination with relevant DNDO offices. The time-phased aspect of the plans is important because it allows for the integration of current and near-term technologies and approaches, as well as longer-term options that may draw upon technologies that are currently in the R&D phase and not available for implementation for several years.

Background and Strategy

In general, studies will be commissioned to identify and characterize trade-offs, risks, and costs before deciding on specific implementation paths. To be most effective, DNDO approaches and mitigates threats by working with our front-line end-user components to assess and implement solutions to mitigate these threats.

Work during FY 2012 through FY 2016 will continue to support analyses of detection strategies between the Ports of Entry (POEs) and remaining vulnerabilities at POEs, as well as modeling and risk assessments focused on characterizing the threat and identifying opportunities for detection and interdiction at the border. A specific area of study during the FY 2012 - FY 2016 timeframe will be an evaluation of the Land Border POE architecture and technology base. A study will assess the effectiveness of the existing rad/nuc prevention and deterrence capabilities currently at the Land Border POEs in light of new prevention and deterrence technologies on the horizon, updated operational approaches to stop the smuggling of illicit rad/nuc materials, and the introduction of prevention/deterrence processes. Then, if warranted, technological, operational, and policy changes will be recommended to make rad/nuc prevention and deterrence efforts more effective and in-line with current approaches to the rad/nuc smuggling challenge. Additionally, approaches to increase the likelihood of encountering terrorists will be evaluated, where there are vast land areas to patrol and few chokepoints or opportunities to engage adversaries. This increase in the likelihood of encounter should lead to improved deterrence.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture - Land Border GNDA Requirements Development Studies

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed an international rail Threat and Gap Study that documented the threat objects that could be smuggled across the borders along with legitimate cargo, identified current technological capabilities to detect illicit rad/nuc materials being shipped by rail, and recommended near, mid, and far-term steps to reduce the risk of smuggling illicit rad/nuc materials into the U.S. via rail.
- Completed an international rail Modeling Study that reviewed past work that was done on detection of rad/nuc threats in the rail venue, examined a number of potential technology-based solutions with the modeling framework, and then estimated system capability to identify the relative merits of alternative solutions.
- Compiled a comprehensive guidance document for technical requirements for agent-based radiation detectors in the Office of Border Patrol's (OBP) Field Patrol Operations. This document is based on lab and field work, and the report is in the final approval process.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments include:

- Complete a study documenting options for increasing the probability of encounter on the border.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments include:

- Complete the Land Border Optimum POE strategy study.
- Document gaps and priorities based on Land Border Optimum POE Strategy study and Probability of Encounter study.

Land Border Pathways

Description

Through FY 2010, the Phased Deployment Implementation Plan (PDIP) initially sought to equip Border Patrol Agents with commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) detectors to provide the basic capability to detect and identify the presence of rad/nuc material. The first initiative of this partnership was the evaluation of COTS detectors in both laboratory and operational environments, integration of these COTS detectors with existing CONOPS and the purchase and deployment of those detectors found technically and operationally acceptable. The outcome of this phase was the fielding of Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) and Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) to Border Patrol Agents at checkpoints along the northern and southern borders of the United States. PDIP matured at the end of FY 2010, and any resultant works will be included in the more holistic approach, called Land Border Pathways. While the PDIP program ended in FY 2010, the remainder of COTS purchases will be carried over into FY 2011. The PDIP was formally closed at the end of FY 2010, with the activities under the PDIP being transferred within DNDO to directorates more in alignment with the Solution Development Process (SDP) recently adopted by DNDO. That is, the research, studies, evaluations, and detector procurements will still be conducted, but now by the appropriate directorates as identified by the SDP under the broader land border scope of activities. The procurement of the remaining detectors identified in the PDIP will be carried over into FY 2011. DNDO will continue to support the OBP with improvements to its rad/nuc detection capabilities, both in developing the next generation of detectors as well as procurement of detectors for OBP, as funds are available.

DNDO continues to partner with representatives from Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations (OFO), OBP, Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination (OIOC) and Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS) to further define requirements and identify and evaluate technology solutions for enhancing radiation prevention and deterrence capabilities in the land border operational environment, i.e. at and between POEs.

Background and Strategy

The Land Border Pathways is an iterative program that leverages existing and emerging technologies and findings from laboratory and field evaluations against capability gaps and mission requirements generated from studies and direct input from user representatives.

Future initiatives of the Land Border Pathways will be the investigation and assessment of the applicability and use of advanced identification devices being developed under the HPT Program. If deemed operationally viable and acceptable, the resultant technology from the HPT Program will be purchased and deployed as either an initial capability or upgrade to the currently deployed PRDs. If the HPT technologies are not deemed appropriate, DNDO and CBP will initiate actions in accordance with DHS Acquisition Management Directive (AMD) 102-01 to define and develop new capabilities that address CBP's specific needs.

Concurrent with the assessment of HPT technologies, DNDO and CBP will develop assessment strategies for investigating requirements and solution strategies for capability gaps identified in the Land Border GNDA Requirements Studies Program. Potential areas for investigation include Vehicle Based Sensors and Unattended Detection Systems.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture – Land Border Pathways

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Conducted extended evaluations (three months in duration) at three OBP checkpoints to assess the efficacy of pedestrian portals and their impact on OBP operations.
- Documented lessons learned from PRDs and RIIDs deployed under PDIP in FY 2009.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments include:

- Develop an analysis plan for evaluating enhanced checkpoint detection systems applied to OBP operations.
- Develop an analysis plan for evaluating vehicle-based detection systems applied to OBP operations.
- Develop an analysis plan for evaluating unattended detection systems applied to OBP operations.
- Develop a draft report describing radiation detector types, operational procedures, and policy provisions that might be suitable for improving the land border elements of the GNDA.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments include:

- Develop supporting documentation (e.g., Mission Needs Statement) for at least one concept, including giving consideration to those concepts for which analysis plans were developed in FY 2011.

- Develop a final report describing radiation detector types, operational procedures, and policy provisions that might be suitable for improving the land border elements of the GNDA.

Aviation Mission Area Studies

Description

This effort determines the bounding requirements for critical Aviation mission area projects to optimize mobility/agility/adversary cost, to develop holistic airport solutions, and to address International General Aviation (IGA) and Domestic General Aviation (GA) scanning.

Aviation environments present unique and complex challenges for PRND operations. While efforts have been made to characterize individual components of aviation pathways (i.e. passengers/baggage) for PRND purposes, greater understanding and consideration of broad aviation environments is required in order to maximize system effectiveness and efficiency. DNDO has initiated the Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration Program to support this more holistic approach. The holistic approach aligns with the latest DNDO planning principles and strategies, considers the perspective of end user (airport/location and stakeholder, versus pathway), leverages current rad/nuc systems, and accounts for the deterrence provided by non-rad/nuc security measures already in place. The holistic approach examines the intersection of International Commercial Aviation (ICA) Pax/Bag, ICA Air Cargo, and International General Aviation (IGA) pathways including the commonality of systems and processes that can be leveraged and shared. In addition to potentially increasing effectiveness against rad/nuc threats, the cumulative benefits gained from enhanced efficiencies across national and global operations has the potential to significantly reduce long-term burdens of system acquisition, maintenance, and operation.

The following principles will be applied in defining the requirements for potential solution options for the aviation mission area priorities:

- It is not necessary that each priority be 100% completed before addressing the next, lower-level priority; there are insufficient resources to deploy and sustain 100% radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) scanning in all vectors of aviation operations.
- Not all solutions have to be rad/nuc detection-based; the full Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities/Regulations, Grants, and Standards trade space should be considered.
- Both foreign partners and the private sector must be part of materiel and non-materiel solutions.
- Aviation environments should be addressed simultaneously and more holistically across multi-vector operations; application of random, agile and mobile solutions will create uncertainty in the adversary across those domains and result in improved prevention/deterrence effect.

- Standardized versus tailored solutions for specific operations (Passenger/Baggage (Pax/Bag), Air Cargo, etc.) will improve efficient use of resources, and increase overall coverage of aviation pathways.

Background and Strategy

The aviation architecture must address all gaps, maximizing uncertainty and risk perception by the adversary. The projects included in the GNDA Requirements Development Program begin to define and examine the gaps and needs associated with the potential solution space for addressing these priorities. Pre-arrival, international general aviation is a specific priority within the GNDA. In an effort to maintain a level of uncertainty in the adversary regarding the entire general aviation pathway, it is important to continue to develop scanning solutions along the “compliant” portion of the IGA pathway while simultaneously addressing non-compliant IGA issues with interagency partners. Efforts to characterize domestic airport of entry (APOE) environments and define system requirements for APOEs will be done concurrently.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture - Aviation Mission Area Studies:

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Initiated a study to characterize aviation environments at international locations, including IGA Fixed Base Operator (FBO) sites.
- Initiated study to consider application of mobility/agility/adversary cost concepts within aviation environments.
- Completed a gap analysis of Rotary-Wing Traffic along the Gulf Coast
- Completed Passenger/Baggage pilot operational demonstrations at Charlotte and SeaTac airports.
- Began characterization of rad/nuc detection technology and operations at domestic APOE servicing International Air Cargo (IAC), and/or IGA in an effort to more efficiently and holistically examine opportunities to enhance scanning technology and operations across the pathways; supports Holistic Airport Deployment Gaps/MNS development.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments include:

- Initiate threat-based aviation surge capability analysis, identifying existing capabilities and opportunities for surge capability enhancements.
- Complete study characterizing aviation environments at international locations.
- Complete study to consider application of mobility/agility/adversary cost concepts within aviation pathways.
- Initiate analysis of domestic general aviation pathways (specific to Interior)

- Complete site surveys for domestic APOEs with CBP other relevant stakeholders, and initiate activities consistent with AMD 102-01 to document capability gaps in domestic APOE operational environments.

FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments include:

- Begin regional, cross-border aircraft vulnerability mitigation analysis of northern border and Caribbean aviation traffic.
- Assess feasibility of air-to-air rad/nuc detection considering current and evolving stand-off detection capabilities.
- Assess feasibility of developing software that will assist operations centers in detecting flight anomalies that pose direct-to-target threats.
- Begin development of IGA security gap solutions (for inbound IGA) and MNS.
- Complete DHS-AMD-102-1 activities to document capability gaps for domestic APOEs, and document solution options. This process may result in the need to develop, test, and pilot modified systems, and/or identify where existing systems can address specific operational needs.

Maritime Mission Area Studies

Description

Conduct a series of studies of the baseline maritime pathways architecture to assess PRND capabilities, rad/nuc threats (materials, weapons and conveyances), waterway/seaport vulnerabilities, options to mitigate these vulnerabilities, and recommendations for achieving the maximum risk reduction within the constraints of the available budget.

Background and Strategy

At the core of all DNDO activities is the systems architecture function: determining gaps and vulnerabilities and formulating recommendations and plans to mitigate the same. By intensively studying the multi-layered structure of the rad/nuc detection architecture, a well-defined and carefully coordinated network of interrelationships is understood and developed.

Accomplishments in the Systems Engineering and Architecture - Maritime GNDA Requirements Development Studies

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed the Offshore Secondary Inspection Study designed to research maritime strategies and CONOPS for conducting offshore inspection and verification of potentially dangerous rad/nuc cargo.

- Completed Maritime Modeling Analysis entitled Evaluation of Detection Concepts for Non-containerized Nuclear Threats to U.S. Ports that assessed detection applications and developed the Maritime Simulation Model.
- Completed development of Architecture Analysis and Review Knowledgebase (ARK), an organizational scheme to facilitate the review of maritime reports, studies, and strategic plans associated with the maritime pathway of the GNDA.
- Completed an Inland Waterways Architecture Study, a PRND architecture study and gap analysis of the Inland Waterways, including the Intra-coastal Waterway, Western Rivers (Mississippi River & tributaries), Columbia River System, and Hudson River.
- Completed an Underwater Detection Feasibility Study in which simulations showed that passive (or eventually active) underwater monitoring may offer a detection option in some scenarios using advanced platforms requiring accurate sensor-to-hull standoff distance.
- Completed Maritime Model Guidelines, including proposed (draft) guidance suitable for international forums, to enable partner nations to direct limited resources to establish a PRND program in the maritime domain; led a series of collaborative joint ventures with Canada under Cooperative Activity Arrangement (RND CAA) to advance maritime security rad/nuc detection technology R&D, pilot projects, equipment testing, risk analysis and CONOPS that help to advance a North American Nuclear Detection Architecture.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete Maritime Security Risk Analysis Model (MSRAM) rad/nuc enhancement, to improve the Coast Guard MSRAM's capability to evaluate, analyze and manage domestic security risk of rad/nuc direct attacks and exploitation/ transfer scenarios against maritime critical infrastructure and key resources. Additionally, DNDO will coordinate modeling of rad/nuc attack consequences and detector countermeasures to evaluate vulnerability improvements, and develop decision support tools that inform operational commanders on PRND CONOPS.
- Complete initial Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) Study to integrate the DNDO GNDA into appropriate elements of the MDA Enterprise Architecture, including command & control, communications & reachback, intelligence & information collection/management, and sensors to enhance situational awareness, maritime domain "encounter", and rad/nuc detection.
- Complete Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway System (GLSLSS) Architecture Study to assess PRND options and recommendations that reduce vulnerabilities in this vital border region. The GLSLSS Study incorporates significant outreach/engagement with Federal, State, and local echelons (e.g., law enforcement, public safety, Defense/National Guard) as well as commercial industry, private constituents, and international partners to leverage possible regional resources.

- Complete Urban Marina Security Architectural Analysis recommending strategies to secure an archetype marina located in a high-density urban center. The study utilizes the architecture gap analysis methodology to study the urban marina security environment and evaluate options that capture the benefit of deterrence, which serves as a capability multiplier in combination with PRND and interdiction efforts.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue MDA Studies that design and integrate DNDO's GNDA into the appropriate elements of the MDA Enterprise Architecture. Complete the MDA study that describes the PRND information systems that intersect the MDA command and control information network architecture and technology development, and make recommendations on the integration of maritime PRND data and information into the MDA enterprise-wide network and data management/standards. Continue Analyses of Alternative Technologies that will enhance the ability to encounter illicit smuggling of rad/nuc weapons and materials by sorting anomalies and providing targeted identification of suspect vessels.
- Continue Comprehensive Global Maritime Domain Detection Architecture Analysis, a detailed and collective documentation of the Maritime GNDA System, including federal strategies and capabilities under development to close gaps in the architecture.
- Continue overarching Maritime Modeling and Operations Analysis framework that integrates a wide range of maritime pathway countermeasures in all layers of the GNDA and information sharing among the layers. The Maritime Analysis framework includes an advanced Maritime Simulation Model (MSM) to provide an effective and validated maritime domain decision support system useful to conduct tradeoff studies and integrate estimates of probabilities and consequences.
- Initiate GNDA Requirements Development Analysis for the Maritime Critical Pathway for Cruise Ships (cruise ships and terminal operations). Conduct an analysis to characterize the potential threats and vulnerabilities, clarify gaps in the architecture and assess options (capabilities and CONOPS). Develop a risk mitigation strategy and methodology to optimally integrate detection/prevention/deterrence of radiological and special nuclear material solutions.
- Initiate GNDA Requirements Development Analysis for Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Maritime Adjudication/ Advancement. Identify potential solutions to expedite on-scene adjudication of detected rad/nuc sources and enhance the operational efficiency of this mission.

Maritime Program Assistance

Description

This program includes the “Maritime Capability Development” project, and is intended to utilize the lessons learned from the West Coast Maritime Pilot (WCMP) to facilitate development of PRND capabilities in maritime regions throughout the U.S. Through this program, maritime stakeholders will receive guidance and assistance from DNDO on operational protocols, training, and exercises that support small vessel radiation detection capabilities.

Background and Strategy

The three-year WCMP program, begun in September 2007 and concluded in December 2010, contributed to the development of a radiation detection architecture that reduces the risk of rad/nuc threats and that could be illicitly transported on recreational or small commercial vessels. The pilot validated the effectiveness of the use of radiation detection equipment by local authorities and maritime partners as part of their routine operations in the maritime environment.

DNDO will work with maritime partners and local authorities in maritime regions to assess the geographic configurations of the ports to maximize detection and interdiction opportunities. Maritime stakeholders will also receive guidance from DNDO on operational protocols, training, and exercises that support small vessel radiation detection capabilities.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture – Maritime Program Assistance

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- (Program does not start until 2012.)

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Develop outreach program for use in major port regions based on lessons learned from WCMP.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Implement Maritime PRND program in two major port regions.

Interior Mission Area Studies

Description

Continuous improvement in the Interior Mission Area will rely on the continued evaluation of PRND threat risks in various pathways of the GNDA. In order to address this risk, an average of three Architecture Studies will be accomplished per year, with the

intent to evaluate these studies and propose potential solutions to address identified capability gaps. The intent of Interior Architecture Development is to identify gaps in the GNDA and to inform pilot efforts to develop recommended CONOPS, systems, and implementation approaches to address the identified gaps.

Background and Strategy

Additional architecture studies will be prioritized and conducted annually as gaps to the GNDA are identified.

Accomplishments in Systems Engineering and Architecture - Interior GNDA Requirements Development Studies

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed Green Border States Architecture Study and gap analysis to identify capability development options in U.S. states with international land borders.
- Completed a feasibility study of the tracking and tagging of industrial radioactive sources to address the potential loss or theft of radioactive sources of concern.
- Completed a classified study on the food industry and the potential malicious use of radioactive materials.
- Completed the Special Events PRND module for state and local jurisdictions to better plan, organize, and deploy PRND assets in support of special events.
- Completed the vulnerability assessment on the JL Shepherd Mark-45 blood irradiators for future security upgrades by the Department of Energy.
- Developed the Source Security PRND module for state and local jurisdictions to better plan and organize to assist in securing radioactive sources of concern in their localities.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete a follow-on analysis of architecture options to address the potential vulnerabilities of the food industry as identified in the FY 2010 study.
- Complete the *Hiding in Plain Sight* Study to identify indicators for State and local law enforcement to address the threat of covert staging and transport of illicit rad/nuc materials.
- Complete a non-detection equipment tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) study and flipbook to assist State and local stakeholders in identifying indicators of rad/nuc threats (other than through the use of equipment based detection).
- Complete a comparative analysis of the costs, benefits, and operational affects of multiple types of PRND deployments including detection equipped law enforcement (DELE) and special teams' deployments to better inform future capability development.
- Evaluate the feasibility of increasing encounter by deploying "trigger" assets on non-law enforcement "users" such as postal carriers.
- Evaluate the use of surge assets in response to an intelligence driven event in the domestic United States with interagency partners.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct three architecture studies to evaluate Interior Mission Area PRND threats and pathways.

SUMMARY: The table below assists in illustrating the crosswalk between specific projects and activities and the DNDO mission areas. It is clear that programs and activities have applicability to more than one mission area are represented in a cross-cutting manner.

PPA: SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE						
MISSION ALIGNMENT						
	Cross Mission Capability Development	Infrastructure and Support	Land Borders	Aviation	Maritime	Interior
Systems Engineering		X				
Standards		X				
Information Sharing		X				
Mission Critical Messaging		X				
Systems Architecture	X					
GNDA Development	X					
Land Border & Land Border Pathways			X			
Aviation Mission				X		
Maritime Mission					X	
Maritime Program Assistance (PA)					X	
Interior Mission						X
QHSR ALIGNMENT						
	Goal	Obj.	Description			
Systems Engineering	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Systems Architecture	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Maritime PA	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			

*DHS QHSR Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Goal 1.2 - Prevent Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of CBRN Materials and Capabilities*

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations:
Systems Development
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Systems Development

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	116,804
2011 C.R.	-	-	100,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	97,083
2012 Program Change	-	-	(27,394)
2012 Total Request	-	-	69,689

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests \$69.689 million for this activity in FY 2012.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for ensuring that the Nation maintains a preeminent research and development (R&D) program to address user requirements in radiation detection science and technology. Long range radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) basic research activities are conducted through the Transformational and Applied Research (TAR) activities that are planned to transfer from DNDO to the Directorate for Science and Technology (S&T) in FY 2012. Consequently, DNDO has implemented a standard solutions development process to build on these activities and to address technical requirements arising from gaps in operational capabilities and to meet mission requirements.

In FY 2012, DNDO Systems Development efforts will include three on-going programs aimed at maturing technologies with potential applications across multiple mission areas: Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) program, the Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats (CISNT) program, and the Long-range Radiation Detection (LRRD) program. Each of these initiatives is, at least in part, the result of transitioning Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATDs) from the TAR program. In addition, DNDO will continue efforts to develop systems to address the challenges of efficiently scanning cargo containers that are transported via rail from seaports and begin a new effort to develop boat-mounted radiation detection systems.

Overall, funding levels for Systems Development programs requested in FY 2012 have marginally increased from the previous FY 2011 request. DNDO will continue to

develop a wider range of potential solutions to enduring and possibly changing vulnerabilities in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). This emphasis is expected to result in increased funding for systems studies, as well as testing and piloting existing technologies in new operational environments.

State & Local Initiatives – Rad/Nuc Challenge

Description

The Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act) Public Law 109-347 mandates that DNDO implement the domestic portion of the GNDA which relies upon State and local law enforcement officials to conduct rad/nuc detection operations. Moreover, the SAFE Port Act charges DNDO with enhancing and coordinating the nuclear detection efforts of Federal and State and local officials in order to ensure a managed, coordinated response to rad/nuc threats. Within the FY 2012 request, DNDO is promoting an opportunity to emphasize the rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State local and tribal levels through the Rad/Nuc Challenge.

Rad/Nuc Challenge

The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be initiated to include a competition among the PRND community, with industry demonstrations and information exchange forums. Unlike drug or weapon interdiction personnel, operational rad/nuc personnel do not often receive encouragement for superior performance as threats are not regularly encountered. This program provides a mechanism to award superior performance and encourage excellence.

As part of DNDO's efforts to encourage private industry to initiate product development the events coordinated with the challenge will be designed to broaden the sharing of information within the rad/nuc detection community with local law enforcement and first responders.

- **Competition Rodeo.** Creates productive, spirited competition among individuals and teams at all levels of the PRND and response community. Its focus is to stimulate the development of enhanced skills and awareness at the State and local level, but it incorporates participation by Federal groups as well. It includes individual and team competitions; and helps set operational performance criteria and informs metrics of success across the community.
- **Information Exchange Forum.** Scheduled activities including workshops, briefings, panel meetings, and the presentation of papers sponsored by members of the PRND community who wish to share their ideas and insights.
- **System/Capability Expo.** Includes exhibit booths, system and CONOPS demonstrations, hands-on experiences, and showcases. This part of the event is open to all attendees as an ongoing feature available to be visited both during and between scheduled activities.

Outcomes associated with the Rad/Nuc Challenge include:

- Supports sharing of successes and lessons learned.
- Exposes industry and academia to the Government's needs, helping to shape independent research and development programs and alert attendees to upcoming opportunities.
- Encourages a dialog between the equipment development community with State, local and tribal law enforcement and first responders.
- Fosters more effective community-wide competition and advancement by establishing a greater awareness of the current state-of-the-art of technology and CONOPS throughout the field.
- Provides an environment for networking within the PRND community.

Human Portable Tripwire Program

Description

The HPT Program, currently in the Analyze/Select phase, has an established Mission Needs Statement (MNS) signed by DNDO and its DHS end-user partners from Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and United States Coast Guard (USCG). The MNS identifies capability gaps within the existing detection architecture that necessitate the analysis of alternative approaches that can fill the gaps, including materiel and non-materiel solutions. Until the Analyze/Select phase is completed, a firm acquisition strategy cannot be completed. If the Analyze/Select phase results in a selected alternative that can be met with a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) solution, no development effort will be required. However, if the Analyze/Select phase results in a selected alternative that can only meet requirements with additional development, DNDO may award contracts for the same. Subsequently, the Obtain phase is dependent upon the type of solution identified ranging from strictly a non-materiel solution, to a COTS materiel solution, to full development of a new device which provides some combination of enhanced capabilities: gamma detection, neutron detection, spectroscopic identification, source localization, integrated communications, or automated reachback. This project is aligned with the Architecture Implementation Bottom-up Review (BUR) Activity.

Presently, the HPT program has engaged the following stakeholders and users to collect requirements and establish the metrics described in the next section:

- CBP Office of Field Operations (CBP/OFO), Office of Border Patrol (CBP/OBP), and Office of Air and Marine (CBP/OAM)
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)
- Jacksonville, FL Sheriff's Office
- South Carolina State Transport Police

The number and type of HPT devices to be acquired are due to the dependency on the results of the studies and analyses leading up to acquisition, as well as the stakeholder's

prioritization of the HPT capability relative to other needed Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) capabilities.

Background and Strategy

The HPRDS MNS identified four common roles in which human portable detection capabilities are employed: tripwire, wide area search, small area search, and secondary screening. The tripwire role is intended to increase the opportunity and likelihood of detecting rad/nuc material through constant, non-deliberate rad/nuc scans. HPT detection systems used to perform passive monitoring should be considered standard operational equipment capable of being worn by operators at all times. These systems should also be easy to use and cost effective so they can be easily deployed to a large number of operators to increase the opportunity for detection. HPT systems, when worn continuously, can also function as personal protective equipment (which provides warning to personnel when exposed to potentially harmful levels of radiation).

The current-generation of HPT systems is predominantly composed of Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs). These devices have limited capabilities. The following were identified in the HPRDS MNS as capability gaps in the currently employed human portable devices used to perform the Tripwire role:

- Systems cannot detect threat material in certain operational environments due to the size of the conveyances, the size of current detectors, and the operational scenarios in which tripwire capabilities are employed.
- Systems cannot adequately detect or identify certain radiological threat sources that are located near legitimate radiological materials or Naturally Occurring Radiological Material (NORM).
- Systems using commercially available identification algorithms are frequently not able to identify rad/nuc sources that are present, which impacts the field operator's ability to locally adjudicate rad/nuc alarms.
- HPT systems are not capable of sharing information between other systems, nor are they currently networked to support real time rad/nuc threat source localization or reporting.

Additionally, new technological developments have introduced the possibility that systems may be able to provide directional information to pinpoint the source of radiation and/or be networked together to support more efficient localization and adjudication of detected rad/nuc materials. Current Federal agencies operating PRDs have support-training and procedures and organizations for this mission. State and local jurisdictions are supported by grants for the procurement of radiation detection systems and development of PRND programs. This program will examine the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership & Education, Personnel, & Facilities/ Requirements Generation System (DOTMLPF/RGS) trade space with respect to the present HPT capability and will subsequently execute the Analyze/Select and Obtain phases of the program pending the output of the AoA and concurrence of the user community/stakeholders.

Accomplishments in Systems Development HPT Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Began development of operational requirements for a HPT system through user engagement and operational analysis.
- Began Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) for HPT potential materiel and non-materiel solutions.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete development of operational requirements for a HPT system through user engagement and operational analysis.
- Complete Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) for HPT potential materiel and non-materiel solutions.
- Conduct assessment of Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) systems

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Initiate the development of a HPT system designed to meet user requirements.
- Conduct data collection efforts against special nuclear material (SNM) to improve algorithm performance of HPT systems.
- Conduct an Early Operational Assessment of the HPT system in a simulated operational environment.

Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats

Description

The Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats (CISNT) program will evaluate and, develop as appropriate, Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) radiography capability that can identify and discriminate SNM and shielded material contained in full-size trucks, cargo containers, and rail cars. In doing so, CISNT will leverage the findings from past and current TAR programs. This program was initiated as the Advanced Cargo Imaging (ACI) program and included in the President's Budget request for FY2011. The name change reflects the objectives of the program.

Background and Strategy

Currently-deployed NII radiography systems are primarily designed to provide the capability to address detection of "traditional" contraband such as drugs, currency, guns, and explosives that may be illicitly smuggled in cargo containers. These types of contraband have a relatively low atomic number (low Z), and are generally detectable with standard radiography systems. Conversely, nuclear material or shielding material, which has a high atomic number (high Z), will be seen in the radiograph as an opaque or dark object because the high Z material will attenuate the x-rays more effectively. Current systems are used in this way and provide some degree of rad/nuc detection capability. The Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System (CAARS) and

Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) ATDs initiatives provided valuable information that shaped the vision of what could be attained and well as evaluating commercial NII capabilities.

As noted, CISNT will leverage the results from the technology developed under the CAARS and SNAR ATDs. The CAARS ATD completed its Technology Demonstration and Characterization (TD&C) in FY 2010 and the results from the CAARS program are being evaluated for use in the CISNT program. The SNAR ATD is scheduled to complete its TD&C in FY 2012. Under the CAARS program, NII prototype systems were developed and evaluated for their ability to scan full-size trucks and cargo containers and automatically detect high Z ($Z \geq 72$) materials including rad/nuc threats in addition to providing conventional radiographic imaging capability for detection of illicit drugs, high explosives, and other contraband. Under the SNAR ATD program the ability to not only detect, but to also discriminate among rad/nuc materials is under evaluation. CISNT will also leverage lessons learned from the DHS S&T CanScan Broad Agency Announcement issued in FY 2010 which is targeted at innovative NII and Automated Threat Recognition Technologies for enhanced screening, examination, and detection of contraband, hidden compartments, materials for weapons of mass destruction/mass effect, and human stowaways. The final CAARS testing report(s) are expected to be completed in FY2011 and inform the CISNT Program.

Under CISNT, COTS NII capabilities will also be evaluated. During FY 2011 a Request for Information (RFI) was released. TD&Cs are scheduled during FY 2011 and FY 2012 and will provide baseline test data to support NII system technology development and potential acquisition decisions. Human operator recognition of threat objects and contraband through radiographic image analysis also is a present capability that could be enhanced in existing NII systems if additional threat detection algorithm software were developed to aid the detection process for both SNM and shielding materials along with traditional contraband (e.g., drugs, high explosives, weapons, currency, etc.) detection.

Accomplishments in Systems Development Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threat

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- The CISNT program is a FY 2011 start.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Refine the operational concept and translate operational requirements to system specifications.
- Complete a preliminary Mission Needs Statement.
- Complete market research into existing commercial capability.
- Enhance and standardize DNDO's data collection system to support standardized testing of LS NII systems.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Refine operational requirements and perform an AOA pursuant to the CBA recommendation, An AOA for CISNT will be drafted in FY 2012 that leverages lessons learned from the CAARS ATD, SNAR ATD, and the TD&C of systems.
- Begin TD&C of a selected set of systems; collect data to characterize the operational environment and determine limits of technical approach.
- Complete draft AOA for CISNT.
- Continue the testing of systems as new systems are developed for use at Ports of Entry (POEs) and border crossings.
- Develop an Operational Requirements Document (ORD) in FY 2012 that leverages lessons learned from the CAARS ATD, SNAR ATD, and the Technology Demonstration and Characterization (TD&C).

Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD)

Description

The overarching goal of the LRRD program is to determine if a passive long-range rad/nuc detection system should be developed and fielded. To achieve this goal, the LRRD program must first determine if there is a need and identify that need with a gap in the GNDA. Next, the program must collect user requirements and perform an AOA, the result of which becomes a decision to field nothing or to field one or more systems.

Background and Strategy

LRRD builds upon the capabilities demonstrated by the SORDS ATD and the Roadside Tracker project. To transition the technology to a systems development phase it will be necessary to collect and validate user needs to address two of the most problematic constraints for passive detection and classification of radioactive materials in the Interior (as well as in other mission areas): the need to detect rad/nuc materials at a large distance from the source, and to quickly localize the source of the radiation.

The LRRD program leverages the information obtained as part of the SORDS ATD program completed by TAR in FY 2010. The technology demonstrations produced an increase in passive standoff detection capability, therefore DNDO will develop an MNS, a Preliminary Concept of Operations (P-CONOPS), a Capabilities Development Plan (CDP), and an Acquisition Plan as required by DHS AMD102-01 to begin the acquisition process.

Accomplishments in Systems Development LRRD Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Evaluated whether and how to transfer technologies developed through the SORDS program into an Acquisition program. Deliverables capturing this evaluation will be signed and approved in FY 2011.
- Conducted stakeholder engagements to capture and validate user needs.

- Began preparations for an LRRD Limited Use Experiment (LUE) to evaluate the performance of the SORDS and Roadside Tracker systems under operational conditions.
- Initiated development of a MNS, CDP, and P-CONOPS.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete MNS.
- Complete CDP.
- Complete P-CONOPS.
- Develop Acquisition Plan (AP).
- Conduct AOA.
- Conduct LRRD Limited Use Experiment.
- Develop Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE).
- Draft LRRD LUE final report.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Develop ORD.
- Develop CONOPS.
- Develop Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP).
- Develop the Acquisition Program Baseline.
- Develop the LRRD Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP).
- Finalize LRRD LUE final report.

International Rail Program

Description

International rail traffic represents one of the most difficult challenges for radiation detection systems. Over 120 trains with 4,800 loaded rail cars enter the United States from Canada and Mexico each day through 31 rail POEs. Over 2.5 million rail cars pass every year with goods destined for every State in the country. Approximately three times the number of trains cross from Canada compared to Mexico. Additionally, three of the top five northern rail POEs and four of the top five southern rail POEs are situated in or near major urban population centers.

Passive radiation detection systems, such as radiation portal monitors, must overcome technical challenges in this environment, as compared to the road vehicle environment: increased offset distances between the detector and rail cargo; excessive attenuation of rad/nuc signals due to heavy steel construction of the rail cars and cargo carried therein; and the presence of NORM cargo. Furthermore, there are unique operational challenges in this environment due to the length of the trains, the distance required to stop moving trains, and the difficulties in separating alarming cars for further examination. This requires detection systems to have exceedingly low false and nuisance alarms.

Within the *International Rail* program exists the *International Rail Cargo Scanning* project which is focused on identifying solutions to address these challenges.

Background and Strategy

International Rail is referenced in Public Law (P.L.) 110-28 and P.L. 110-53. P.L. 110-28 provided funds to accelerate development and deployment of detection systems at international rail border crossings. Through FY 2009, a portion of those funds has been used to characterize the rail operating environment, identify user needs, conduct stream of commerce data collection efforts at a lower volume POE site, and conduct evaluations of architecture alternatives. The remaining balance is targeted at additional stream of commerce characterization, AMD 102-01 documentation development, and detector testing in FY 2010 and FY 2011. P.L. 110-53 in the area of International Railroad Security notes that “The Secretary shall develop a system to detect both undeclared passengers and contraband, with a primary focus on the detection of nuclear and radiological materials entering the United States by railroad.” Multiple options are identified for the Secretary to achieve this goal.

Market research, modeling and simulation, and studies performed prior to and during FY 2010 have provided input to a Capability Development Plan (CDP) targeted for completion in FY 2011. This CDP will shape the Analysis of Alternatives that is targeted for completion in FY 2012. DNDO will continue leveraging lessons learned in current and future fiscal years from non-U.S. deployments of radiation detectors for scanning rail cargo through discussions with the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Second Line of Defense program which has deployed numerous systems outside of the United States.

Accomplishments in Systems Development International Rail

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed International Rail Threat and Gap study that evaluated multiple rad/nuc detection architectures for rail traffic coming into the United States from Mexico and Canada. This information will be used in a formal AOA that weighs multiple technical, cost, and operational factors to be completed in FY 2011 and FY 2012.
- Completed modeling and simulation of multiple rad/nuc detection architectures identified in the above Threat and Gap study. This information will be used in a formal AOA that weighs multiple technical, cost and operational factors to identify the most promising architecture to be completed in FY 2012.
- Shared lessons learned and testing results associated with rail cargo rad/nuc detection systems between DNDO International Rail and DOE Second Line of Defense program. Held discussions with Second Line of Defense regarding potential joint project concepts. Held discussions with the DOE Second Line of Defense regarding leveraging synergies with the expected deployment of a rad/nuc detection system at a major high volume POE on the Southern Border.
- Collected information on existing and future system capabilities that can support the detection and identification of radiation and nuclear material carried in rail

cargo via an industry RFI. Using the RFI data, identified opportunities for further investigation and integration into the International Rail CDP documentation.

- Identified a candidate domestic rail POE site for performing a rail cargo scanning technology trial targeting FY 2011.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Initiate a technology trial at a testbed or operational rail site in the United States to identify technical and operational issues associated with technology alternatives for scanning rail cargo for rad/nuc materials.
- Continue implementation of any cooperative Rail Cargo Scanning project(s) identified working in concert with Second Line of Defense.
- Complete an AOA draft for the Rail Cargo Scanning project based on lessons learned from activities such as modeling and simulation efforts.
- Update an initial AP drafted in FY 2010.
- Identify concepts generated from reviewing the FY 2010 International Rail RFI that may warrant Transformational Research efforts.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete an AOA for the Rail Cargo Scanning project for International Rail.
- Continue implementation of any cooperative project(s) identified working in concert with Second Line of Defense.
- Document in concert with CBP, lessons learned from operational experiences with rad/nuc detection system(s) utilizing passive and active detection at rail crossings.
- Document the performance of candidate international rail systems.

On-Dock Rail Program

Description

The On Dock Rail Program is analyzing alternatives solutions for scanning intermodal cargo containers (IMCC) arriving in the United States via ship and being directly transferred to rail cars at the ports. At the inception of this program, 98% of ship cargo is transferred to trucks at the Port of Entry (POE), which are subsequently screened via radiation portal monitors (RPMs) at the exit gates. The remaining 2% of cargo is transferred directly from ship to rail and currently is being scanned by mobile Radiation Portal Monitors (mRPM).

Accomplishments in Systems Development On-Dock Rail

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Construction of two Straddle Portal Prototypes (SPP) began this fiscal year using modified IMCC for the support structure. One of the units uses GFE supplied sodium iodide detectors and the other has GFE polyvinyl toluene detectors.

- Data were collected by a Request for Information (RFI) for current technology in the industry that could support the On Dock Rail program. The information collected will be fed into the Analysis of Alternatives/ Alternatives Analysis (AoA/AA) for this program.
- A Memorandum of Agreement was signed among the Department of Energy and the Department of Homeland Security, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and Customs and Border Protection for the relocation of a Radiation Detection Straddle Carrier (RDSC) from Freeport Bahamas to Tacoma Washington. The RDSC will be evaluated for its suitability as part of the overall preventive r/n terrorism mission at the port environment.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Data collection will be performed on the SPP at Savannah River National Laboratory to support the Alternatives Analysis for this technology.
- Data will be collected with the Mobile Nuclear Radiation Detection System (MNRDS) at Savannah River National Laboratory for analysis of using this technology in secondary scanning.
- Evaluate DOE SLD straddle-mounted detectors during an Operational Assessment at the Rail Test Center (RTC). Select the sea port and start preparations for the stream of commerce data collection for the Straddle Portal Prototype.
- Begin Alternatives Analysis.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Perform the stream of commerce data collection for the Straddle Portal Prototype.
- Complete Alternatives Analysis
- Perform the System Engineering Review for the On Dock Rail Program
- Complete the “Analysis and Select” phase (Stage 2a) for the On Dock Rail Program. This will end with the Stage Gate 2a review.
- Complete the “Develop Programmatic Approach” phase (Stage 2b) for the On Dock Rail Program. This will end with the Stage Gate 2b review.

Small Vessel Standoff Detection Program (SVSD)

Description

The Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) program seeks to develop and field a capability to provide standoff Boat-to-Boat, Aerial, and Fixed-Site rad/nuc detection systems in U.S. port areas and maritime regions as appropriate to meet the implementation objectives. This program will address the need of Federal, State, and local maritime officers to conduct PRND screening missions against the small vessel threat without the need to board each encountered vessel. Using information from the Dolphin operational testing of current COTS and government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) standoff detection equipment in a maritime environment, the SVSD Program will inform

the future development of CONOPS, tactics, techniques and procedures; and the development of a materiel capability to reduce the risk of a rad/nuc threat being transported or deployed by means of a small vessel. Further optimization of the current state of the art and development of future Standoff PRND systems will continue to improve maritime PRND capabilities and reduce the “small maritime” threat.

Background and Strategy

The SVSD program’s high level mission need is for standoff detection of small vessels to minimize the need to board the vessel to conduct the PRND mission. Current and future force levels for USCG, CBP, and other Federal, State, and local partners are only capable of boarding a small fraction of the daily U.S. small vessel traffic. The program will initially develop a capability for scanning small vessels from maritime Law Enforcement vessels on the water. These systems will be deployed onboard USCG and CBP/OAM patrol vessels for employment during routine day-to-day maritime operations as well as periods of heightened maritime security force posture. Follow-on projects to reduce the risk will address aerial and land-based deployment of sensors to complement the Boat-to-Boat system.

Accomplishments in Systems Development SVSD Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed AMD 102-01 activities; received Milestone 1 approval for Boat-to-Boat systems.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete AMD 102-01 activities to receive Milestone 2A approval for Boat-to-Boat systems.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete AMD 102-01 activities to receive Milestone 2B approval for Boat-to-Boat systems. LRIP systems delivered to USCG and CBP OAM for Operational Evaluation.
- Complete AMD 102-01 activities to receive Milestone 1 approval for Aerial-mounted systems.

Non-³He Neutron Detection Alternatives for Backpacks

Description

The highest performing backpack systems deployed by DHS and other Government agencies use Helium-3 (³He) based neutron detectors. ³He gas is now in very short supply. (Because of the small volume and weight requirements of a backpack, a new technology is needed that is of low bulk and light weight construction.) The purpose of

this project is for DNDO to help accelerate the commercial development of a near term replacement to satisfy near term requirements.

Background and Strategy

DNDO has been obtaining a few hundred liters per year of ^3He to complete the mission as related to backpack systems but the future availability of ^3He gas is uncertain. New neutron detection technologies have been developed that may replace the need for ^3He in backpack systems. DNDO will release a request for information for vendors to submit their backpack systems for testing. For this effort, DNDO is not planning on supporting development of a backpack system, but intends to obtain and test nearly commercial products to validate solutions to the ^3He shortage.

For several years, the Transformational and Applied Research Directorate (TARD) within DNDO has been supporting development of a number of promising new technologies for neutron detection which do not rely on ^3He . Some of these technologies have reached sufficient maturity that they can be tested as candidate replacement systems. TARD has been working with the Product Acquisition and Deployments Directorate (PADD) and the Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate (SEED) within DNDO to coordinate and execute performance tests in order to identify the more promising technologies so that their development can be accelerated so that they can become the next generation of ^3He replacement technologies. This would allow transition of these technologies from TARD to PADD.

Accomplishments in Systems Development for Non- ^3He Neutron Detection Alternatives for Backpacks Program

Significant accomplishments in FY2010 include:

- Begin performance tests of at least five types of new detectors to identify promising technologies developed by the government and TARD to serve as ^3He replacements for backpacks, as well as portals and handhelds.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Finish first round of performance tests to identify promising technologies developed by the government and TARD for backpacks, as well as portals and handhelds. Provide feedback to participants.
-

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct market research and release a request for information to test backpacks under development for commercial application using non- ^3He based neutron detectors.

Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration

Holistic Airport Deployments

Description

Aviation environments present unique and complex challenges for PRND operations. While efforts have been made to characterize individual components of aviation pathways (i.e. passengers/baggage) for PRND purposes, greater understanding and consideration of broad aviation environments is required in order to maximize system effectiveness and efficiency. DNDO has initiated the Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration Program to support this more holistic approach. This program consists of two key projects: the Holistic Airport Development and the Multi-Pathway Systems Evaluation. The holistic approach aligns with the latest DNDO planning principles and strategies, considers the perspective of end user (airport/location and stakeholder, versus pathway), leverages current rad/nuc systems, and accounts for the deterrence provided by non-rad/nuc security measures already in place. The holistic approach examines the intersection of International Commercial Aviation (ICA) Pax/Bag, ICA Air Cargo, and International General Aviation (IGA) pathways including the commonality of systems and processes that can be leveraged and shared. In addition to potentially increasing effectiveness against rad/nuc threats, the cumulative benefits gained from enhanced efficiencies across national and global operations has the potential to significantly reduce long-term burdens of system acquisition, maintenance, and operation. This effort includes analysis of operational needs and selection of potential solution options, for holistic airport deployments at domestic APOE locations; future efforts may initiate support for systems development and/or acquisition as appropriate. In addition, this effort may include future characterization of Pre-Clearance Airport scanning capability, including materiel/non-materiel alternatives analysis to identify potential appropriate enhancements.

Results from previous efforts to characterize APOEs are being analyzed and leveraged as part of the current activities. Initial findings from previous work indicated that a limited number of RPMs deployed in specific chokepoints within APOE environments could scan a significant percent of air cargo. While this type of fixed solution will not be feasible to accomplish scanning across all incoming international air cargo environments, it provides an opportunity to increase the amount of air cargo scanned while alternative mobile and agile systems are developed for other types of air-cargo and IGA operations.

The Analyze/Select Phase for the Holistic Airport Deployment Project will be conducted in several cycles, each addressing various “tiers” or classes of airport sites categorized by various differentiating characteristics of the airport environment such as size, traffic/volume, complexity, number of chokepoints, etc. Upon completion of all approved site surveys, the survey team will produce a Summary Site Characterization Final Report and a Technology Characterization Final Report.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed Passenger/Baggage pilot/operational demonstrations at Charlotte and SeaTac airports.
- Began characterization of rad/nuc detection technology and operations at domestic APOE servicing International Air Cargo (IAC), and/or IGA in an effort to more efficiently and holistically examine opportunities to enhance scanning technology and operations across the pathways; supports Holistic Airport Deployment Gaps/MNS development.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete site surveys for domestic APOEs with CBP other relevant stakeholders.
- Develop MNS, Capability Development Plan (CDP), and Preliminary CONOPS (P-CONOPS), consistent with AMD 102-01 to document capability gaps and needs in domestic APOE operational environments.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete analysis for deployment of RPMs to a limited number of APOEs for targeted air cargo scanning.
- Initiate Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) process for APOEs, addressing the full scope of APOE operations.
- Initiate modeling/simulation activities to support AoA process.
- Initiate characterization testing of detection systems to support AoA process and modeling/simulation activities.

To complement the efforts addressing domestic Airports of Entry (APOE) environments, DNDO is also working with partners to determine how existing non-PRND systems might be utilized within the PRND Architecture. The multi-pathway systems evaluation effort examines technology and systems applicable to multiple pathways.

Computed Tomography/Advanced Technology Scanning and Evaluation

In close collaboration with DHS-S&T, DNDO is evaluating the feasibility of using Computed Tomography (CT) and Advanced Technology (AT) X-ray systems, currently deployed throughout aviation pathways to detect explosives, to detect rad/nuc materials in baggage and small cargo. The program will begin with a baseline system evaluation to determine basic feasibility to support the rad/nuc mission and the potential path forward for human-in-the-loop testing. The initial tests will focus on determining if the existing, certified CT systems will alarm on rad/nuc materials/test objects of interest.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Began examination of the feasibility of existing CT/AT X-ray infrastructure utilized by TSA for explosives detection to support rad/nuc scanning or imaging to aid in the detection or identification of potentially illicit sources and threats.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete baseline CT/AT testing with DHS-S&T, and complete feasibility assessment.
- Based on feasibility assessments, jointly develop MNS, CDP, and P-CONOPS with TSA and other relevant partners.
- Pending feasibility results of baseline CT/AT tests, partner with S&T and TSA to develop path forward.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Pending feasibility results of baseline CT/AT tests, and continue partnering with S&T and TSA on path forward.

PVT Improvements

Description

During FY 2009, DNDO began an effort to explore and optimize the current polyvinyl toluene (PVT) Energy Windowing algorithms. Throughout FY 2010, DNDO has been executing a plan to solicit ideas for improvements to the PVT Solutions. Through the use of RFIs, DNDO received 20 improvement ideas from the national labs, industry and internally from DNDO. An integrated assessment team with representatives from DNDO, CBP, S&T and Oak Ridge National Lab evaluated the proposals. The team recommended eight of these proposals as viable improvements that would provide improvements to the PVT System. Development of these improvements begins in FY 2011 with implementation anticipated to start in FY 2012.

Algorithm Improvement

Description

The algorithm improvement program's (AIP) mission is to improve radioisotope detection and identification algorithm performance. The AIP will define the specifications for the algorithm replay tool to interface with an algorithm test bed (ATB), scoring criteria to gauge performance.

Background and Strategy

The performance of the currently deployed gamma detection and identification algorithms affects every Government program that procures radiation detection equipment to detect, identify, and intercept illicit rad/nuc material. The improvement of these algorithms needs to be addressed to maximize future improvements to the rad/nuc

mission space and to minimize duplicative efforts across the U.S. Government. More accurate radioisotope detection and identification algorithm performance in the field will improve the ability of deployed assets (i.e., handheld, backpack, and portal monitor radiation detection systems) to reduce the threat posed by radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) and improvised nuclear weapons.

Accomplishments in Systems Development – Algorithm Improvement

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Explored improvements to Energy Windowing algorithms currently used in PVT based systems.
- Continued development and improvement of DHSisotopeID full spectrum analysis tool for faster execution and more portable code.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Determine if improvements to Energy Windowing algorithms are deployable.
- Validate DHSisotopeID against a standard set of spectra files
- Initiate development of selected improvements to the PVT Solution.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Define benchmarks that will be used to measure algorithm performance.
-
- With High-Purity Germanium (HPGe) and Sodium Iodide (NaI) detectors, collect the source spectrum for open and closed benchmark data sets for use with new algorithms and benchmarks, and validate.
- Coordinate across the Government the proposed benchmarks, existing data sets, review scored algorithms, and discuss techniques to improve performance.
- Define algorithm replay tool interface requirements, reference electronic package, isotopes of interest, and algorithm scoring criteria.

SUMMARY: System Development projects and activities, in conjunction with S&T’s transformational development R&D activities, maintain the Nation’s preeminent research and development program. The following table illustrates the crosswalk between specific programs and the DNDO mission areas. It is clear that programs and activities have applicability to more than one mission area and are represented in a cross-cutting manner.

PPA: SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT						
MISSION ALIGNMENT						
	Cross Mission Capability Development	Infrastructure and Support	Land Borders	Aviation	Maritime	Interior
S&L Initiatives R/N Challenge	X					
Human Portable Systems	X					
Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats	X					
Long-Range Radiation Detection	X					
International Rail			X			
On Dock Rail					X	
Small Vessel Standoff Detection					X	
³He Shortage Mitigation	X					
Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration				X		
Algorithm Improvement		X				
QHSR ALIGNMENT						
	Goal	Obj.	Description			
S&L Initiatives R/N Challenge	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Human Portable Systems	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Cargo Imaging for Shielded Nuclear Threats	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Long-Range Radiation Detection	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
International Rail	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
On Dock Rail	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Small Vessel Standoff Detection	2.1	2.1.1	Prevent illegal entry; protect against cross-border threats			
³He Shortage Mitigation	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Algorithm Improvement	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			

*DHS QHSR Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 Goal 1.2 - Prevent Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of CBRN Materials and Capabilities
 DHS QHSR Mission 2- Securing and Managing our Borders
 Goal 2.1 – Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders*

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations:
Transformational Research and Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transformational Research and Development

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	117,422
2011 C.R.	-	-	108,537
2012 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(108,537)
2012 Current Services	-	-	0
2012 Total Request	-	-	0

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests no funding for this activity due to the program’s planned transfer to DHS’s Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) by no later than FY 2012. Additional program information can be found in the Congressional Justification for S&T.

DNDO established a transformational research and development (R&D) program which seeks to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that meet one or more of the following criteria: address gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), dramatically improve the performance of nuclear detection components and systems, or significantly reduce the operational burden and/or cost of radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection. Dramatic technological improvements may include improvements in system or component effectiveness and performance characteristics; reduction in cost of acquisition or maintenance; improvement in availability or reduction of operational burden by users in the field. R&D investments are made based on competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors – government laboratories, academia, and private industry – encouraged to participate. This program takes advantage of the qualities and respective advantages of all three sectors to accelerate discovery and develop products, with teaming among them highly encouraged. Transformational R&D is carried out within three major programs: Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATD), Exploratory Research (ER) and the Academic Research Initiative (ARI).

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Developed a new scintillator material (SrI₂) which is now being provided to the Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device (ARMD) program to develop the next generation hand-held detectors – this material won an R&D100 award as one of best 100 inventions in the world in 2010.
- Supported the development and testing of five candidate detectors to replace ³He. One of these detector materials, CLYC, is transferring to engineering development.
- Evaluated performance and began transition efforts for several advanced stand-off radiation detection and tracking technologies to support surge and search efforts – some of these technologies came from the Stand-off Radiation Detection System (SORDS) program.
- Completed the development of a mobile detection system to monitor vehicles and vessels for rad/nuc threats within normal traffic. Developed the first compact accelerator that can produce three discrete end-point energies at the required pulse rate – this accelerator is needed to enable mobile shielded SNM detection capability.
- Through the Academic Research Initiative (ARI) supported 118 students in nuclear science, engineering and other disciplines through 36 grants at 30 universities across the country.

FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments include:

Nuclear Detection Basic Research (BR) Project (formerly Academic Research Initiative Program (ARI) – This program has two primary focus areas: 1) Engages the academic community in rad/nuc research goals and builds a community dedicated to solving long-term, high-risk research issues; and 2) develops the next-generation of researchers with expertise in nuclear and radiological detection technologies. In January 2007, the DNDO basic research program formally was designated the Academic Research Initiative (ARI) through a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support execution of the ARI program. NSF administers the proposal solicitation, evaluation, and grant award process as well as the first year of grant funding. In addition to its focus on basic and fundamental radiation detection science, the ARI funds academic disciplines traditionally not associated with radiological/nuclear detection, such as social sciences, to submit ideas and proposals.

- *Basic Research in New Radiation Detector Materials Project (formerly Fundamental Research in New Radiation Detector Materials Project) - Characterize new candidate semiconductor materials including PbOAl, BiI, SnGeS, PbGeS. Refine vertical melt-growth techniques for the production cadmium zinc telluride (CdZnTe). Develop a benchmark model providing a fundamental understanding of scintillator non-proportionality.*
- *Basic Research in Novel Nuclear Detection System Concepts and Architectures Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Novel Nuclear Detection System*

- Concepts and Architectures Project*) - Investigate novel modeling approaches of borders and maritime pathways that enable detection system design and employment options. Continue to research the extension of multilayer screening algorithms from port security applications to aviation-based applications.
- *Basic Research in Alternative Neutron Detection (³He Alternative) Technologies Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Alternative Neutron Detection (³He Alternative) Technologies Project)* - Evaluate an innovative direction-sensitive neutron detector based on multilayer drift chamber technology and continue on fast neutron spectroscopy using layered plastic scintillators and thermal neutron detection material.
 - *Basic Research in Active Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Sources Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Active Detection Technologies, Signatures, and Sources Project)* – Establish a university-based user facility with a new accelerator, enabling novel nuclear-reaction studies. Evaluate a new methodology for direct photon generation using Doppler-compensated inelastic electron scattering. Develop and evaluate new signal processing tools for active interrogation systems using nuclear resonance fluorescence.
 - *Basic Research in Expert Systems, Networks, Algorithms, and Data Processing for Nuclear Detection Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Expert Systems, Networks, Algorithms, and Data Processing for Nuclear Detection Project)* – Demonstrate a new machine-learning capability for detecting nuclear material in search applications. Develop new Compton imaging algorithms to improve radiation detector sensitivity and benchmark models and algorithms for use in novel electron-tracking detector systems.
 - *Basic Research in Nuclear Forensics Technologies Project (formerly Fundamental Research in Nuclear Forensics Technologies Project)* – Complete a study of complexation using absorption spectroscopy and x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS). Translate macro-scale electrochemistry to microelectrodes and characterize trivalent actinide electrochemical behavior.

Nuclear Detection Exploratory Research (ER) Program – The ER program area explores innovative, high-risk, early-stage ideas that can make transformational contributions to reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism. Specifically, ER develops technology and techniques that: 1) address capability gaps in radiological and nuclear detection; 2) provide substantial performance improvement or cost reduction of rad/nuc detection capabilities; and 3) improve nuclear forensics. Successful technology may transition to support a subsequent ATD or spur commercial development. ER also provides performance modeling, improved algorithm development, and other support capabilities.

- *Advanced Scintillator Development* – The effort will scale-up low-rate production efforts for large-size, high-performance scintillators and complete high-throughput screening of thousands of candidate materials for new scintillators.

- *Advanced Semiconductor Development* – This project will transition several new high-performance semiconductors into detector system prototypes; develop low-rate production infrastructure for at least one high-performance semiconductor; and complete an information-based search for new candidate materials for semiconductors.
- *Photomultiplier Tube (PMT) Replacements/Photon Conversion* – The project will develop low noise versions of the solid state alternative technologies to PMTs using novel large band-gap materials as opposed to the traditional materials.
- *Helium-3 Replacement Technologies and Fast Neutron Detection Project* - The project will pursue a number of technologies, many of which are based on either boron-11 or lithium-6 as neutron capture agents. The project will investigate detectors and systems designed to measure just thermal neutrons, just fast neutrons with spectra capabilities, as well as those designed to measure both fast and slow neutrons. The project will investigate technologies based on scintillators, as well as semiconductors which can yield high energy resolution. Dual use materials will also be investigated, which can measure both neutrons and gammas with high energy resolution. Materials which can provide very efficient and compact design will also be investigated; these can efficiently detect neutrons with only a fraction of an inch thickness. New growth techniques to provide large scintillator crystals for efficient fast neutron detection will be explored.
- *Active Detection Project (formerly divided into three projects: Active Detection Project, Novel Active Detection Source Project, and the Active Detection Detectors, Systems, and Concepts Project)* - The project will research and identify all potential signatures and user-community requirements for detecting threat materials for general aviation aircraft and human portable applications.
- *Algorithms, Modeling, and Software Development Project* - The project will make substantial improvements in the Monte Carlo modeling and simulation code to improve usability and accuracy for various passive and active detection scenarios, and support development of a robust CAD-based front end to support rapid prototyping in given applications. Also, work will conclude on the CANES (contextually-aware nuclear expert system) project, an effort that uses machine learning to facilitate alarm resolution at portal monitors by examining all-source information about a particular cargo.
- *Forensics Data Collection and Analyses Project* - The project will research and develop Stimulated Electron Emission (SEE) to perform nuclear forensics on containers and other common surfaces exposed to radiation more rapidly and accurately.

Nuclear Detection Near Term Research (NTR) Program (formerly included in the Nuclear Detection Exploratory Research (ER) Program) – The NTR program area performs accelerated development, characterization, and demonstration of leading-edge technologies that address critical gaps in nuclear detection capabilities. Characterization results form the basis for a subsequent cost benefit analysis (CBA) that objectively determines whether the technology should transition to system development and eventual production and deployment. Contracts awarded under the NTR programs are typically

executed in four distinct phases: preliminary design review (PDR), critical design review (CDR), characterization readiness review (CRR), and characterization assessment.

- *Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device (ARMD) Near Term Project (formerly divided into two projects: the Sri Near Term Project and the CLYC Detector Near Term Project)* - Leverages break-through scintillator material development and solid-state replacements for photomultiplier tubes (PMT). The project will build upon advances in new detection materials discovered under previous Exploratory Research projects utilizing advanced scintillator materials and neutron detection techniques.
- *Long Range Stand-Off Detection Near Term Project* - This project will initiate in FY 2011. Develops an aerial stand-off radiation measurement system for the detection of nuclear and radiological material from an airborne platform. These systems will be able to detect and locate point-like sources in a complex and dynamic background. This platform could be used in urban, maritime, and costal environments, with a concept of operations more in line with law enforcement practices rather than past radiological mapping operations. The proposed systems will be deployable on rotary winged aircraft. The system will provide real time data on the presence, location, and isotope identification enabled by the fusing of radiation detection with other sensing modalities (e.g. multispectral imaging, GPS, altimetry, etc). Utilizing new materials, innovative packaging, and algorithm improvements, these systems will offer greater detection sensitivity, lower false alarms, and simultaneously provide a greater range of operation.
- *Intelligent Radiation Sensing System (IRSS) ATD Project* - Creates data fusion software to maximize performance of co-deployed detection hardware connected by a wireless network. IRSS will leverage advances in small, efficient directional detectors, advanced distributed detection algorithms developed under various ER programs, and phenomenology studies characterizing the requirements for in-transit detection. USCG boarding parties and security teams at special events could use the networked system, which may include many disparate types of detectors. This system could improve sensitivity, expand surveillance area, locate threats faster, and detect and identify radiation sources better compared to single detectors or multiple autonomous (non-networked) detectors. This project will be completed in FY 2011 with the characterization of the IRSS performance test units.
- *Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) Project* - Develops and characterizes advanced technologies to resolve alarms and definitively verify the presence of special nuclear material (SNM) in shielded and/or cluttered environments. The project has two principal applications: 1) Dramatic performance enhancement to commercially or near commercially available x-ray NII screening systems by integrating solutions directly into hardware and software to substantially reduce the number of manual inspections while increasing probability of SNM detection; and 2) Targeted and choke point screening in multiple venues, including vehicle border crossings, checkpoints, rail, air cargo, and general aviation, with rapidly re-locatable inspection systems. This project will be completed in FY 2011 with the characterization of the SNAR performance test units.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations:
Assessments
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Assessments

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	34,857
2011 C.R.	-	-	32,416
2012 Current Services	-	-	32,137
2012 Program Change	-	-	10,967
2012 Total Request	-	-	43,104

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests \$43.104 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The DNDO development and acquisition process is anchored by the assessment of DNDO-mission related programs as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. DNDO continually assesses the global nuclear detection and reporting architecture through a variety of means, including test and evaluation (T&E) campaigns to characterize and collect performance data on commercially available and emerging technologies and systems, execution of pilots with operational agencies to evaluate concepts of operations (CONOPS), red teaming assessments to deepen the understanding of adversary capabilities, and net assessments to identify the effectiveness of the planned and deployed global nuclear detection and reporting architecture.

Test and Evaluation (T&E) Program

Description

DNDO technology development and acquisition programs are supported by T&E campaigns to characterize and assess the effectiveness of technologies under development as well as commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) and/or government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) technologies or systems. The DNDO development and acquisition process is anchored by rigorous assessments of mission related technologies as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. The testing of detection systems against special nuclear materials (SNM) in significant quantities and in realistic configurations is a key to assessment of radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) systems. This type of testing requires highly specialized and secure testing facilities, such as the Radiological & Nuclear

Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC), and resourced with appropriate test instrumentation, equipment, radioactive sources, measurement devices/sensors, and test data collection/archiving systems. The T&E program is comprised of the following projects: T&E Operations, T&E Facility Infrastructure, Directed Testing focused on COTs equipment used by Federal, State, and local responder community, Algorithm Test Bed, Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program, and Test Data Management.

Background and Strategy

The T&E Program is aligned to:

- DHS QHSR Mission 1. Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security;
 - Goal 1.2 Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN
- DNDO BUR Activity: Architecture Implementation
- DNDO's Strategic Plan Goal 7: Strengthen the foundation and infrastructure of the GNDA through continuously improving operational support and situational awareness.
 - Objective 7.6: Test and evaluate COTS and newly developed rad/nuc detection technologies that will be used at the border and within the domestic interior.
- DNDO's Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate's Strategic Plan
 - Goal 3: Develop timely and credible test and evaluation campaigns in support of internal and external (international, Federal, State, local and other entities) customers' rad/nuc detection requirements
 - Goal 4: Establish and develop an integrated T&E infrastructure of facilities, equipment, sources, processes, and personnel to meet T&E needs.
 - Goal 5: Develop an experimentation capability to analyze the most pressing Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) gaps and recommend operational solutions.
 - Goal 6: Provide meaningful assessments of operational utility through a robust evaluation of campaigns/events in support of Pilot programs.

Evaluating the performance and operational utility of technologies developed or purchased to detect and identify nuclear weapons and SNM is crucial to thwarting nuclear proliferation and terrorism, the primary goal of DNDO. The T&E Program maintains the core capability to test and evaluate rad/nuc detection technologies in support of DNDO's primary goal, including maintaining essential T&E assets, resources, and facilities and relationships with nuclear scientists who assist in the design and execution of test campaigns. Beyond testing facilities, test data collection systems and nuclear experts, a critical component of T&E is the nuclear material used in the testing of detectors, referred to as sources. Based on threat information, this program identifies the amount (ranges of quantities are listed under the official Department of Energy (DOE)

Category I through IV) and configuration of test objects or sources used for testing, and then uses the DOE national labs to design and fabricate different sources in varying sizes. A T&E source program has been developed to build up the test sources inventory of four different Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) and four to five plutonium (Pu) source sizes for testing.

Accomplishments in Assessments T&E – Facility Infrastructure and Operations

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Conducted twelve individual test campaigns.
- Based on Ports of Entry (POE) operational alarm reporting on monocalcium phosphate (agricultural fertilizer), a Rapid Response Test was conducted at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) to assess the detection sensitivity of portals for both Advanced Spectroscopic Portals (ASP) and polyvinyl toluene (PVT) detectors and the GR-135 Radio-Isotope Identification Device (RIID) handheld units against this material to distinguish between this common commodity vs. threat alarms.
- Fabricated and delivered four copies of 1st size of Category 4 HEU sources.
- Completed characterization, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) registration and Department of Transportation certification of 1st size Category 4 HEU sources and Category 4 Weapons Grade (WG) Plutonium (Pu) Sealed Source.
- Maintained infrastructure at RNC TEC and initiated physical security upgrades to facility to prepare for use of Category II SNM sources with reduced costs for force protection.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct fifteen planned individual test campaigns.
- Conduct two rapid response tests to resolve alarm issues that occur at POE radiation scanning for rad/nuc material. These tests support faster adjudication of alarms.
- Fabricate and deliver four additional Category 4 HEU spheres in 2nd size. Two different core designs will be used to represent different characteristics.
- Initiate fabrication of one or more Category 4 HEU spheres in 3rd size.
- Commence planning and preparations for the fabrication of Category 4 Reactor Grade (RG) Pu Sealed Sources in one size.
- Fabricate up to four each of Category 4 Weapon Grade (WG) Pu sealed sources in up to 2 sizes.
- Complete fabrication of 3rd and 4th size of Category 4 HEU spheres.

- Continue physical security upgrades to RNC TEC to reduce costs for force protection in preparation for testing activities using Category I & II SNM sources.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Maintain the expertise and resources to conduct up to fifteen individual test campaigns.
- Continue physical security upgrades, including procurement and deployment of sensors, vehicle barriers, and perimeter fencing to RNC TEC to reduce costs for force protection in preparation for testing activities using Category I & II SNM sources.
- Complete fabrication of size #3 and #4 of Category 4 HEU spheres. Assemble HEU spheres into sets of two to four sizes.
- Complete fabrication of two Category 4 RG Pu sealed sources.
- Fabricate up to four each Category 4 WG Pu sealed sources in three sizes.

Directed Test Campaign

DNDO routinely conducts test campaigns to characterize currently available equipment in operationally relevant environments and CONOPS. Such tests provide for the independent assessment of equipment outside of the Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) conducted by the developers of this equipment. State and local entities have repeatedly stated their need for these test results to inform them in the development of effective Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) programs at the State, local, and tribal level using appropriate CONOPS.

State and local law enforcement and other public safety personnel are procuring PRND technologies that are commercially available. Two primary issues associated with the use of PRND technologies by law enforcement and public safety personnel are: 1) their effectiveness in detecting various radioactive sources, and 2) their performance in certain operationally relevant environments. DNDO has evaluated off-the-shelf or government available PRND equipment in order to provide performance evaluation information on specific models and their potential operational utility. The following classes of detectors have been evaluated in the past under the Directed Test funding: personal radiation detectors, handheld, backpack and mobile detection systems, and radiation detection systems suitable for maritime environments and aerial platforms (initiated and planned in FY 2010). The class of detection system for evaluation with the highest priority in FY 2012 will be selected in FY 2011.

Accomplishments in Assessments Directed Test Campaign

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Completed the Dolphin test campaign to evaluate the performance of COTS and GOTS rad/nuc detection systems mounted on small vessels and tested in San Diego harbor under operational conditions with United States Coast Guard (USCG).
- Initiate collaboration with Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and DOE to complete test planning for joint test campaign of detection systems that could be used on airborne platforms (Gryphon test).
- Established and planned an international collaboration program with European Union (EU) for conducting Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program (ITRAP+10) tests, leveraging ITRAP tests performed in 1997.
- In collaboration with EU, established testing protocols for ITRAP+10 for nine rad/nuc categories of equipment.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct Gryphon test execution of airborne detection systems in collaboration with DTRA and DOE.
- Conduct cooperative testing of ITRAP+10 technologies at European and US testing facilities in collaboration with the EU and DOE.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete report for Gryphon test campaign to inform federal, state, and local operational entities of the performance of aerial detection systems.
- Complete testing and produce joint EU/US ITRAP+10 report.
- Initiate the next Directed Test dependent on highest priority determined in FY 2011.

Algorithm Test Bed (ATB)

Most radiation detectors utilize algorithms of various complexities to notify users of the presence of radiological material. For some instruments, these algorithms can also identify and classify the type of radiological material that is detected. The interpretation of the collected data determines the response of the detector whether it be to alarm or identify radiological material. The “intelligence” of algorithms varies between radiation detectors; therefore it is important to understand the capabilities and limitations of algorithms utilized in a variety of different radiation detectors.

To this end, DNDO needs the capability to evaluate the baseline performance of detector algorithms, and compare new and existing detector algorithms against standardized sets of both modeled and measured threats in a virtual environment. These modeled results

can be used to significantly augment the physical tests performed by DNDO to help improve current algorithms and map out the limits of performance for existing algorithms. DNDO's primary resource for performing these types of computational studies is the Algorithm Test bed (ATB) at Johns Hopkins University Applied Research Laboratory (JHU/APL).

The ATB provides an avenue for performing algorithmic studies, which can supplement physical testing that is significantly more expensive, and often limited in what measurement configurations can be evaluated due to time, resource, and budgetary constraints. More specifically, some of the analytical studies that can be investigated at the ATB include threat injection studies, receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve studies, degraded mode studies, and concept of operations studies.

Currently, DNDO has developed and continues to develop the capability to evaluate a variety of different types of radiation detectors using the ATB including portal monitors (ASP and PVT-based systems), hand-held radioisotope identification devices, mobile platform radiation detection systems, and radiography systems for the Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System (CAARS) program. The ATB provides a mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of improvements to algorithms against a gold standard set of measured threats.

Accomplishments in Assessments – Algorithm Test Bed

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Completed modeling tools (such as tools to inject threat spectrum into actual screened cargo spectrum collected at the ports) to perform simulations of a wide scope of SNM threat objects in lieu of testing in the field. These simulations, performed on the ATB, enhance testing capability.
- Developed and validated injection study tools for two ASP systems and one PVT system using the current test source profiles and a comprehensive report describing the methodology has been completed.
- Performed regression testing of software updates to ensure that enhancements to the software did not unintentionally create deficiencies elsewhere in the code.
- Support DHSIsotopeID (rad/nuc ID software) development and continued testing.
- Completed fifteen analytical studies such as: 1) ASP regression study performed with modified threshold settings which led to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) approval to proceed to Field Validation testing, and 2) DHSIsotopeID regression studies provided an independent assessment of strengths and weaknesses of the algorithms used in ASP, Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) and GR-135 RIID technologies.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to support algorithm development and optimization techniques and injection studies for a wider range of detection systems adding HPRDS, mobile systems and Advanced Cargo Imaging (ACI) systems to the ATB suite.
- Continue to perform regression testing of software updates of DNDO-developed systems as needed, including DHSIsotopeID testing and assessment of development.
- Standing-up the Generic Algorithm Test Bed which allows for spectroscopic algorithm assessment against a set of standardized metrics developed by a peer group. This allows distribution of standardized, diverse data sets to a large field of algorithm developers.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue to perform ATB studies that allow programs to make informed program-wide decisions for increased performance and deployment of detection systems.
- Accept spectroscopic algorithms from developers and assess using the Generic Algorithm Test Bed to increase and diversify data sets for development and assessment.

Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting Program

The Graduated Rad/Nuc Detection Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) program was established to provide objective and reliable performance testing information to PRND Federal, State and local stakeholder for PRND equipment tested against consensus standards to assist them in making PRND equipment procurements.

The rad/nuc detector industry continues to develop new technologies and enhancements to existing technology. Federal, State, and local technology users need accurate and objective performance testing of this equipment to inform their procurement decisions. The pace of innovation and new products in the marketplace makes it prohibitive for the Federal government to continually test to ensure rad/nuc detection equipment procured meets DHS adopted voluntary consensus standards.

DNDO is mandated by Congress (Safety and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006) to implement a test and evaluation program to provide effectiveness information and metrics for evaluating PRND technology. The GRaDER program was established to meet this mandate. This testing framework can be accessed any time a vendor has a new technology and is ready to perform testing of the technology against standards, rather than waiting for a government-sponsored test.

In the current Phase 1, the GRaDER program has established independent testing against American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N42 voluntary consensus standards established by industry and officially adopted by DHS. The law also requires DHS to

publish technical capability standards (or government unique standards) and standard operating procedures for the use of non-intrusive imaging and radiation detection equipment. The GRaDER program will integrate these technical capability standards into Phase II of the program. The GRaDER program, working with NIST, uses the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) to designate competent laboratories and assure independent and consistent testing of COTS radiation detection devices. Results of the GRaDER program will be made available to DHS components, other Federal agencies, and State, local and tribal law enforcement and first responder agencies. The ultimate objective is to enable informed procurement decisions and ensure that grant funding provides the best detection capabilities.

While the Directed Testing program has similar goals and users of the test data as the GRaDER program, Directed Testing is conducted by DNDO and is based on threat informed and mission related DHS performance requirements. Such requirements are based on the current nuclear threat. The test objectives therefore change for specific scenarios and over time. In GRaDER, all tests in Phase I are performed against the consensus standards by NVLAP accredited laboratories and therefore provide a common basis of comparison of instruments for each category of equipment.

Accomplishments in Assessments GRaDER Program

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Initiated first Phase I testing of the GRaDER program testing of COTS Rad/Nuc detection systems by DNDO-accepted laboratories.
- Integrated three NVLAP-accredited or DNDO-accepted laboratories/laboratory teams to perform testing.
- Refined and republished compliance levels for each class of equipment included in the GRaDER Program.
- Continued outreach to the vendor community to inform them of the availability, benefits and protocols of the program.
- Continued coordination with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for implementation of grant guidance supported by GRaDER Program compliance reporting.
- Continued coordination with DHS' Directorate for Science and Technology (S&T) Standards Executive, on the development of DHS conformity assessment and accreditation policy and guidance to meet homeland security needs.
- Continued to introduce and promote the GRaDER Program capabilities and objectives to Federal, State and local law enforcement, first responders and first receivers.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Begin reporting results of testing against selected ANSI N42 standards to support the Authorized Equipment List from the FEMA Grant Office.
- Continue Phase I testing of the GRaDER program for manufacturer-financed testing of COTS rad/nuc detection systems by NVLAP-accredited laboratories.
- Begin planning, budgeting and scheduling for the GRaDER Program Post-Market Surveillance (GPMS) program to verify continued compliance for previously tested COTS instruments.
- Begin integration of Technical Capability Standards (Phase 2) and additional ANSI/IEEE N42 voluntary consensus standards into the GRaDER Program.
- Increase scope of laboratory testing in terms of additional ANSI N42 standards, e.g. N42.48 for Spectroscopic Personal Radiation Detectors.
- Integrate additional NVLAP-accredited or DNDO-accepted laboratories.
- Continue outreach to the vendor and user communities.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Initiate Phase II of GRaDER and begin testing against Technical Capability Standards.
- Continue Phase I of the GRaDER program for manufacturer-financed testing of COTS rad/nuc detection systems by NVLAP-accredited laboratories.
- Increase scope of laboratory testing in terms of additional ANSI N42 standards, e.g. N42.46 Imaging Performance of X-Ray and Gamma-Ray Systems for Cargo and Vehicle Security Screening.
- Continue reporting results of testing against selected ANSI N42 standards to support the Authorized Equipment List from the FEMA Grant Office.
- Maintain the GRaDER Evaluated Equipment List (GEEL) on the GRaDER Community of Interest (COI) of the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and the FEMA Responder Knowledge Base (RKB). Update information on previously tested instruments based on the GPMS program.
- Begin implementing the GPMS program to verify continued compliance for previously tested COTS instruments.
- Complete revising and republish the NIST Handbook 150-23, *NVLAP Homeland Security Applications – Radiation Detection Instruments*.
- Integrate additional of Technical Capability Standards into the GRaDER Program.
- Integrate additional NVLAP-accredited or DNDO-accepted laboratories.
- Continue outreach to the vendor and user communities.

Test Data Management

This project focuses on the collection, analysis, reporting and archiving of test data collected during DNDO test campaigns as well as the collection of similar test reports by other agencies. Two data management systems are developed under the Test Data

Management program: Archive and Retrieval Management System (ARMS) and Report Analysis and Archive System (RAAS).

ARMS is a repository that will store and retrieve all T&E data for every DNDO system under test. The fundamental need for this system is derived from the requirement for a centrally-controlled repository of verified data sets, traceable distribution of DNDO data as requests are made to perform additional analysis with the test results, documented ground truth-based detector response characteristics for all systems under every test to allow for data mining and fusion analyses, and retrievable test data for independent audit report recommendations.

In support of this effort, JHU/APL designs and implements the ARMS database in accordance with GNDA and National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) standards and as described by the ARMS logical data model. In addition, JHU/APL provides DNDO technical experts to assess the T&E data before it is allowed to be stored in or distributed by ARMS. This step ensures the data is of a quality sufficient for use by DNDO and is properly stored and documented within the ARMS database.

The House Appropriations Committee in 2008 directed DNDO to collect and maintain a comprehensive inventory on results of radiation portal monitor testing. Inclusive in the information data base was all testing performed by the U.S. National Laboratories in order to provide an understanding of PVT and ASP ability to detect specific rad/nuc materials. Hence RAAS was developed and is an information management system for the retention and dissemination of test reports, test data and evaluations of radiation detection equipment from various agencies such as DHS, Department of Defense DTRA, DOE, national laboratories, and others. These agencies have sponsored and/or conducted studies, evaluations and tests on equipment currently in their inventories and deployed for the detection, localization and identification of SNM and other radioactive materials. This repository of test reports is made available to all appropriate organizations with an interest in rad/nuc detection equipment performance.

Accomplishments in Assessments Test Data Management

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Completed storage of 266 radiation and radiography reports with metadata into the RAAS available to all federal agencies.
- Launched ARMS 2.0 (Web-based archival retrieval data management system) containing data from 22 test events and with request tracking capability for the 54 current ARMS users registered.
- Began work on ARMS 3.0 which extends 2.0 to include enhanced data search capability.
- Managed data that will be collected in DNDO test campaigns, and enhanced the integration of the data into ARMS.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Review, evaluate and add 150 radiation and radiograph reports to expand the content of RAAS.
- Improve import, export and search capabilities of ARMS 3.0.
- Define and simplify the interface between the data collection system used at the test site and ARMS.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Review, evaluate and add 150 radiation and radiograph reports to expand the content of RAAS.
- Continue information sharing of analysis, studies, and tools to expand the content and capabilities of the Archival and Retrieval Management System (ARMS) across DNDO user community and with peer organizations.
- Develop data visualization tools to graphically represent all test event data and content stored within ARMS.

PRND Pilot Programs

Continuous improvement in the Interior Mission Area will rely on the continued evaluation of PRND threat risks in various pathways of the GNDA. In order to address this risk, an average of three Architecture Studies will be accomplished per year, with the intent to evaluate these studies and then conduct pilots of promising new PRND concepts. The intent is to identify gaps in the GNDA and where feasible, to conduct follow-on pilot efforts to develop recommended CONOPS, systems, and implementation approaches to address the identified gaps. The Green Border Pilot will focus on PRND activities conducted in those states with land borders between Canada and Mexico. DNDO is evaluating how to better integrate State and local assets with Federal assets in the buffer zone (within approximately 100 miles) of the border layer between POEs.

From FY 2009 to FY 2010, DNDO conducted domestic PRND studies for the “Green Border” states along the Mexican and Canadian borders, to identify gaps and develop mitigation strategies. Border States are of particular importance between the formal POEs controlled by CBP, where there is little or no Federal presence, and border incursions, if detected, may be responded to by State and local law enforcement organizations. It is critical that DNDO engage with border states to complement Federal operations and fill vulnerable architecture gaps. The Green Borders architecture study was completed in FY 2010 and a three year pilot program will be initiated in FY 2011 to develop new PRND capabilities in the Green Border States. At the completion of the pilot, the pilot results will be evaluated and changes will be made to the National PRND Guidance Documents as appropriate, and lessons learned will be disseminated to appropriate stakeholders to improve their PRND programs.

The West Coast Maritime Pilot (WCMP) and International Commercial Aviation (ICA) Passengers and Baggage (Pax/Bag) Pilot programs were completed in FY2010. Close out activities and final documentation will be produced in FY2011 for these pilot programs. A description of the three year WCMP is provided under the Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA, Maritime Program Assistance section. Additional information and accomplishments for the Pax/Bag pilot is provided under the Systems Development PPA, Multi-Pathway Scanning Integration section.

Accomplishments in Assessments Pilots

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Conducted Full Scale Exercises (FSEs) in Puget Sound and San Diego in order to validate training, equipment, CONOPS, procedures and protocols. The exercises were designed to involve all participants in the WCMP, and evaluate the effectiveness of human portable, boat-mounted, and fixed rad/nuc detection equipment in the maritime environment.
- Identified communications requirements to integrate maritime PRND with intelligence, targeting, reachback and response for future deployment.
- Concluded pilots at Seattle-Tacoma and Charlotte International Airports and provided limited initial operational capability to Seattle-Tacoma and Charlotte International Airports.
- Completed Green Border architecture study.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Document lessons learned and identify gaps and assess the operational utility from the pilot to improve future development and deployment of maritime PRND capabilities.
- Based on the maritime pilot results, identify life-cycle costs associated with maintaining a maritime PRND capability.
- Complete final Operational Utility Assessment for the ICA Pax/Bag Screening Pilot.
- Initiate Green Border Pilot by identifying stakeholders, identifying demonstration events and developing pilot planning documents.
- Identify and test technologies to be deployed, and develop CONOPS, training, common operational picture requirements, and reachback procedures for Green Border Pilot.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- In coordination with stakeholders, conduct a series of exercises including drills, functional exercises, and full scale exercises to train, test and evaluate CONOPS. Training and equipment deployed during the pilot is provided to the stakeholders.

Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA)

Description

DNDO independently assesses the operational effectiveness and performance of its programs and deployed PRND capabilities. Engaging in a continuum of assessment types, the assessment process identifies and evaluates risk from both an insider's and a postulated adversary's perspective to assess effectiveness of defensive programs and capabilities.

The Red Team and Net Assessments program is comprised of two efforts, as described below.

The Red Team (RT) employs two models in assessing the GNDA. Adversarial-based assessments are conducted from an outside perspective without using any "inside" information of current or planned capabilities. Covert tests use inside information to intentionally introduce radioactive sources against known defenses without the knowledge of frontline defenders to assess the performance of fielded technology, training, and protocols. Upon the identification of seams, gaps, and/or vulnerabilities, the RT produces reports recommending possible mitigation steps and documents the lessons learned. RT conducts assessments that:

- Determine sensitive information that exists in open sources that may be used to defeat the Nation's defenses.
- Devise possible courses of adversary action including the effect that PRND capabilities have on the emulated adversary's behavior and risk estimates.
- Use covert and overt operations to assess the performance of deployed PRND capabilities.

Net Assessments (NA) assesses the effectiveness of planned and deployed PRND capabilities. NA examines the various DNDO programs, reviews procedures and policies, integrates lessons learned from all RTNA assessments, and conducts continuous independent assessments to determine value added against the global threat. The NA program, in cooperation with Federal, State, and local operational partners, is part of a strategy to improve the overall probability of success in the PRND mission. NA conducts assessments that:

- Assess the effectiveness of CONOPS, protocols, training, technologies, communications, and technical support for PRND programs and capabilities.
- Build models that integrate validated lessons learned from overt and covert operations and assessments, intelligence estimates, expert elicitation, and

workshops into probabilistic measures of the effect that implemented capabilities have on adversary decision making.

Background and Strategy

DNDO's Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA) Directorate is aligned to the Assessments BUR Activity and has its foundation in Title 6 USC 592, which directs DNDO to evaluate radiation detection systems "under realistic operational and environmental conditions and against realistic adversary tactics and countermeasures." This overarching direction has subsequently been reinforced by the DHS QHSR. Specifically:

- QHSR Objective 1.2.1: Anticipate emerging threats: Identify and understand potentially dangerous actors, technologies, and materials, directs identification of adversary capabilities before their first use. Red Team activities are uniquely qualified to provide insight to decision makers for this difficult task.
- QHSR Objective 1.2.4: Protect against hostile use of CBRN: Identify the presence of and effectively locate, disable, or prevent the hostile use of CBRN captures the development and fielding of PRND capabilities, including all technologies, policies, protocols, training, and other support as required. Net Assessments provides tools to assess the effectiveness of each of these components of a PRND program as well as the GNDA as a whole.
- DNDO Strategic Plan Objective 1.3: Periodically analyze vulnerabilities, capabilities, and overall effectiveness of the GNDA and make recommendations to address any shortcomings.

As a whole, the RTNA Directorate provides a coordinated assessments cycle which employs complementary cooperative and adversarial approaches in assessing the effectiveness of implemented PRND capabilities.

State & Local Initiatives – Red Team Covert Testing Program Deployments

Description

The Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act) Public Law 109-347 mandates that DNDO implement the domestic portion of the GNDA which relies upon State and local law enforcement officials to conduct rad/nuc detection operations. Moreover, the SAFE Port Act charges DNDO with enhancing and coordinating the nuclear detection efforts of Federal and State and local officials in order to ensure a managed, coordinated response to rad/nuc threats. Within the FY 2012 request, DNDO is promoting an opportunity to emphasize the rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State and local level through an increase in Red Team Net Assessments (RTNA) Covert Testing Program deployments.

Increased RTNA Covert Testing Program Deployments

DNDO's Red Team conducts overt and covert tests to assess the performance of fielded technology, training, and protocols deployed to defeat R/N threats through U.S. preventive R/N detection defenses. DNDO currently conducts 20 deployments per year.

In FY2010, ten requests were turned down due to lack of resources. Additional resources are requested to meet the current demand. Funding will pay for additional technical support personnel, licensed source handlers, and rad/nuc sources in order to meet demand from additional stakeholders. DNDO will be able to increase engagements to 30 per year.

Accomplishments in Red Team and Net Assessments

Significant FY 2010 accomplishments include:

- Conducted open-source, covert testing, and adversarial red teaming activities to include using special nuclear material (SNM) surrogates; provided support to the WCMP, and expanded assessments of land border and aviation pathways.
- Assessed the effectiveness of Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local agency first responder PRND training.
- Conducted assessments of DNDO PRND programs and those involving other agencies to determine program effectiveness. Continued the PRND data collection effort to baseline State and local detection capabilities.
- Refined the probabilistic model by incorporating RTNA findings and recommendations. Used the adversary modeling approach in support of the DHS Radiation and Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment. Completed initial model verification, validation, and accreditation.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct open source, covert testing, and adversarial red teaming activities to include using SNM surrogates. Continue to assess domestic capabilities, aligning support with DNDO outreach programs.
- Continue assessing the effectiveness of Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local agency first responder PRND training.
- Conduct assessments of DNDO PRND programs and those involving other agencies to determine program effectiveness. Continue the PRND data collection effort to baseline State and local detection capabilities.
- Continue to elicit subject matter experts on potential nuclear and radiological adversaries to enhance portrayal in the probabilistic model under development.
- Continue to refine the probabilistic model by fully incorporating RTNA findings and recommendations and conducting analyses that enhance the nation's PRND defenses. Conduct verification, validation, and accreditation of model enhancements.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct open source, covert testing, and adversarial red teaming activities to include using SNM surrogates. Continue to assess domestic capabilities, aligning support with DNDO outreach programs.

- Continue assessing the effectiveness of Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local agency first responder PRND training.
- Conduct assessments of DNDO PRND programs and those involving other agencies to determine program effectiveness. Complete the PRND data collection effort to baseline State and local detection capabilities.
- Continue to elicit subject matter experts on potential rad/nuc adversaries to enhance portrayal in the probabilistic model under development.
- Continue to refine the probabilistic model by fully incorporating RTNA findings and recommendations and conducting analyses that enhance the nation's PRND defenses. Conduct verification, validation, and accreditation of model enhancements.

SUMMARY: The following table illustrates the crosswalk between specific projects and activities and the DNDO mission areas. Programs and activities have applicability to more than one mission area and are represented in a cross cutting manner.

PPA: ASSESSMENTS						
MISSION ALIGNMENT						
	Cross Mission Capability Development	Infrastructure and Support	Land Borders	Aviation	Maritime	Interior
Test & Evaluation (T&E) Program		X				
Directed Test Campaign		X				
Algorithm Test Bed		X				
Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting Program (GRaDER)						X
Test Data Management		X				
PRND Pilot Programs						X
Red Team and Net Assessments		X				
Red Team Covert Testing Program		X				
QHSR ALIGNMENT						
	Goal	Obj.	Description			
Test & Evaluation Program	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Directed Test Campaign	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Algorithm Test Bed	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting Program (GRaDER)	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Test Data Management	1.2	1.2.1 1.2.4	Anticipate Emerging Threats Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
PRND Pilot Programs	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Red Team and Net Assessments	1.2	1.2.1 1.2.4	Anticipate Emerging Threats Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Red Team Covert Testing Program	1.2	1.2.1 1.2.4	Anticipate Emerging Threats Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			

*DHS QHSR Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Goal 1.2 - Prevent Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of CBRN Materials and Capabilities*

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations:
Operations Support
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operations Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	39,020
2011 C.R.	-	-	38,436
2012 Current Services	-	-	38,045
2012 Program Change	-	-	(1,208)
2012 Total Request	-	-	36,837

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests \$36.837 million for this program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PRND capability development and enhancement is not solely accomplished by technology deployments. All detection and interdiction efforts must be conducted in coordination with trained Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies, as well as the larger intelligence and counterterrorism communities. Accordingly, while DNDO has initiated the capability enhancement and training and exercise functions, it is also responsible for developing the information sharing and analytical tools necessary to create a fully-integrated and common operating picture. Furthermore, DNDO establishes additional protocols and procedures to ensure that the detection of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material or radiological material is promptly reported to the Secretaries of Defense, Homeland Security and Energy, the Attorney General, and other appropriate officials for appropriate action by law enforcement, military, emergency response, or other authorities. DNDO must have the ability to integrate detection data and intelligence assessments in near real-time to develop information that enables an overall system and situational awareness. This requires DNDO to closely interact with the Intelligence Community (IC) as a developer of intelligence requirements and consumer of intelligence products, not as an intelligence collection agency. Conversely, DNDO partners directly with the law enforcement community, which is the primary user of preventive radiation detection equipment in the domestic layer of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). This integrated approach to detection and information analysis provides a substantial improvement and efficiency in alarm resolution, threat assessments, data trend analysis, and, most importantly, overall probability of success in countering the threat of nuclear terrorism.

Joint Analysis Center and Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System

The Joint Analysis Center (JAC), as interagency coordination mechanism and central monitoring point for the GNDA, maintains situational awareness for the GNDA—to include status of radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection operations, visibility into the status of rad/nuc alarms, and awareness of rad/nuc-related incidents and events. To do so, the JAC coordinates adjudication of nuclear detection events (including Technical Reachback); analyzes intelligence reports and sensor information; facilitates technical support to Federal, State, and local authorities; and coordinates the government technical response to rad/nuc detection incidents. Within the JAC program are three operational elements and an Information technology (IT) system. The three operational elements are JAC Operations, maintaining situational awareness and facilitating the adjudication of detection events; Secondary Reachback (SRB), providing technical reachback and data mining support; and the Nuclear Assessment Program that provides technical analysis related to nuclear trafficking incidents, and captures indicators and warnings that support that analysis. The Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) is the IT system that supports the overall JAC mission.

- **JAC Operations:** The JAC Operations staff achieves its mission by developing, maintaining, continuously improving, and communicating to its stakeholders awareness of the GNDA by:
 - Maintaining near real-time knowledge of the operational status of GNDA detection components and systems (e.g., manufacturers, models, installations, etc.);
 - Consolidating, fusing, maintaining and communicating information on the performance characteristics, strengths and limitations of deployed detection systems and their associated concepts of operations (CONOPS);
 - Determining, tracking and communicating information on the types, amounts, characteristics, etc., of the streams of commerce (“traffic streams”) associated with various detection system installations, e.g., portal monitors at various U.S. borders and ports of entry (POEs).

JAC operations staff also conducts and sponsors data mining and associated statistical analyses to provide the data-driven basis for a continuously improving situational awareness of GNDA operational and performance characteristics, and streams of commerce. Operations staff directly supports the technical reachback alarm adjudication system by facilitating alarm adjudication support to cognizant decision making entities and stakeholders.

- **Secondary Reachback Program:** SRB provides 24/7 technical capability to facilitate radiation detection alarm resolution and effectively transition to response operations if required. SRB is used when alarms can’t be resolved at the point of detection. Facilitated and coordinated by DNDO, SRB provides support to Federal, State and local customers. The program sustains this reachback function, while enhancing the expertise of the technical personnel who support

reachback capability through knowledge of equipment capabilities and limitations, awareness of technical signatures of threats, and specific knowledge of end-user CONOPS.

- **Nuclear Assessment Program (NAP):** NAP, a national laboratory-based capability, is designed to support DNDO in its mission to develop the GNDA and provide technical analysis related to nuclear incidents as well as foreign and domestic detection capabilities. NAP ensures that a sufficient pool of subject matter experts exists to analyze the technical and operational aspects of rad/nuc events.

Accomplishments in Operations Support JAC & JACCIS

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Finalized preparations for Initial Operating Capability of JACCIS at the DHS Data Center.
- Maintained and enhanced the NAP capability designed to provide rapid assessments of nuclear threat communications, illicit nuclear trafficking events, and other nuclear terrorism indicators to operational elements in the law enforcement, diplomatic, and intelligence communities.
- NAP products include 66 illicit trafficking or communicated threat assessments; twelve open source reports on illicit trafficking worldwide; and weekly classified inputs to the JAC.
- Provided daily reports of all-source information to enhance the situational awareness for DNDO and other government agencies, including ongoing technical, operational, and behavioral analysis and evaluations of current cable and open source traffic.
- Sustained operations of the SRB capability, supporting the radiation detection community with immediate spectral data analysis and reports for fourteen reachback requests, 27 drills, and 241 connectivity checks from DHS and State and local entities.
- Developed analytical capabilities of two major software tools and conducted analysis for spectral adjudication, detector performance evaluations, data mining activities, and ten operational reports.
- Provided spectral analysis and threat courses to Customs and Border Protection (CBP)/LSS spectroscopists.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Reduce the process time for alarm adjudication events from four man-hours to three.
- Increase the number of JAC Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with State Fusion Centers by 20%, and develop the automated links from these nodes in the Community of Interest (COI) web portal to JACCIS.

- Engage 50 States for DNDO data sharing agreements regarding radiation licensing.
- Focus the NAP capability to provide technical analysis related to nuclear incidents as well as foreign and domestic detection capabilities. Provide analysis to support GNDA development.
- Continue to design and enhance software and analytical tools to conduct analysis for spectral adjudication, detector performance evaluations, data mining activities, and operational reports. Keep current with existing and emerging data formats to ensure future operability of software and analytical tools.
- Continue to provide reachback tools and training to State and local radiation health professionals, assist with State and local development of basic reachback capabilities, and help integrate State experts into the national alarm adjudication protocol, as required.
- Coordinate with DOE to ensure the appropriate numbers of spectroscopists are available at the National reachback level. Use the program's training efforts to mitigate spectroscopist attrition.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Increase the number of JAC MOUs with State Fusion Centers by 20% and develop the automated links from these nodes in the COI portal to JACCIS. By 2012, JACCIS will be in the 'operate and maintain' phase.
- Focus the NAP capability to provide technical analysis related to nuclear incidents as well as foreign and domestic detection capabilities. Provide analysis to support GNDA development. Develop and implement a system that graphically depicts the deployed GNDA.
- Maintain and enhance the SRB program to support the radiation detection community with rapid spectral data analysis and reports, as requested, up to projected 50 incidents.
- Prepare up to twelve technical reports that inform Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) community on detector performance, detection phenomena trends, triggers that may indicate threat material is present and operational aspects of detector performance.
- Conduct spectroscopy and reachback workshops and seminars for 100 State & local radiation health and rad/nuc detection operations personnel, as requested.

PRND Training and Exercises Program

Description

The following are a list of activities that comprise the training and exercise program:

- Developing comprehensive Federal/National planning guidance,
- Developing PRND training policies and standards, identifying and resolving PRND training curriculum and delivery gaps, development and delivery of PRND Next Generation Training, assistance and integration of PRND training within

- Federal, State, and local agencies, maximizing development and use of decentralized support mechanisms, and Training program assessment.
- Developing a comprehensive set of PRND exercise templates and tools to be published on the Community of Interest site for use by all DNDO stakeholders and partners.

The development, continued improvements, and direct delivery of exercise support consists of a common suite of products and methodologies that support exercise design, development, conduct, and reporting. This support includes tools to track the improvement actions of identified deficiencies and to ensure all exercise products are created in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

Background and Strategy

DNDO, in partnership with Federal, State, and local stakeholders, has developed the PRND Program Management Handbook and accompanying modules as capstone products for domestic capability enhancement. The Handbook provides comprehensive guidance to State and local agencies in developing, enhancing, and maintaining PRND programs around the framework of planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises.

As national awareness increases and more resources are dedicated by Federal, State, and local governments to the PRND mission, operational programs will expand and create further demand on support services. To meet these needs, DNDO will develop additional training, exercise, and other support resources that remain relevant to the full range of operations, technologies, and threats. Specialized capabilities at the State and local levels, as well as Federal capabilities such as the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) program and DNDO's Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP), will require much greater coordination to foster and develop comprehensive, integrated, and regional approaches to PRND programs.

DNDO will also continue close working relationships with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to assist them in developing National planning guidance, including PRND-specific planning scenarios, Target Capability Lists (TCLs), and PRND guidance for Homeland Security grants. Beyond existing partnerships, DNDO will enhance our relationships with other Federal partners inside and outside DHS. As a result, DNDO will leverage DHS resources, contacts, and expertise and develop more expansive and fully networked PRND communities as we integrate them with State and local agencies at regional and national levels.

The Training and Exercises Program develops and implements rad/nuc training and exercise execution for Federal, State, and local law enforcement and public safety professionals to increase PRND operational capabilities. The program's main objectives are to increase operational capabilities at the Federal, State, and local levels; develop and exercise protocols and standards for effective use of radiation detection equipment and

associated alarm resolution and reporting processes; develop training curricula in support of emerging detection technologies; and foster organic capabilities by assisting Federal, State, and local agencies in institutionalizing training courses in their academies.

The Training and Exercises Program is responsible for the development, oversight and administration of the design, delivery, evaluation and continual improvement of the PRND training curriculum and associated exercise support services. This training is directed by DNDO personnel and provided by contracted instructors in the vicinity of the requesting State or local agency utilizing their own equipment. Additionally, the Training and Exercises Program will finalize development of a comprehensive Train-the-Trainer curriculum, including distribution of self-study courseware compact discs to a wide spectrum of State and local law enforcement and public safety agencies. This training will significantly increase the number, awareness and capabilities of PRND participants involved with the DNDO mission.

Furthermore, the Training and Exercises Program supports exercise services for rad/nuc detection and prevention in States, regions and domains within the Interior layer of the GNDA, as well as providing exercise support and consultation within international rad/nuc prevention missions. The Securing the Cities (STC) program in New York is a customer of the Training and Exercise program.

From FY 2012 through FY 2016, the funding will be used to further develop PRND training curricula and exercise execution for the maturing and expanding domains, including: (1) Conduct training gap analyses for ongoing curriculum development; (2) Develop alternative training methods and products that sustain and enhance PRND capabilities for target audiences; (3) Conduct exercises, drills and workshops to test and evaluate capabilities and pre-and post-training course deliveries, and (4) develop regional training hubs.

Accomplishments in Operations Support Training and Exercises Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- With FEMA/National Training and Education, delivered the Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs), Primary Screener (Backpack, Maritime and Commercial Vehicle Inspection (CVI)), Secondary Screener (Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIID)), Advanced PRND Operations Course (APOC) and Train-the-Trainer training courses to State and local partners.
- Created, initiated and chartered an interagency PRND Training Advisory Forum (TAF) to provide advice on training course development needs.
- Assisted the State of Florida in establishing a Regional Training Center.
- Developed a standardized PRND Train-the-Trainer template for national implementation.
- Developed a standardized PRND State Reachback Spectroscopy course.
- Assisted six States in establishing PRND exercise programs.

- Participated in the DHS National Exercise Program's 2010 National Level Exercise (NLE 10).
- Transitioned PRND training program to TSA VIPR Teams.
- Provided International Programs Exercise Support to the Global Initiative Exercise Planning Group.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue product development on overarching PRND Handbook (including revisions to existing editions), CONOPS, TCLs, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) templates and ensure they are reviewed at least annually.
- Facilitate and track the training of 4,000 participants in PRND operations.
- Develop PRND alternative training products which expand the options for delivery.
- Integrate comprehensive PRND capabilities-based training in Arizona and New Mexico homeland security systems.
- Assist States in establishing Regional Training Centers upon request.
- Planning to support requests (internal and external to DNDO) for exercise conduct or exercise program establishment from jurisdictions in up to 12 States.
- Provide exercise support in preparation for the 2012 Democratic and Republican National Conventions.
- Provide International Programs Exercise Support to the Global Initiative Exercise Planning Group.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Facilitate and track the training of 4,500 participants in PRND operations.
- Update and promulgate PRND alternative training products which expand options for delivery.
- Integrate comprehensive PRND capabilities-based training in California and New York State academies or applicable organizational training networks.
- Provide Domestic State and Local Exercise Support as requested by State/local jurisdictions (anticipate providing support in up to 12 States).
- Provide International Programs Exercise Support to –the Global Initiative Exercise Planning Group.

Interior Capability Development

Description

Central to the success of an integrated effort to defend our Nation from the rad/nuc threat is a strong partnership with State and local (S&L) entities responsible for the PRND mission within their own communities. To facilitate this partnership, DNDO is pursuing targeted engagements with S&L communities to educate and inform them on rad/nuc threats, support available from DNDO and partner agencies, and activities they can undertake to detect and deter an adversary seeking to use illicit rad/nuc material. The goal is to catalyze and increase PRND capability nationwide thereby increasing probability of encounter/detection, as well as deterring the adversary.

By the end of FY 2016, targets to reduce the risk of rad/nuc attack include developing or enhancing PRND capabilities in all 50 States and six territories through: 1) outreach and engagements, 2) facilitated program management assistance, 3) technical and equipment deployment assistance, and 4) operational support and technical reachback.

Background and Strategy

Initial engagements focus on threat and mission familiarization and are accomplished by visits to the States and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) regions. Subsequent engagements provide training and guidance on PRND operations to State, county and municipal agencies, spurring the development of regional PRND programs, and preparing for their expansion over time. These efforts lead to improved DNDO situational awareness, expanded PRND capabilities for the interior layer, and integrated program development activities.

The graded approach has three phases:

- **Outreach Phase.** Provides the S&L partners with general information to raise their awareness or enhance familiarity with PRND practices and protocols. Aside from the development of engagement materials and processes up front, these engagements require the fewest resources to deliver. Delivery methods include telephone and email contact and providing materials and resources posted on websites/portals or distributed at meetings. Example Materials include: fact sheets and brochures, DNDO Today, conferences notifications, Grant Guidance Appendix, DNDO website/portal, NAP Monthly Open Source Reports, news articles and media reports.
- **Engagement Phase.** Provides the S&L partners with solution packages and performance models, best practices and experiences that guide implementation of various initiatives. Additional resources are required to develop and deliver engagement materials. Delivery methods can include providing models, samples, and templates via emails or direct postal mailing, as well as contact by virtual conferencing, phone calls, and brief visits. Engagement material examples include: Threat Awareness Briefing, alarm resolution protocols, PRND Program Management Handbook/modules, Pilot Program Lessons Learned, working group

meetings, topic-focused conference calls and webinars, generic CONOPS and instructions for technical assistance.

- **Program Delivery Assistance and Support Phase.** Delivers rigorous, customized solutions to the S&L partners through direct on-site support. In addition to the resources required to develop the engagement materials up front, providing direct on-site support is the most resource-intensive method of delivery. Workshops, guidance and facilitation efforts maximize direct interaction between DNDO and the recipients, and help ensure standardized and integrated programs are developed across the country. Two specific delivery methods include:

Facilitated Program Assistance (PA): The PRND PA is intended to encourage multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary policy makers, program managers, and operational administrators to work together to design and implement PRND programs, using the existing PRND Program Management Handbook. The PA is delivered through four facilitated sessions over a period of six months, to a State/Urban Area PRND Working Group that is established through the PA process. The output of the PRND PA is for stakeholders to develop a PRND implementation strategy, which incorporates multiple threat pathways and is the basis for capability development.

- **Technical Assistance and Operational Support:** As necessary, DNDO develops new training, exercises, and other support resources that are relevant to the full range of operations, and requirements in a given environment or region. Specialized capabilities at the S&L levels require greater hands-on assistance to foster and develop comprehensive, and integrated, regional approaches to PRND programs. DNDO will utilize the PRND Program Management Handbook and associated modules as the framework to deliver intensive, facilitated support to S&L agencies, both in broad PRND program development and also in focused technical assistance deliveries addressing specific operational capabilities (e.g. special event screening, CVI, etc).

Additional efforts to promote the PRND mission include: developing and distributing analytical and trend reports to State Fusion Centers and Emergency Operations Centers; maintaining the PNRD COI web portal; including a dedicated appendix on PRND in the DHS Homeland Security Grant Program Guidance; and outreach to national associations and S&L stakeholders through conferences and meetings. DNDO is also coordinating with Federal partners (including, but not limited to, FBI, DOE, Department of Defense (DoD), CBP, TSA, FEMA and other DHS headquarters components) to identify and work with potential State, local, and tribal stakeholders.

The DNDO is providing increasing support to the 18,000 Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and 35,000 firefighter and emergency responder agencies as they

develop their individual PRND programs to secure the interior layer of the GNDA, deter adversaries, and enhance national security.

Accomplishments in Operations Support Interior Capability Development

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Conducted 21 situational awareness outreach meetings with UASI law enforcement and public safety agencies and Homeland Security Advisers (HSAs) annually.
- Delivered a Statewide PRND Facilitated Handbook Program Assistance package to the National Capital Region and Texas.
- Developed technical assistance support programs for specific operational capabilities for the maritime communities in San Diego and Seattle.
- Assisted the Phoenix and Tucson UASI regions by providing CONOPS, training and exercise support and a limited equipment capability to initiate a PRND program in their respective regions.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct at least twelve situational awareness outreach meetings with UASI law enforcement and public safety agencies and HSAs.
- Deliver a Statewide PRND Facilitated Handbook Program Assistance package to at least four additional States and/or Urban Areas.
- Deliver at least twelve technical assistance packages.
- Working with State, local and tribal entities providing CONOPS, training and exercise support and a limited equipment capability to initiate a PRND program in up to four areas in the interior of the country.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct at least fourteen situational awareness outreach meetings with UASI law enforcement and public safety agencies and HSAs.
- Deliver a Statewide PRND Facilitated Handbook Program Assistance package to at least five additional States and/or Urban Areas.
- Deliver at least twelve Technical Assistance packages.

State & Local Initiatives – Securing the Cities

The Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act) Public Law 109-347 mandates that DNDO implement the domestic portion of the GNDA which relies upon State and local law enforcement officials to conduct rad/nuc detection operations. Moreover, the SAFE Port Act charges DNDO with enhancing and coordinating the nuclear detection efforts of Federal and State and local officials in order

to ensure a managed, coordinated response to rad/nuc threats. Within the FY 2012 request DNDO is promoting several opportunities to emphasize the rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State and local level, including an enhanced Securing the City (STC) Program. The keystone of the enhanced State and local efforts is the STC program. STC will build upon the lessons learned in the pilot with the New York City Region, and build capabilities and plan for sustainment of rad/nuc detection capabilities in other UASI Tier I regions. Within this funding line are additional resources for the NYC Region for the development of enhanced functionality for detection, communication, and coordination.

Background and Strategy

Securing the Cities (STC) is a program that aims to reduce the risk of a rad/nuc attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by integrating regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological threats. This program was intended to be a three-year pilot with funding ending in FY 2009 so the Department did not request funding in either FY 2010 or FY 2011. To date, the New York City (NYC) region has been the only region to participate in this initiative. Through the STC program, DNDO provides technical assistance to S&L jurisdictions in and around the New York City metropolitan area and helps the region develop PRND capabilities. DNDO will continue to engage with the STC program participants to extract lessons learned and share them with other UASI cities. An assessment of the pilot is on-going to determine the program's viability for possible expansion to other UASI regions.

The activities in the RD&O Appropriation and the Operations Support PPA address the *operational training*, CONOPS development and on-site support from DNDO. The activities in the Systems Acquisition, Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) PPAs address the mobile vehicle and human portable solution acquisition; as well as the training for that equipment.

Accomplishments in Operations Support Urban Area Capabilities Development

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Continued the Securing the Cities Initiative working with New York City regional law enforcement and emergency response personnel.
 - Delivered over 4200 PRDs, 63 RIIDs and other specialized PRND equipment to the region during FY 2010.
 - Trained over 1850 personnel in FY 2010 with vendor provided PRND training. Total trained since program inception is over 3500 personnel.
 - Developed five PRND training courses for S&L training self-delivery. S&Ls have trained over 900 personnel using these courses and other train-the-trainer assets.
 - STC NYC partners conducted over 100 reachback and connectivity drills with the DNDO JAC.

- Assisted region in the development of three jurisdictional table top exercises to ensure HSEEP compliance and to serve as building blocks for a required regional full-scale exercise.
- Assisted in the planning for the regional full-scale exercise scheduled for FY 2011.
- Helped refine the regional concept of operations allowing for clear procedures for coordinated operations among regional partners.
- Initiated assessment of the STC program and its capabilities.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue a dedicated regional presence in NYC to facilitate continued growth and the capture of lessons learned.
- Conduct up to three jurisdictional functional exercises and one HSEEP-compliant regional full-scale exercise
- Complete the assessment of STC, and transition the NYC program to a self-sufficient operational program.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the STC construct and make recommendations to the model's viability for use in other Tier I UASI cities.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Additional funding for the STC program is included as part of the Systems Acquisition Appropriation, Securing the Cities PPA.

Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP)

Description

The Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP) provides a contiguous United States (CONUS) PRND equipment package for Federal, State and local authorities to augment their incident response teams, including the DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) teams and the National Guard's Civil Support Teams (CSTs). The system design and the support personnel are postured to support time-planned activities such as NSSE, rather than time sensitive rad/nuc detection operations.

Modeled after a RAP response system, one unit consists of a vehicle (a SUV/truck/van) towing a trailer equipped with backpack, handheld, and belt-mounted radiation detection instruments, and command and control capabilities. Unit number one is stored and maintained by the Remote Sensory Lab (RSL), Andrews AFB in Maryland, the second unit is located on the west coast. Upon receipt of direction from DNDO, DOE representatives will deploy to support operations. The system is intended to support NSSEs and other DHS Designated Special Events, in support of DHS missions.

Background and Strategy

Plans for the deployment of detection systems as part of MDDP are determined by representatives of DNDO and DOE RAP/NA-42, based on requirements at the local deployment site. The initial specialized MDDP unit (delivered and fielded in FY 2008)

was modeled after a RAP deployment system: a vehicle towing a trailer equipped with radiation detection instruments and command and control capabilities. The unit provides a PRND package that can be utilized by a myriad of S&L public safety and Federal agencies and provide a force multiplier capability to RAP.

In FY 2009, DNDO procured an additional large and three smaller scale MDDP systems. Pending approval of acquisition funding in FY 2012, the three smaller systems will be upgraded to larger systems. The deployment strategy will focus on adding systems to expand coverage across the country, increasing the number of events that can be supported, and reducing response time and logistics to support deployment. Five MDDP systems are currently deployed at locations around the U.S. and are designated Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDUs). Program funds provide for maintenance and operations for approximately twelve to sixteen deployments annually.

By FY 2012, the three smaller MDDP systems will be upgraded to large systems. MDDP will consist of five large response systems to assure broader coverage of NSSEs. Each large response system will consist of a truck towing a tag-a-long trailer that is configured to safely transport radiation detection and radionuclide identification instruments, sufficient to field a 40-member team, certain command and control-related equipment and support equipment to sites across the United States. Location of systems will be rolled out according to concentration and priority of identified NSSEs, and other special events.

Accomplishments in Operations Support MDDP

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completed, accepted and deployed five MDDP trailers and equipment.
- Supported 12 Federally-designated special events and/or related exercises where DNDO provides mobile detection capability and support.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct 16 Federally-designated special events and/or related exercises where DNDO provides mobile detection capability and support.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Conduct 16 Federally-designated special events and/or related exercises where DNDO provides mobile detection capability and support.

State and Local Users' Groups

Description

There are numerous, ongoing support activities that are important mechanisms for communicating and getting feedback from PRND stakeholders. These activities are reflected in the planned program elements for this program. Projects included are:

1. PRND COI Website Portal,
2. Participation in State and Local Stakeholder Working Group (SLSWG) Meetings, and
3. Interior Focus Group (IFG).

Background and Strategy

PRND COI: DNDO has created and maintains a PRND COI web portal on the Homeland Security Information Network to provide consistent, useful PRND information to federal, state, local and tribal PRND operators. The intent of the site is to enhance communication between DNDO and the broader PRND community while providing a forum where vetted users can securely collaborate to share best practices and lessons learned. The PRND Community of Interest (COI) provides access to many DNDO capability development documents and is intended to be the one stop shop for federal, state, local and tribal operators seeking to build or enhance PRND capability.

State and Local Stakeholder Working Group (SLSWG): One means by which DNDO is addressing the needs of state and local partners is through the active involvement of S&L PRND practitioners in the DNDO decision process. DNDO has identified key S&L representatives from over 25 states who have been engaged in PRND planning and operations. Since 2005, this DNDO SLSWG has met twelve times and has collaborated in developing the entire range of support resources offered by DNDO, such as training curriculum, exercise designs, and equipment test designs. They have shared their best practices, and have served as a sounding board for DNDO decision makers.

IFG:

DNDO has created an Interior Focus Group (IFG) to ensure new and existing PRND programs and products address identified gaps in the GNDA and meet the needs of Interior stakeholders. The IFG meets at least twice a year and is comprised of ten to fifteen S&L representatives and an equal number of representatives from Federal agencies involved in the PRND mission.

Accomplishments in Operations Support State and Local Users' Groups

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Hosted two SLSWG meetings.
- Established and activated the PRND COI Web Portal.
- Conducted two Interior Focus Group meetings, and documented user requirements.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Host two SLSWG meetings.
- Develop a data gathering methodology to send clear lessons learned and best practice information back to the user community. Review, update and add COI content while expanding user base.
- Conduct two IFG meetings.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Host two SLSWG meetings.
- Review, update and add COI content while expanding user base.
- Conduct at least two IFG meetings.

SUMMARY: The following table illustrates the crosswalk between specific projects and activities and the DNDO mission areas.

PPA: OPERATIONS SUPPORT						
MISSION ALIGNMENT						
	Cross Mission Capability Development	Infrastructure and Support	Land Borders	Aviation	Maritime	Interior
Joint Analysis Center (JAC)		X				
PRND Training & Exercises						X
Interior Capability Development						X
MDDP Maint. and Operations						X
State and Local Info Sharing						X
State and Local Users' Groups						X
QHSR ALIGNMENT						
	Goal	Obj.	Description			
Joint Analysis Center (JAC)	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
PRND Training & Exercises	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
Interior Capability Development	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
MDDP Maintenance and Operations	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
State and Local Information Sharing	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			
State and Local Users' Groups	1.2	1.2.3 1.2.4	Control Movement of CBRN Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN			

DHS QHSR Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Goal 1.2 - Prevent Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of CBRN Materials and Capabilities

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations:
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	19,835
2011 C.R.	-	-	19,700
2012 Current Services	-	-	17,622
2012 Program Change	-	-	7,148
2012 Total Request	-	-	24,770

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests \$24.77 million for this activity. There is an increase of \$5.07 million above the calculated FY 2011 Continuing Resolution level.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) capability serves as an integral component and layer of the United States Government (USG) effort to prevent nuclear terrorism. In the aftermath of a nuclear detonation, or following the seizure of a nuclear device or radiological/nuclear material, there will be unprecedented and extreme pressure to rapidly attribute the source, to identify the responsible party, and to ensure there is no follow-on attempt. Nuclear forensics (NF) is one of the three pillars (along with intelligence and law enforcement investigation) fundamental to attributing nuclear material or a device to its source. NF contributes to deterrence and prevention by promoting the concept of “nuclear accountability” for the planned or actual use of radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) materials in acts that threaten the nation’s security.

On April 30, 2010, President Obama wrote to Congress that nuclear forensics and attribution are “a vital national security priority” and integral to “helping implement the U.S. nuclear security strategy.” A robust, communicated NTNF capability will deter nations from sponsoring or providing nuclear weapons and materials to terrorist groups; compel nations to improve security at their nuclear sites; assist in averting follow-on attacks; and strengthen attribution in the event of an interdiction of material or an attack.

The National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) maintains a consistent effort to assure “Operational Readiness” of the USG NTNF enterprise, one of the three primary work areas for NTNFC. Coordination of NF activities is critical to the success of the

NTNF mission – ad hoc actions in the aftermath of an event will fail to meet intense demands for rapid and effective response. NTNFC is meeting its integration responsibility by leading joint planning, increasingly rigorous exercises, and assessments of NF activities to assure the preparedness across the USG at all times, and without warning.

NTNFC's "Technology Advancement" program supports its other mandated mission: to serve as the national capability developer for NF of rad/nuc materials interdicted before a detonation. The program is focused on advancing the speed, accuracy and confidence of NF analyses, including the development of reference materials necessary for the validation of methods used for characterizing materials; developing new signatures to help identify the origin and pathway of materials; and creating and improving data evaluation and simulation tools to enable the linking of measurement results to both comparison samples and characteristics predicted through modeling and simulation.

NTNFC also leads the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP), an interagency effort to recreate and sustain an enduring NF expertise pipeline - one of our most critical challenges. NTNFC is increasing the emphasis it has placed on the development and retention of the expertise pipeline, across the human capital spectrum from the most junior (e.g., student interns, fellows, and new faculty) to the most senior (e.g., forensic scientists' knowledge capture, formal mentoring, and a stable and sufficient research and development R&D program). NTNFC's activities in this mission area are well-aligned with Congress's goals for the NNFEDP, as specified in the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act (NFAA).

Operational Readiness

Description

A fundamental responsibility of the NTNFC is to advance the NF-readiness of the USG. Operational Readiness is derived from robust, jointly developed plans and Concepts of Operations (CONOPS); continuous assessment of capabilities and limitations; frequent sharing of information and personnel; and a rigorous joint exercise program, including a comprehensive lessons-learned and corrective actions component. Through this approach, the USG will be operationally-ready to carry out the NF mission without warning in order to support attribution of an attack or interdiction of smuggled material or device. The USG readiness posture makes a significant contribution to deterrence.

Background and Strategy

The NTNF strategy, which emerged with the establishment of NTNFC in DNDO in FY 2007, is built on a foundation of vigorous interagency collaboration among the five departments with NF missions and the Intelligence Community (IC). NTNFC provides centralized planning, evaluation, and stewardship of USG NF capabilities through interagency coordination, international collaboration, exercises, assessment, and corrective actions. NTNFC also coordinates the joint development of foundational plans that establish interagency strategic goals, objectives, and operational procedures. Bi-monthly NTNF Steering Committee and annual Executive Council meetings, led by

NTNFC, facilitate interagency planning, issue resolution, and document development, coordination, and review. The NTNFC streamlines interagency NF investment priorities through the development of annual interagency budget crosscuts to ensure program and resource alignment. Improved integration yields better communication and enhanced efficiencies by eliminating duplication and examining unfunded gaps.

As the “systems integrator,” NTNFC synchronizes partner-agency exercise programs and training processes. Assessments sponsored by NTNFC identify gaps and areas that need to be improved. NTNFC continues to lead the National Science & Technology Council’s Nuclear Defense R&D (NDRD) Attribution Working Group to develop interagency long-term R&D priorities, including an annual interagency budget assessment of R&D investment against NDRD Roadmap priorities.

Accomplishments in Operational Readiness

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Led the interagency to complete the “National Strategic Five-Year Plan to Improve the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capability of the United States” as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2010 Section 1036 and the NFAA.
- Completed the USG NTNF Implementation Plan.
- Updated the NTNF Playbook to reflect maturing NF operational processes.
- Led the NTNF Strategic Communications Working Group to develop the interagency NTNF Strategic Communications Plan.
- Created a NTNF Community Intellipedia web page to facilitate interagency information sharing, communication, and document coordination.
- In partnership with the State Department, completed the interagency U.S. Strategy for International Engagement of Nuclear Forensics.
- Led the NTNF community through the planning, execution, after-action evaluation, and corrective action plan development of NF operations as part of the National Level Exercise 2010 (which addressed National Planning Scenario 1 for an Improvised Nuclear Device).
- Sponsored and participated in one full-scale, sample collection, operational exercise.
- Led and supported an international NF collaboration exercise under the Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group (ITWG) to include lessons learned.
- Created a SharePoint site on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to facilitate collaborative efforts between USG and international partners.
- Completed, as one of three sponsors, the National Academy of Sciences Study, “Nuclear Forensics: A Capability At Risk,” which provided findings and recommendations to sustain and improve the Nation’s NF capabilities.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Lead the joint interagency annual review for the National Strategic Five-Year Plan, as mandated by Congress.
- Review and update the interagency NTNF Implementation Plan and NTNF Playbook.
- Lead the NTNF Strategic Communications Working Group to review and update the interagency NTNF Strategic Communications Plan.
- Enhance the NTNF Community Intellipedia web page to facilitate interagency information sharing, communication, and document coordination.
- Develop a collaborative website to facilitate real time implementation of a strategic messaging plan, including interagency coordination of media queries and proactive public announcements.
- Participate in reviewing and updating the U.S. Strategy for International Engagement on Nuclear Forensics.
- Conduct two proficiency tests, document the results, and capture corrective actions to validate competencies in NF materials analyses.
- Develop improvements to NF program through the corrective action process and begin planning for full-scale operational validation exercise.
- Plan and execute training exercises leading up to two large scale exercises in FY 2012.
- Support completion of the third “Round Robin” exercise under the ITWG to include a corrective action program. Lead the planning of the fourth “Round Robin,” a subsequent validation exercise.
- Continue maintaining the SharePoint site on HSIN to facilitate collaborative efforts between USG and international partners.
- Perform the first Biennial NTNF Capability Assessment and submit findings to the National Preparedness Report.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Lead the joint interagency annual review and update the National Strategic Five-Year Plan, as mandated by Congress.
- Review and update the interagency NTNF Implementation Plan and the NTNF Playbook.
- Lead the NTNF Strategic Communications Working Group to review and update the NTNF Strategic Communications Plan.
- Continue to maintain the NTNF Community Intellipedia web page to facilitate interagency information sharing, communication, and document coordination.
- Continue to maintain a collaborative website to facilitate real time implementation of a strategic messaging plan, including interagency coordination of media queries and proactive public announcements.
- Participate in annual review/prioritization process associated with State Department-led U.S. Strategy for International Engagement of Nuclear Forensics.

- Execute two large scale exercises to include an international NF exercise and an end-to-end, pre-detonation exercise.
- Lead and support the fourth “Round Robin” exercise under the ITWG to include the execution of the validation exercise and formulation of new Lessons Learned.
- Continue to maintain the SharePoint site on the HSIN to facilitate collaborative efforts between USG and international partners.
- Update the Biennial NTNF Capability Assessment in the National Preparedness Report.
- Per the Strategic Capability Partnership Initiative (Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Domestic National Intelligence (ODNI), lead the NF working group focused on leveraging the science, technology, and engineering capabilities at DOE National Laboratories to address national security challenges.

Technology Advancement

Description

NTNFC supports activities that advance the USG capability to rapidly, accurately, and credibly identify the origin and history of rad/nuc materials intercepted before a detonation. Linking a questioned sample to comparison samples and to a predictive result requires a systematic approach that addresses the variety of NF analyses across the nuclear fuel cycle.

Background and Strategy

At present, there is an extensive list of analytical methods used to characterize radiological and special nuclear material (SNM) that must be validated for use in investigations. In the near term, NTNFC is placing emphasis on moving existing methodologies through a validation process that will provide a robust capability to characterize SNM as well as radiological materials that may be a threat in a radiological dispersal device (RDD). Development of new signatures, analytical methods, and reference materials will increase in focus once these prioritized methodologies have advanced through the validation process. To improve large-scale data management and assessment capabilities, NTNFC is continuing the development of forensic data evaluation methods (formerly called Knowledge Management & Assessment System (KMAS)). These methods will integrate relevant modeling, simulation, and data evaluation techniques to enable the linking of measurement results to both comparison samples and predictive results, including linkages of materials to manufacturing processes, to production facilities, and to geographic regions.

Technology Advancement activities in pre-detonation materials forensics are performed primarily by national laboratories with Federal program managers’ oversight and direction. The end users include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the DoD, the DOE, and the IC. In all areas of pre-detonation materials forensics, NTNFC incorporates opportunities to advance interagency and international cooperation, as well as expertise development.

Accomplishments in Technology Advancement

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Continued forensics material characterization on selected U.S. highly enriched uranium samples to identify potential discriminating forensics signatures in the U.S. inventory.
- Continued broader international cooperation under the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Nuclear Smuggling ITWG constructs.
- Developed sealed-source database tools to track foreign and domestic sealed sources coordinated with interdicted material tracking information, in conjunction with DOE Office of Intelligence and FBI.
- For RDD threat material, completed validated methodology process for cesium age-dating and included the development of a supporting reference material.
- Completed the evaluation, for validation purposes, of uranium isotopic and chemical composition methods on uranium oxides.
- Continued to engage international partners in sharing standard reference materials, best practices and protocols, and participated in an international materials forensics exercise.
- Demonstrated the first bench-scale production capability for uranium; this capability will enable development of process-based predictive signatures.
- Conducted the first demonstration of data evaluation (formerly captured in “KMAS”) methods for pattern recognition and trend analyses when sifting through substantial banks of nuclear materials data.
- Demonstrated the next-generation of tools for pattern analysis and methods to articulate whether or not measurements from questioned samples can be included or excluded from specific families of signatures.
- Completed the report, “Simulating Signatures in Nuclear Materials: Feasibility for Developing Signatures Capabilities for the Uranium Fuel Cycle,” which provides a roadmap to develop a set of predictive models and techniques to improve understanding of how material production processes throughout the nuclear fuel cycle (from mining raw material to processing, enrichment, and finishing) can affect discriminatory forensics materials signatures (which are created, persist, and, erased throughout the fuel cycle).
- Continued knowledge capture and documentation of “hands-on” rad/nuc materials production expertise, which is disappearing, to assist in identifying the most potentially discriminating signatures from materials production processes.
- Continued international collaborations on NF materials signatures analyses and comparative process knowledge with the United Kingdom (UK) and Canadian governments.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue application of validated and accepted methodologies to analyze samples of US-produced SNM and radiological material for the purposes of collecting signature information.
- Continue international cooperation through bi-lateral arrangements (e.g., Canada and the UK), intergovernmental cooperation (e.g., International Atomic Energy Agency and GICNT), and through scientific and technical collaborations (e.g., ITWG).
- Continue sealed-source manufacturing information collection through arrangements with foreign and domestic isotopic sealed source manufacturers and through historical U.S. production documents and archives.
- Continue development of standard reference materials that will aid in the validation of analytical methodologies to be employed in NF activities; in FY 2011, a plutonium metal standard will be characterized for use in method validation efforts.
- Continue development of validated methodologies to be employed in NF activities; in FY 2011, plutonium isotopic and chemical form analyses will be addressed.
- Continue to expand the application of data evaluation (formerly captured in “KMAS”) methods for use in the forensics exercise program and operational case studies.
- Continue to develop and validate predictive models and techniques to improve understanding of how material production processes throughout the nuclear fuel cycle can affect the discriminatory forensics materials signatures.
- Continue knowledge capture and documentation of “hands-on” rad/nuc materials production expertise, which is disappearing, to assist in identifying the most potentially discriminating signatures from materials production processes.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue international cooperation through bi-lateral arrangements (e.g., Canada and the UK), intergovernmental cooperation (e.g., International Atomic Energy Agency and GICNT), and through scientific and technical collaborations (e.g., ITWG).
- Continue sealed-source manufacturing information collection through arrangements with foreign and domestic isotopic sealed source manufacturers and through historical U.S. production documents and archives.
- Continue development of standard reference materials that will aid in the validation of analytical methodologies to be employed in NF activities.
- Continue development of validated methodologies to be employed in NF activities.
- Continue to expand the application of data evaluation (formerly captured in “KMAS”) methods for use in the forensics exercise program and operational case studies.

- Continue to develop and validate predictive models and techniques to improve understanding of how material production processes throughout the nuclear fuel cycle can affect the discriminatory forensics materials signatures.
- Continue knowledge capture and documentation of “hands-on” rad/nuc materials production expertise, which is disappearing, to assist in identifying the most potentially discriminating signatures from materials production processes.

National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (“Academic Pipeline”)

Description

A top priority for NTNFC is to lead USG efforts to restore and sustain an enduring NF expertise pipeline, one of the most significant challenges facing the national capability. As mentioned, the NFAA recognizes the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP) necessity to cultivate and maintain a workforce capable of performing the technical NF mission. Led by NTNFC, the NNFEDP provides scholarships, fellowships, internships, post-graduate, and university awards for studies and research in specialties relevant to nuclear forensics. Such efforts include the Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program, the Nuclear Forensics Post-Doctorate Award Program, the Nuclear Forensics Education Award Program, and the Nuclear Forensics Junior Faculty Award Program. The NNFEDP initiative addresses the nation’s need for talented, qualified, next-generation NF scientists to support an enduring NF capability.

This program is unique from broader science and engineering Federal education programs in its specific focus on filling identified gaps within the NF field. In order to leverage USG programs and personnel and minimize duplication, NTNFC is actively coordinating with its interagency partners in the NF community, including the DOE National Nuclear Security Administration and the Office of Science, and the DoD Defense Threat Reduction Agency. This will help to ensure robust federal support and unity of effort. In addition, the NNFEDP is utilizing an interdisciplinary approach to the NF problem that encourages collaboration among academic programs, universities, and national laboratories.

Background and Strategy

In FY 2012, the expertise development program will reach its planned steady state of annual support to address the human capital needs of the USG NF enterprise. As the NTNFC stewards, advocates, and developers, the NTNFC focuses on assuring an enduring nuclear expertise pipeline for a credible future forensics capability. NTNFC plans to continually assess the state-of-practice within the national laboratory system and its expertise pipeline to identify and address human capital gaps and needs. Periodic workforce surveys will be conducted and the results could impact the NNFEDP scope. Enduring solutions will take time (years) as the outflow of experts continues to increase. NTNFC recognizes that the NTNFC community must address the problem holistically, from restoring the near-extinct academic programs, to retaining the current mid-to-senior-level experts, to capturing and transferring the knowledge of retiring experts (and partnering them with the next generation). Increased attention and support from Congress, the Administration, and the academic and scientific communities enables

NTNFC to continue with ongoing efforts and consider additional ways to advance the NNFEDP.

Accomplishments in the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Built upon the success of programs initiated in FY 2008 – FY 2009, and expanded them to achieve the steady-state goal in FY 2012.
- Continued support to a new cadre of graduate/undergraduate interns (ten to fifteen) in the Seaborg Institute Nuclear Science Summer Internship Programs.
- Continued support for undergraduate internship programs through two technical nuclear forensics summer programs: NF summer internships (five interns) at the national laboratories and a regional Nuclear Forensics Summer School (ten undergraduate students).
- Increased graduate fellowships to sixteen in FY 2010 (from ten in FY 2009).
- Expanded post-doctoral fellowships to seven in FY 2010 (from three in FY 2009).
- Expanded Nuclear Forensics Education Awards to five university awards in FY 2010 (from three in FY 2009).
- Initiated the Junior Faculty Award Program to address the academic faculty deficiencies in the pipeline (four awards in FY 2010).
- Conducted a census of the NF workforce to collect information on experience and expertise available within the NF community.
- Initiated funding of the NAS study on “The Future of U.S.-Based Nuclear Chemistry and Related Expertise” to assess long-term supply and demand for nuclear chemistry and radiochemistry expertise in the U.S. and provide recommendations for appropriately growing NF expertise development initiatives into the future.
- Initiated the Graduate Mentoring Assistance Program with dedicated funding to the national laboratories for senior scientist-student mentoring in research areas related to NF.
- Initiated support to the University of California-San Diego Public Policy and Nuclear Threats program with the sponsorship of seven students to attend the “Nuclear Boot Camp” summer session.
- Began developing a NNFEDP interagency Program Plan.
- Expanded the NF expertise development outreach program to include hosting the first annual NF academic community - National Laboratory collaboration meeting and presenting the NNFEDP at conferences of multiple target audiences.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Perform an analysis of the FY 2010 census of the NF workforce and produce a report identifying trends and/or gaps, including an assessment of the impact of NTNFC requirements on the NF workforce as requirements and technologies change.
- Complete the NNFEDP interagency Program Plan.

- Continue support to a new cadre of graduate/undergraduate interns (ten to fifteen) in the Seaborg Institute Nuclear Science Summer Internship Programs.
- Fund ten undergraduate students to attend the regional Nuclear Forensics Summer School.
- Initiate an undergraduate scholarship program with two to three scholarships in FY 2011.
- Maintain the Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program for sixteen fellows in FY 2011.
- Increase Post-doctoral Fellowships to eleven fellows in FY 2011.
- Maintain NFEAP at five awards in FY 2011.
- Expand Junior Faculty Awards at universities to five awards in FY 2011 (from four in FY 2010).
- Continue supporting the NAS study on “The Future of U.S.-Based Nuclear Chemistry and Related Expertise.”
- Continue the Graduate Mentoring Assistance Program with dedicated funding to the national laboratories for senior scientist-student mentoring in research areas related to NF.
- Increase support to the University of California-San Diego Public Policy and Nuclear Threats program with the sponsorship of eight students to attend the “Nuclear Boot Camp” summer session.
- Expand and formalize the nuclear forensics expertise development outreach program, including outreach specifically to Minority Serving Institutions/Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue support to a new cadre of graduate/undergraduate interns (ten to fifteen) at the Seaborg Institute Nuclear Science Summer Internship Programs.
- Fund ten undergraduate students to attend the Nuclear Forensics Summer School.
- Expand undergraduate scholarship program to four-five scholarships in FY 2012 (from two to three in FY 2011).
- Expand the Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program to eighteen fellows in FY 2012 (from sixteen in FY 2011).
- Expand Post-doctoral Fellowships to fourteen fellows in FY 2012 (from eleven in FY 2011).
- Expand Junior Faculty Awards at universities to six awards in FY 2012 (from five in FY 2011).
- Maintain NFEAP at five awards in FY 2012.
- Complete the NAS study on “The Future of U.S.-Based Nuclear Chemistry and Related Expertise.”
- Continue the Graduate Mentoring Assistance Program with dedicated funding to the national laboratories for senior scientist-student mentoring in research areas related to NF.

- Maintain support to the University of California-San Diego Public Policy and Nuclear Threats program with the sponsorship of eight students to attend the “Nuclear Boot Camp” summer session.
- Maintain the NF expertise development outreach program, including outreach specifically to Minority Serving Institutions/Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

SUMMARY: The table below illustrates the crosswalk between specific projects and activities and the DNDO mission areas.

PPA: FORENSICS					
MISSION ALIGNMENT					
	Forensics	Land Border	Aviation	Maritime	Interior
Operational Readiness	X				
Technology Advancement	X				
Expertise Development	X				
QHSR ALIGNMENT					
	Goal	Obj.	Description		
Operational Readiness	1.2	1.2.4	Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN		
Technology Advancement	1.2	1.2.4	Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN		
Expertise Development	1.2	1.2.4	Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN		

DHS QHSR Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Goal 1.2 - Prevent Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of CBRN Materials and Capabilities

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Engineering and Architecture
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Systems Engineering and Architecture
PPA: Systems Engineering and Architecture
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$7,445

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	24,413
Program Increase							-	-	7,445
Total Request	-	-	25,046	-	-	25,448	-	-	31,858

Justification:

The Systems Engineering process includes all phases of technology development, including testing and evaluating the technologies at several stages during development. Systems Engineering and Architecture resources have been critical to laying the foundation of the DNDO Mission Pathways and identifying and developing the framework of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA).

The FY 2012 request reflects realignment of funding throughout DNDO to assist the RD&O and Acquisition programs in exploring a wider range of potential solutions to address enduring vulnerabilities. The shifting of funds reflects an adjustment in DNDO priorities that emphasize the continued development of the expanded suite of solutions and the coordination with stakeholders in their deployment throughout the Mission Pathways in deterring nuclear terrorism.

Included in the FY 2012 funding request for Systems Engineering and Architecture is Mission Critical Messaging (MCM), a new initiative aimed at providing connectivity and efficient information-sharing between the components in the GNDA. MCM will provide Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) real-time situational awareness from Federal, State, local, and tribal partners, and allow those partners to share situational awareness by filling a gap in connectivity between the thousands of detection assets deployed and the unclassified information associated with those detection assets.

Funding will provide for capability planning, the development of proof of concepts, initial implementations and Phase Two deployments.

The FY 2012 request also includes an offset from the Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA that will be moved to DNDO's Management and Administration Account for the group of contractor positions being converted as a part of the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

Impact on Performance

This effort to address potential solutions to enduring vulnerabilities in additional areas within the GNDA aligns with the Secretary’s priority of Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security.

The programmatic changes in the Architecture program are occurring in the Cross Cutting Functions as System of Systems Analysis and Portfolio Analysis methods and are developed to complement Risk Assessment methods for prioritization of capability needs within the GNDA. The introduction of these methods is expected to result in a more robust architecture and provide the basis for enhancing coordination between the several departments, agencies, and components that implement the GNDA.

MCM will help ensure greater reliability, consistency, and speed of information flow in the IT component of the GNDA, increasing our chances of recognizing an indicator of terrorism, faster. This critical capability is specified in HSPD 14 (2)f “Support and enhance the effective sharing and use of appropriate information generated by the intelligence community, law enforcement agencies, counterterrorism community, other government agencies, and foreign governments.”

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Development
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Systems Development
PPA: Systems Development
Program Decrease: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$-27,394

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	97,083
Program Decrease							-	-	(27,394)
Total Request	-	-	116,804	-	-	100,000	-	-	69,689

Justification:

Changes in the Systems Development PPA are the result of program realignments, planned efficiencies, current program additional funding needs, and new programs. Program Realignments away from Systems Development PPA include non material solution development activities that are realigned to Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA; use, maintenance, and sustainment activities of the Mobile Detection Deployment Program assets that are realigned to the Operations Support PPA; pathway-specific (i.e. aviation, land border, maritime, and interior) architecture studies that are realigned to the Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA; and Nuclear Assessment Program and Reachback development activities that are realigned to the Operations Support PPA.

Planned Efficiencies include the merging of the post-Advanced Technology Demonstration (post-ATD) Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution program with the post-ATD Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography Systems program. Another planned efficiency includes the dividing of the Human Portable Radiation Detection System (HPRDS) program into small area search, wide area search, and tripwire components.

Altered Funding Profiles for Current Programs resulting in efficiencies include the On-Dock Rail program transitioning to the Radiation Portal Monitor Program PPA in the Systems Acquisition appropriation in FY 2013; and merged Aviation programs addressing Cargo and Passenger/Baggage systems solutions, resulting in developing holistic, multi-pathway solutions.

New program investment is planned in response to the nation's critical shortage of Helium-3 gas (^3He), a neutron detection material. DNDO has planned and included funding for ^3He replacement subsystems as a part of its baseline budget request.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

Impact on Performance:

The focus on addressing vulnerabilities in mission areas beyond containerized cargo will enable DNDO to find solution to improve rad/nuc detection capabilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Assessments
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 2: Assessments
 PPA: Assessments
 Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$10,967

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	32,137
Program Increase							-	-	10,967
Total Request	-	-	34,857	-	-	32,416	-	-	43,104

Justification:

Specific Assessment programs that maintain level funding as on-going support programs to all DNDO directorates are: Test and Evaluation (T&E) Algorithm Test Bed, Directed Testing, and Test Data Management, and Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA). In FY 2012, the funding of the core test and evaluation personnel and the experts who design, maintain and operate the T&E data management system within the system engineering efforts will be included in the Assessments budget. The mission areas are impacted by a wide range of tests and evaluations and the various pilot programs managed under Assessments. Testing will continue to enable the technical community to bridge the gap between “bench-top testing” performed by developers and operational field-testing.

The program change in Assessments reflects DNDO’s efforts to conduct a broader range of test and evaluation campaigns, grow the special nuclear material (SNM) detection campaigns, and continue to implement the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) Program for the testing of rad/nuc detection technologies. The GRaDER and Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) Directed Test campaigns are expected to result in tangible improvements to commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products available in the marketplace.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store,

transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

Impact on Performance:

This increase will enable the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to more effectively meet the Secretary’s priority of Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Operations Support
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Operations Support
PPA: Operations Support
Program Decrease: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars -\$1,208

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	38,045
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,208)
Total Request	-	-	39,020	-	-	38,436	-	-	36,837

Justification:

Overall, noticeable expansion and implementing activities for the domestic nuclear detection architecture will occur in FY 2012. Minor fluctuations in the Operations Support PPA are reflective of inflation and shifts in programmatic funding requirements. In FY 2011, the Joint Analysis Center (JAC), JAC Collaborative Information System (JACCIS), Nuclear Assessment Program and Secondary Reachback (SRB) were funded in the amount of \$22 million. In FY 2012, funding totaling \$25.6 million is planned and will include enhancements to SRB data mining efforts. In FY 2012, the Mobile Detection Deployment Units will be completed, and the operating and maintenance costs are increased to reflect all five units in use, instead of just two.

In FY 2011 Operations Support consolidated the Regional Reachback Program with the Secondary Reachback Program (SRB) to take advantage of programmatic efficiencies resulting in an overall decrease of costs in operating the national reachback capability. The FY 2012 budget request includes a reduction of approximately \$1.3 million in the amount of technical data mining and software development activities that were planned for the SRB performers. DNDO is decelerating State and Local Preventive Rad/Nuc Detection program assistance activities in future years, in order to increase near-term planning, which will strengthen implementation in the out-years.

In FY 2012, funding is also requested for new programs: primarily State and Local Users' Groups, and Interior Capability Development Program Assistance. These proposed funding increases are aimed at enhancing operations support and cross mission support. Program Assistance efforts will evolve from the current level of two states per year, to four or more states or regions in 2012. This project is an expansion of PRND

integration efforts among States and cities, and seeks to link and leverage PRND efforts regionally as the domestic architecture is developed. New training, exercises, and other support resources that are relevant to the full range of operations and requirements in a particular venue will be made available to the State and local (S&L) governments. Increased hands-on assistance will be made available to the S&L governments to translate the comprehensive and integrated, regional approaches to the PRND programs.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

Impact on Performance:

This funding decrease will support the Department’s performance goals and aligns with the Secretary’s priority of Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security. The focus on addressing vulnerabilities in mission areas beyond containerized cargo will enable DNDO to find solution to improve rad/nuc detection capabilities. Currently, DNDO can meet its Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) metric of assisting four UASI regions develop a basic PRND program per fiscal year.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Forensics
PPA: National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$7,148

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	17,622
Program Increase							-	-	7,148
Total Request	-	-	19,835	-	-	19,700	-	-	24,770

Justification:

The FY 2012 program increase in the Forensics PPA supports Expertise Development which will reach its planned steady-state of \$5 million annually to support the human capital needs of the United States Government (USG) nuclear forensics enterprise through the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP). NNFEDP provides scholarships, fellowships, internships, post-graduate, and university awards for studies and research in specialties relevant to nuclear forensics.

Additionally, an increase in Operational readiness will allow for increased frequencies of materials exercises and USG National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) assessments; and an increase in Technology Advancement will accelerate the advancement of materials analysis methodologies to operational users for use in actual casework or in development of the Nuclear Materials Information Program database.

These increases sufficiently fund NTNF Planning and Support activities, NTNF External Analyses, NTNF Capabilities Assessments, and Pre-Detonation Materials Forensics Exercises. The program increases will also allow the program to align with agencies that have operational roles in nuclear forensics. Specifically, FBI and other agencies require standardized, validated methodologies to perform forensics analyses with confidence for prosecution and attribution. No validated methods currently exist.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in

the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

Impact on Performance:

The funding increase will enable NTNFC to sufficiently meet the requirements of accelerating and advancing current capabilities, as well as developing an enduring nuclear expertise pipeline. The additional funding will tackle current foundational capabilities (e.g., analyzing currently held nuclear materials and populating databases) and develop new techniques and technologies for signatures analysis, and at the same time revitalize, attract and retain an essential cadre of nuclear forensics scientists.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation and operations, [\$324,537,000] \$206,258,000 to remain available until September 30, 2014. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, [2011] 2012*)

Explanation of Changes:

No substantive changes proposed

B. FY 2011 to 2012 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Research, Development, and Operations: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual			\$352,985
FY 2011 C.R.¹			324,537
Adjustments -to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer 1: Transformational Research and Development transfer to S&T			(108,537)
Total Transfers.....	---	---	(108,537)
Increases			
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....			3,024
Total Increases.....	---	---	3,024
Decreases			
Realignment of funds to M&A for Balanced Workforce Strategy			(3,500)
Operational Support Reduction			(3,024)
Administrative Savings Initiative ²			(3,200)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(9,724)
Total Adjustments -to-Base	---	---	(115,237)
FY 2012 Current Services		---	209,300
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Systems Engineering and Architecture			7,445
Systems Development ³			(27,394)
Transformational R&D			---
Assessments			10,967
Operations Support			(1,208)
Nat'l Tech'l Nuclear Forensics Center			7,148
Total Program Changes	---	---	(3,042)
FY 2012 Request		---	206,258
FY 2011 to 2012 Total Change		---	(118,279)

¹FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

²A total of \$3.2M for the Administrative Savings Initiative is a reduction to the following types of activities: advisory and assistance services; travel of people and things; printing and reproduction; and supplies.

³Systems Development includes a reduction of \$1.6 million in professional services contracts as part of the Administrative Savings Initiative

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual		---	\$352,985
FY 2011 C.R.		---	324,537
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers	---	---	(108,537)
Increases	---	---	3,024
Decreases	---	---	(9,724)
Total Adjustments-to-Base		---	(115,237)
FY 2012 Current Services		---	209,300
Program Changes		---	(3,042)
FY 2012 Total Request		---	206,258
2011 to 2012 Total Change		---	(118,279)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Systems Engineering and Architecture			25,448			(1,035)			7,445			31,858			6,410
Systems Development			100,000			(2,917)			(27,394)			69,689			(30,311)
Transformational R&D			108,537			(108,537)			---			0			(108,537)
Assessments			32,416			(279)			10,967			43,104			10,688
Operations Support			38,436			(391)			(1,208)			36,837			(1,599)
Forensics	---	---	19,700	---	---	(2,078)	---	---	7,148	---	---	24,770	---	---	5,070
Total	---	---	324,537	---	---	(115,237)	---	---	(3,042)	---	---	206,258	---	---	(118,279)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
21.0	Travel	8,284	1,791	1,624	(167)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	43,781	51,271	22,544	(28,727)
25.2	Other services	554	38	0	(38)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	149,490	152,432	59,595	(92,837)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	0	9,917	9,917
25.5	Research and development contracts	97,101	134,323	104,256	(30,067)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	33,931	132	562	430
31.0	Equipment	3,901	2,616	0	(2,616)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	15,943	15,225	7,759	(7,466)
Total, Other Object Classes		\$352,985	\$357,828	\$206,258	(\$151,570)
Total, Direct Obligations		\$352,985	\$357,828	\$206,258	(\$151,570)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(65,859)	(33,291)	---	33,291
Unobligated balance, end of year		33,291	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		12,602	---	---	---
Rescission		(8,000)	(8,000)	---	8,000
Total requirements		\$325,019	\$316,537	\$206,258	(\$110,279)

Note: Administrative savings from the Systems Engineering and Architecture PPA amounts to \$0.5M including \$0.026M from object class 21.0, and \$0.474M from object class 25.1. Administrative savings from the Systems Development PPA amounts to \$1.7M including \$0.003M from object class 21.0, and \$1.697M from object class 25.1. Administrative savings from the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center PPA amounts to \$1.0M including \$0.005M from object class 21.0, and \$0.995M from object class 25.1.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Engineering and Architecture
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Systems Engineering and Architecture		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	567	78	161	83
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	4,593	5,107	4,697	(410)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	10,087	10,292	7,435	(2,857)
25.5	Research & Development	9,799	12,131	19,565	7,434
		\$25,046	\$27,608	\$31,858	\$4,250
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,317)	(2,160)		2,160
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,160	---		---
Total Requirements		\$25,889	\$25,448	\$31,858	\$6,410

PPA Mission Statement

Systems Engineering and Architecture: DNDO Systems Engineering and Architecture programs are (1) developing an enhanced global nuclear detection architecture, including both domestic and international components, and (2) maintaining and supporting a disciplined systems engineering approach throughout DNDO. The global architecture is comprised of several key elements: a multi-layered structure of radiological/nuclear detection systems, deployed both domestically and overseas; a well-defined and carefully coordinated network of interrelationships among them; and a set of systems engineering-based principles and guidelines governing the architecture's design and evolution over time. From its initial stand-up, DNDO recognized the importance and need for the application of a systems engineering approach in achieving an integrated and balanced global nuclear detection system solution. Effective implementation and operation of detection systems begins with the design and development of reliable and maintainable systems, built to rigorous, established performance standards and specifications, while assessing total system performance and total ownership costs within the family of radiological/nuclear detection systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$567	\$78	\$161	\$83

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is \$161,000. Approximately 40% of travel supports Architecture Development activities in the Land Borders and Maritime Missions, and supports Cross Cutting Functions. Activities for this portion of the travel include international engagement, and development of architectural analysis and reports. Architecture Implementation activities constitutes 60% of travel for Aviation Mission purposes, as well as Cross Cutting Functions. Travel associated with Architecture Implementation supports GNDA Development, Information Sharing, Domestic General Aviation Scanning, and Systems Engineering.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,593	\$5,107	\$4,697	(\$410)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request is \$4,697,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$10,087	\$10,292	\$7,435	(\$2,857)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is \$7,435,000. The change in activity for this object class is reflective of the focus in 2011 to study the vulnerabilities and gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. This focus prioritizes and informs DNDOs' capability development efforts across the mission pathways. A portion of the funding is then shifted into the development efforts in other portions of the DNDO portfolio.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$9,799	\$12,131	\$19,565	\$7,434

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request is \$19,565,000. DNDO develops time-phased strategies and plans for improving the probability of detecting and interdicting rad/nuc attacks. Studies and analyses are performed to characterize GNDA gaps, identify options, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions, and formulate time-phased plans for reducing risk. The time-phased aspect of the plans is important because it allows for the integration of current and near-term technologies and approaches, as well as longer-term options that may draw upon technologies that are currently in the R&D phase that may not be available for implementation for several years.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Development
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Systems Development		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	3,899	559	140	(419)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	18,077	21,400	3,283	(18,117)
25.2	Other Services	66	0	0	---
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	44,687	42,401	6,903	(35,498)
25.5	Research & Development	46,052	59,299	58,778	(521)
31.0	Equipment	3,696	579	0	(579)
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	328	0	585	585
Total, Systems Development		\$116,804	\$124,238	\$69,689	(\$54,549)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(47,418)	(24,238)		24,238
Unobligated balance, end of year		24,238	---		---
Total Requirements		\$93,624	\$100,000	\$69,689	(\$30,311)

PPA Mission Statement

Systems Development: DNDO Systems Development and Acquisition (SDA) programs serve as the radiological/nuclear detection systems research, development and acquisition component within DNDO. SDA is responsible for the engineering development, production, and all developmental logistics products associated with the current and next generation of nuclear detection systems. Product lines include radiation portal monitors (and associated materials development and facilitation), radiography (which includes non-intrusive inspection, or NII, systems such as the CAARS), human-portable systems, and integration programs to address the needs of our operational customers (Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$3,899	\$559	\$140	(\$419)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is \$140,000. Reductions in travel are planned in response to OMB's FY 2012 Savings Initiative.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,077	\$21,400	\$3,283	(\$18,117)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request is \$3,283,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Other Services	\$66	\$0	\$0	0

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2012 request is \$0.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$44,687	\$42,401	\$6,903	(\$35,498)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is \$6,903,000. Funding supports Architecture Implementation including Helium-3 (³He) Shortage Mitigation.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$46,052	\$59,299	\$58,778	(\$521)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request is \$58,778,000. FY 2012 funding in RDT&E will support On-Dock Rail Primary Scanning, Maritime Small Vessel Standoff Detection, Materials/Non-Materials Analysis of Alternatives, and Cross Mission System Development.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$3,696	\$579	\$0	(\$579)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$0.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$328	\$0	\$585	\$585

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request is \$585,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Assessments
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Assessments		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	389	609	267	(343)
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	3,801	6,120	4,859	(1,261)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	15,223	23,179	3,678	(19,501)
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	0	9,917	9,917
25.5	Research & Development	40	4,020	16,646	12,626
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	15,403	0	562	562
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	550	7,174	6,624
Total, Assessments		\$34,857	\$34,478	\$43,104	\$8,626
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,951)	(2,062)		2,062
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,062	---		---
Total Requirements		\$32,968	\$32,416	\$43,104	\$10,688

PPA Mission Statement

Assessments: The DNDO research, development, and acquisition process is anchored by an independent assessment of DNDO-mission related programs as they are developed, deployed, and implemented, as well as a continual assessment of the global nuclear detection and reporting architecture, through a variety of means. Assessments programs include test and evaluation (T&E) campaigns to characterize technologies and systems, execution of pilots with operational agencies to evaluate concepts of operation, red teaming assessments to deepen our understanding of adversary capabilities, and net assessments to identify the effectiveness of the planned and deployed global nuclear detection and reporting architecture.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$389	\$609	\$267	(\$343)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is \$267,000. Travel supports Cross Cutting Functions such as Red Team and Net Assessments, and includes Test and Evaluation Program and Test and Evaluation Operations as well.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,801	\$6,120	\$4,859	(\$1,261)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request is \$4,859,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$15,223	\$23,179	\$3,678	(\$19,501)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is \$3,678,000. Purchase from Government Accounts includes inter-agency agreements with national laboratories, and supports such programs as the Green Border Initiative and the Test and Evaluation Program.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of facilities	\$0	\$0	\$9,917	\$9,917

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request is \$9,917,000. The testing of detection systems against special nuclear materials (SNM) in significant quantities and in realistic configurations is a key to assessment of rad/nuc systems. This type of testing requires highly specialized and secure testing facilities such as the Nevada Test Site (NTS). This facility is unique in the U.S. Government, enabling the technical community to bridge the gap between "bench-top testing" performed by developers and operational field-testing.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$40	\$4,020	\$16,646	\$12,626

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request is \$16,646,000. The DNDO research, development, and acquisition process is anchored by the assessment of DNDO-mission related programs as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. FY12 R&D will support Architecture Implementation and Cross Cutting Functions, including the Test and Evaluation Program.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$15,403	\$0	\$562	\$562

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request is \$562,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$0	\$550	\$7,174	\$6,624

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request is \$7,174,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Operations Support
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operations Support		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	390	348	817	469
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	9,365	11,584	8,090	(3,494)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	10,528	21,849	22,892	1,043
25.5	Research & Development	5	2,832	5,038	2,206
25.7	Operation & maintenance of equipment	18,528	132	0	(132)
31.0	Equipment	204	2,037	0	(2,037)
	Total, Operations	\$39,020	\$38,782	\$36,837	(\$1,945)
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(659)	(346)		346
Unobligated balance, end of year		346	---		---
Total Requirements		\$38,707	\$38,436	\$36,837	(\$1,599)

PPA Mission Statement

DNDO Operations Support is responsible for supporting the situational awareness of the nuclear and radiological landscape and the global nuclear detection architecture, while directly facilitating the technical adjudication of rad/nuc incidents. The capability of the JAC is the 24/7 DNDO information hub, and the essence of DNDO's rapid information reporting. Additionally, Operations Support develops training, exercises, information sharing capabilities, and analytical tools necessary to create a fully integrated operating environment to be used by Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as the larger intelligence and counterterrorism communities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$390	\$348	\$817	\$469

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is \$817,000. Travel is associated with the Interior Mission as well as Cross Cutting Functions, and supports programs including the Joint Analysis Center (JAC), Preventive Rad/Nuc Detection (PRND) Training and Exercise, State and Local Information Sharing, Interior Capability Development and Urban Area Capability Development.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,365	\$11,584	\$8,090	(\$3,494)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request is \$8,090,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$10,528	\$21,849	\$22,892	\$1,043

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is \$22,892,000. Purchases from Government Accounts are associated with the Interior Mission and Cross Cutting Functions and supports programs such as the JAC, Mobile Detection Deployment Program, PRND Training and Exercise, and Interior Capability Development.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research & Development	\$5	\$2,832	\$5,038	\$2,206

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request of \$5,038,000 is an increase of \$2,231,000 above the authorized FY 2011 Continuing Resolution amount.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Operation & maintenance of equipment	\$18,528	\$132	\$0	(\$132)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2012 request is \$0.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Equipment	\$204	\$2,037	\$0	(\$2,037)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2012 request is \$0.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
21.0	Travel	202	68	240	172
25.1	Advisory & Assistance Services	2,529	1,688	1,614	(74)
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	17,102	18,472	18,687	215
25.5	Research & Development	2	114	4,229	4,115
	Total, Forensics	\$19,835	\$20,342	\$24,770	\$4,428
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, start of year		(659)	(642)		642
Unobligated balance, end of year		642	---		---
Total Requirements		\$19,818	\$19,700	\$24,770	\$5,070

PPA Mission Statement

DNDO's National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) capability serves as an integral component and layer of the United States Government (USG) effort to combat nuclear terrorism. This capability provides means for the collection, analysis, and evaluation of rad/nuc materials and associated evidence for the purpose of comprehensive and timely forensic analysis to contribute to attribution conclusions. An effective forensics and attribution capability will inform national response deliberations and can also help to prevent a follow-on attack. At the strategic level, nuclear forensics can contribute to deterrence and prevention by promoting the concept of "nuclear accountability" for nations that may wittingly or unwittingly enable a terrorist to obtain nuclear devices or materials.

A strong, consistent effort to coordinate NTNF activities across the USG is critical to the success of the mission. DNDO's NTNF Center (NTNFC) has the leading role to ensure this coordinated success as national systems integrator for USG nuclear forensics. NTNFC is fulfilling its mandate to steward the national-level planning, integration, advancement, and readiness of an enduring national nuclear forensics capability. DNDO has begun planning and leading the interagency effort to address pipeline issues on multiple fronts, including fellowships, internships, scholarships, outreach, university awards, and enhanced multi-year R&D funding. DNDO's joint forensics and transformational research academic expertise initiatives have generated enormous enthusiasm among non-governmental organizations, universities, and national labs. These new initiatives are providing a significant adrenaline boost to the nuclear pipeline.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Travel	\$202	\$68	\$240	\$172

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2012 request is \$240,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,529	\$1,688	\$1,614	(\$74)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2012 request is \$1,614,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Purchase from Government Accounts	\$17,102	\$18,472	\$18,687	\$215

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2012 request is \$18,687,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
Research and Development	\$2	\$114	\$4,229	\$4,115

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2012 request is \$4,229,000. The pre-detonation rad/nuc materials forensics capability development is the NTNFC's primary R&D mission. Forensics is focused on ensuring and advancing the capability to perform rad/nuc materials analysis and evaluation. This involves isotopic and chemical composition and physical structure. This R&D is used to address identified gaps and shortfalls in the capabilities.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Total WCF-RD&O	\$4,151	\$3,905	\$3,537	(\$368)

Note:

In FY 2012, DNDO's total Working Capital Fund assessment decreased. The total cost share associated with Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) is distributed between M&A, RD&O and Systems Acquisition.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition



Fiscal Year 2012
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Systems Acquisition

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Systems Acquisition

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) acquires radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection equipment for other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components, including the United States Coast Guard (USCG), multiple offices within Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). DNDO aims to ensure that all deployed systems are evaluated prior to any acquisition decisions, so that the performance capabilities of these systems are well understood. All deployed technologies are accompanied by the appropriate conops development, training, exercises, and alarm response protocols.

B. Budget Activities

Radiation Portal Monitor Program: The United States border is the first layer within the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) where the United States has full control over detection and interdiction. As such, significant effort and resources have been placed at this layer to provide comprehensive rad/nuc detection capabilities, particularly at ports of entry (POEs). After 9/11, considerable concern was raised about the possibility that terrorists could use the enormous volume of cargo flowing into the United States as a pathway for bringing in nuclear material or a nuclear weapon. The Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) was established by CBP, and later transferred to DNDO, with the objectives of deploying monitoring equipment at the United States POEs and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. CBP retained the operations and maintenance functions of the RPMP program. Additionally, in the Safety and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act), Congress mandated that all containers coming in through the top 22 ports, by volume, be scanned for radiation. DNDO has acquired and deployed commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) first-generation polyvinyl toluene (PVT) RPMs in accordance with the GNDA and CBP priorities, as defined in a joint DNDO/CBP deployment strategy.

A key consideration in rad/nuc detection is the ability to effectively detect threats without impeding the flow of legitimate trade and travel across the border in the most effective and efficient manner. CBP currently scans cargo entering at the Nation's POEs using PVT-based RPMs that can detect radiation, but cannot distinguish between threat materials and naturally-occurring radioactive material (NORM), such as kitty litter and ceramic tiles. These are often sent for secondary screening where additional PVTs or Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) are utilized.

Securing the Cities Initiative: The objective of the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative is to reduce the risk of a rad/nuc attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by enhancing and evaluating regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological threats. The New

York City (NYC) region is the first to participate in this initiative. DHS proposes to fund STC within its FY 2012 request to place greater emphasis on supporting State and local operations for rad/nuc detection. A three-phased STC Program will provide for the implementation of rad/nuc detection capabilities in select Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Tier I regions, with defined objectives based on risk, will be the cornerstone for DNDO's drive to implement the domestic layer of the GNDA. Additional resources for the NYC Region for the development of enhanced functionality for detection, communication, and coordination are included.

- Phase I – DNDO provides an initial operating capability for cities that is focused on satisfying the immediate needs of States and locals to develop a radiological/nuclear detection capability; increased understanding and awareness of the nuclear threat; enhanced regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological threats; and increased cooperation and coordination among regional jurisdictions and agencies. Initial capabilities include development of concepts of operations and alarm adjudication protocols, deployment of equipment, training and exercise support, as well as technical program assistance.
- Phase II – DNDO provides additional resources emphasizing development of enhanced detection, analysis, communication, and coordination functionality that better integrates State and local capabilities, fulfilling the four goals of the GNDA Strategic Plan. Phase II also expands the U.S. Government's role in State and local rad/nuc detection activities by:
 - Partnering with State and local jurisdictions to ensure national coordinated response.
 - Defining end states for U.S. Government support to State and local activities.
- Phase III – DNDO would facilitate sustainment of detection capabilities through alarm adjudication, and subject matter expert support through DNDO base funding. In addition, during Phase III, FEMA Homeland Security Grant Program funds will be leveraged by S&Ls to provide continued training, exercise and equipment sustainment.

STC is a multi-year commitment and depending on the complexity and needs of the region, an engagement, completing Phase I and II could take up to but not exceed 5 years before the region can transition to Phase III. STC engagements with UASI regions will end after Phase II is completed in order to start new STC engagements in new UASI regions thereafter. A key component of STC will be completed evaluations after each Phase for every engagement to ensure rad/nuc detection capabilities are being developed and to demonstrate that expansion of STC to other UASI regions is warranted.

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems: DNDO has multiple programs that provide a variety of law enforcement and first responders with effective human portable systems for rad/nuc detection: the Handheld program, the Human Portable Wide Area Search (HPWAS) program, and the Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) program. These

solutions are used for detecting, localizing, and identifying rad/nuc materials and are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Until HPWAS, HPT, and Handheld program systems being developed separately under Research, Development, and Operations (RD&O) funding are available for acquisition, currently available systems will be procured using System Acquisition funding to support user needs. The Advanced Handheld system achieved operational status at the end of FY 2010, and the Basic Handheld system is scheduled to be available for operations in FY 2011. The HPT program is intended for small area searches. Conversely, wide area searches are purposeful searches performed to find rad/nuc material in larger areas, such as a large aircraft or in passenger, baggage, and cargo conveyance pathways. HPWAS detection systems range in size, maximizing detection capability, and may include an isotope identification function.

C – Budget Request Summary

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office requests \$84.361 million in FY 2012 funding for the Systems Acquisition appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition**
Summary of FY 2012 Budget Estimates by PPA
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 C.R.		FY 2012 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2012					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	---	51,616	---	0	---	37,361		37,361	---	37,361	---	0
Securing the Cities	---	25,330	---	20,000	---	27,000		7,000	---	7,000	---	0
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	---	9,028	---	0	---	20,000		20,000	---	20,000	---	0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	85,974	---	20,000	---	84,361	---	64,361	---	64,361	---	---
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	---	\$85,974	---	\$20,000	---	\$84,361	---	\$64,361	---	\$64,361	---	\$0

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	51,616
2011 C.R.	-	-	0
2012 Current Services	-	-	0
2012 Program Change	-	-	37,361
2012 Total Request	-	-	37,361

DNDO requests \$37.361 million in FY 2012 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Radiation Portal Monitor Program

Description

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) has acquired and deployed commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) first-generation polyvinyl toluene (PVT) Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) and is testing and evaluating next-generation Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) monitors for use in secondary scanning in accordance with the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) priorities, as defined in a joint DNDO/CBP deployment strategy. A key consideration in radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection is the ability to effectively detect threats without impeding the flow of legitimate trade and travel across the border. CBP currently scans cargo entering at the Nation's ports of entry (POEs) using PVT-based RPMs that can detect radiation, but cannot distinguish between threat materials and naturally-occurring radioactive material (NORM), such as kitty litter and ceramic tiles. These are often sent for secondary screening where additional PVTs or Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) are utilized. To address the limitations in secondary scanning locations, DNDO has been developing next-generation spectrographic technology to automatically detect and distinguish threats from non-threat materials. In addition to PVTs in primary screening, these Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) monitors, pending successful

certification in FY 2011, will be installed beginning in FY 2012 in support of secondary scanning applications.

Background and Strategy

The United States border is the first layer within the GNDA where the United States has full control over detection and interdiction. As such, considerable effort and resources have been placed at this layer to provide comprehensive rad/nuc detection capabilities, particularly at POEs. After 9/11, considerable concern was raised about the possibility that terrorists could use the enormous volume of cargo flowing into the United States as a pathway for bringing in nuclear material or a nuclear weapon. By far, the largest mode for incoming cargo is maritime shipping containers, with approximately eleven million containers coming into the country every year, so it was with a sense of urgency that this pathway was addressed. The Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) was established by CBP, and later transferred to DNDO, with the objectives of deploying monitoring equipment at the United States POEs and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. Additionally, in the Safety and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act), Congress mandated that all containers coming in through the top 22 ports, by volume, be scanned for radiation.

Over 1400 RPMs have been installed since 2002. Additionally, during 2012-2016, approximately 700 to 800 PVT deployments and between 300 and 400 ASP systems are required to complete the currently planned build-out. Currently, the program is reevaluating the need for further PVT deployments and is not planning on procuring new PVT systems in FY 2012. In addition, the exact number of systems is highly dependent on ASP certification and any changes in the final desired end-state with potential changes being discussed over a more agile and mobile architecture strategy. DNDO and CBP are reviewing the current deployment plan with the decision to seek ASP certification for secondary screening locations only. The deployment plan includes nearly 500 secondary screening locations, of which, approximately 300 have PVT systems currently installed. Not all of these PVT systems will be replaced with ASP units. Preliminary analysis of the deployment plan indicates that between 300 and 400 of the secondary screening locations will require ASP units and 100 to 200 will require PVT systems. When a PVT system is reused, the program saves funds on the purchase of the unit; however, the engineering and deployment costs for installing the refurbished unit is the same as a deploying a new unit. The quantities discussed here are preliminary and detailed analysis is ongoing.

The program is planning on an alternative neutron detection module (NDM) being fully tested and available in FY 2011. The new module has completed final vendor testing. Government testing and acceptance began in the first quarter of FY 2011. The new design has already demonstrated it can meet the detection specifications and is undergoing final environmental testing. Independent government cost estimates indicate the new NDM will increase the unit cost. When PVT units are replaced with ASP units, the Helium-3 (^3He) used in the neutron detection tubes will be transferred to the ASP units and the PVT systems will be refurbished and modified with the non- ^3He , alternative NDM, if required for redeployment.

DNDO continues to analyze the appropriateness of providing ASP, PVT or mobile systems at Ports of Entry (POE), including seaports, land border crossings and airports; or between POEs. Mobile units have the additional benefit to operate in both overt and covert coverage in areas at and between POEs or Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) regions, and along major transportation routes in less or sparsely populated areas.

The RPMP is aligned to:

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2 – Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN
- DNDO's Strategic Plan Goal 3: Strengthen the Nation's ability to detect and report rad/nuc threats at the border in conjunction with Federal, State, and local partners.
 - Objective 3.4 – Develop, acquire and support the deployment of systems and/or approaches that enhance rad/nuc screening capabilities of all traffic through U.S. littoral and riparian borders, in accordance with the GNDA.

Accomplishments in the Radiation Portal Monitor Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Completion of the multi-year Northern Border Initiative using prior year funding. To achieve this goal, DNDO deployed PVT systems to over 100 northern land border crossings to ensure 100% screening of cargo and personal conveyances.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Assuming successful ASP certification, deploy up to fifteen of the ASP Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIPs) units and approximately 20 PVT units.
- Provide RPMs to support CBP's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding for new and expanded POEs. Activity will seek to maintain the achieved 100% screening of containerized cargo and personal conveyances at land border POEs.
- Conduct government testing and acceptance of the alternative NDM for the PVT system.
- Conduct a study to determine the marginal gains of continued deployments of PVT systems given the current level of cargo scanning versus the current program's future funding profile. Study will incorporate threat risks, operational considerations and funding profile. Study will also address the long term viability of PVT systems and the future plans for this rad/nuc detection infrastructure.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Pending successful ASP certification, procure and begin deploying approximately 44 ASP systems based on the approved deployment strategy. Initial ASP deployments will focus on the locations where improved performance is most needed, across land border crossings and seaports.
- Deploy remaining inventory of PVT systems at international preclearance airports, low volume seaports, ferries, and new/reconfigured POEs (land, sea, and mail).

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Securing the Cities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Securing the Cities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	25,330
2011 C.R.	-	-	20,000
2012 Current Services	-	-	20,000
2012 Program Change	-	-	7,000
2012 Total Request	-	-	27,000

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests \$27.0 million in FY 2012 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Securing the Cities Initiative

The objective of the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative is to reduce the risk of a rad/nuc attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by enhancing regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological threats. This initiative was initiated in the New York City (NYC region.)

The STC Initiative in NYC has been funded since FY 2007. First year activities included planning and evaluation activities to determine the city and region’s most critical needs. The second and third years followed with phased capability development and implementation, executed largely through financial support for equipment, installation and integration, supportability, training, exercises, and program management. The fourth year continued with training and will culminate in a full-scale exercise in the region scheduled for spring 2011. Throughout STC’s implementation, an assessment of the program’s effectiveness in building capabilities has been underway. An interim report published in September 2008 described the business model. An additional interim report is expected to be complete in spring 2011 followed by a final report in fall 2011. These reports will assess Phase I activities in NYC. A continuation of this assessment effort will resume evaluating Phase II in NYC. A phased Securing the Cities program will enable the NYC region to become more integrated into the domestic Global Nuclear Detection Architecture with continued funding to build out the mobile portion of their

architecture with greater federal oversight and concurrence of program decisions. Phase II funding in the NYC region will focus on two major themes: strengthening pathway coverage and laying a foundation linking multiple UASIs to form a more comprehensive security layer. Securing the Cities Phase I in NYC centered on the area within 45 miles of Manhattan. Phase II funding will focus on enhancing mobile detection capabilities along statewide land and maritime pathways. The equipment inventory in the NYC region will also be increased over the Phase I levels. Additionally, Phase II funding will be used to establish linkages emphasizing development of enhanced analysis, communication, and coordination functionality that better integrates state and local capabilities with Federal capabilities.

Acquisition funds were utilized to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise a multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction PRND and reporting architecture for the region. Funds were also allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and situational awareness capabilities. State and local partners provided in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds were also used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. State and local partners are provided with the information they need to appropriately budget for the long-term sustainability of capabilities implemented under this initiative.

DNDO Systems Acquisition funds are dispersed under the STC program through competitively awarded Cooperative Agreements to the State and local agencies participating in the STC program.

No funds were requested for STC in FY 2010 and FY 2011 although Congress directed funding to continue the program in FY 2010. DNDO is requesting \$27 million for FY 2012. During the pilot phase of the program in NYC, Congress provided funding in the Research, Development, and Operations Appropriations because the program objectives were to determine the feasibility of expanding the rad/nuc detection capabilities of a region. With the program maturing from a pilot into a structured implementation program, all funding is requested to be provided in the Systems Acquisition Appropriation to improve the transparency of the programs execution.

Significant accomplishments for FY 2010 include:

- Continued the STC Initiative working with NYC regional law enforcement and emergency response personnel.
 - Delivered nearly 3700 pieces of PRND equipment to the STC region during FY 2010.
 - Trained over 1850 personnel in FY 2010 with vendor provided PRND training. Total trained since program inception is over 11,000 personnel.
 - Developed five PRND training courses for State and local training self-delivery. State and locals have trained over 900 personnel using these courses and other train-the-trainer assets.

- STC NYC partners conducted over 100 reachback and connectivity drills with the DNDO Joint Analysis Center.
- Assisted region in the development of three jurisdictional table top exercises to ensure Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliance and to serve as building blocks for a required regional full-scale exercise.
- Assisted in the planning for the regional full-scale exercise scheduled for FY 2011.
- Helped refine the regional concept of operations allowing for clear procedures for coordinated operations among regional partners.
- Initiated assessment of the STC program and its capabilities.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Continue a dedicated regional presence in NYC to facilitate continued growth and the capture of lessons learned.
- Conduct up to three jurisdictional functional exercises and one HSEEP-compliant regional full-scale exercise.
- Complete the assessment of STC Phase I in the NYC region.
- Transition the NYC program into Phase II development where more emphasis is placed upon development of enhanced detection, analysis, communication, and coordination functionality that better integrates State and local capabilities, fulfilling the four goals of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Strategic Plan.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the STC construct before expanding beyond New York City and incorporate changes into the STC business model prior to expansion to other UASI regions.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Working with the NYC region, complete the architectural design that defines the rad/nuc capability requirements for the region.
- Enable the NYC region to become more integrated into the domestic Global Nuclear Detection Architecture.
- Continue enhancing mobile detection capabilities in the NYC region along statewide land and maritime pathways.
- Establish linkages emphasizing development of enhanced analysis, communication, and coordination functionality that better integrates state and local capabilities with Federal capabilities.
- Issue funding opportunity announcement and competitively award a cooperative agreement for one additional UASI Tier 1 metropolitan area.
- Complete a CONOPS, training and deployment of the initial equipment set and training for Phase I for the next STC implementation.
- Lay the foundation linking multiple UASIs to form a more comprehensive security layer.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2010 Actual	-	-	9,028
2011 C.R.	-	-	0
2012 Current Services	-	-	0
2012 Program Change	-	-	20,000
2012 Total Request	-	-	20,000

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) requests \$20.0 million in FY 2012 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Human Portable Systems

Description

DNDO procures multiple types of equipment that provide Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components and in some cases law enforcement and first responders with effective human portable systems for radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and identification. These solutions are used for detecting, localizing, and identifying rad/nuc materials and are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. The objectives of this program are to expand the range of activities and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material.

Human Portable Systems are aligned to:

- DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 1- Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2 – Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3 Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4 Protect Against Hostile Use of CBRN

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Teams

Description

DNDO procures the rad/nuc systems supporting the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, a Federal asset that may be called upon during times of heightened rad/nuc alert. The VIPR rad/nuc program will be accomplished using a combination of several procurement activities. These include: procuring the equipment sets, subsequent retrofit/upgrade of previously deployed equipment, VIPR contractor planning support, and development/modification of VIPR training and exercises. These teams, equipped with Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs), handheld Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs), and radiation detection backpacks (including spares), provide an increased layer of Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) capabilities for domestic transportation modes. A VIPR team will normally consist of a supervisor and six members who will be equipped with eleven PRD pagers, three RIIDs, and two to four radiation detection backpacks per team including spares. In addition, a training suite will be provided with a VIPR train-the-trainer module. DNDO is working closely with TSA/VIPR to institutionalize PRND course with the VIPR training academy as well as with VIPR exercise officials to institutionalize PRND exercise capabilities. Funding in FY 2012 is focused on recapitalizing inventory in the previously deployed VIPR team stockpiles.

Background and Strategy

The concept of a PRND-equipped VIPR Team Pilot was originated by DNDO and TSA following the 2007 Top Officials Exercise (TOPOFF) 4. The exercise generated a discussion regarding the current capability of Federal assets to detect rad/nuc material before an attack occurs. TSA identified VIPR teams as a potential PRND resource and DNDO took on the effort of supporting TSA in building PRND-Equipped VIPR teams.

The TSA VIPR teams have been established to serve all modes of transportation. VIPR teams can be deployed to work with local security and law enforcement officials to supplement existing public safety resources, provide deterrent presence and detection capabilities, and introduce an element of unpredictability to disrupt potential terrorist planning activities. Strategically, VIPR seeks to protect the Interior layer with increased PRND capabilities poised at domestic transportation modes; provide a deterrent to terrorist activities; and increase the odds of detecting rad/nuc material and weapons in transit to intended targets.

Accomplishments in Systems Acquisition for VIPR teams

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Procured and deployed rad/nuc detection equipment, including 165 PRDs, 45 handheld RIIDs, and fourteen backpack detectors for fifteen national VIPR teams.
- Procured 45 source kits to support training for fifteen national VIPR teams.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Complete outfitting the expanded fifteen VIPR teams with sixteen additional backpacks.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Procure VIPR rad/nuc equipment sets and retrofit/upgrade previously deployed VIPR equipment sets.
- Develop/modify training and exercises for VIPR teams, equipped with PRDs, handhelds, and radiation detection backpacks.

Mobile Detection Deployment Program

Description

Five Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP) systems are currently deployed at Department of Energy (DOE) Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team locations around the U.S. and are designated Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDUs). These MDDP systems provide a surge capability that can be readily deployed to support PRND operations for special events and intelligence-driven searches. Research, Development, and Operations (RD&O) program funds provide for maintenance and operations for fifteen deployments annually.

Systems Acquisition program funds provide for the acquisition of three sets of additional Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) radiation detection and radionuclide identification instruments for a 20-member team. This will upgrade the three small MDDP systems to large systems. Each large response system will consist of a truck towing a tag-a-long trailer that is configured to safely transport radiation detection and radionuclide identification instruments, sufficient to field a 40-member team, certain command and control-related equipment and support equipment to sites across the United States.

Background and Strategy

The plan for the deployment of detection systems as part of MDDP was determined by representatives of DNDO and DOE. The initial specialized MDDP unit (delivered and fielded in FY 2008) was modeled after a RAP deployment system: a vehicle (a sports utility vehicle (SUV)/truck/van) towing a trailer loaded with "enhanced" radiation detection instruments and command and control capabilities. The unit was envisioned to provide a PRND package that can be utilized by a myriad of State and local public safety and Federal agencies and provide a force multiplier capability to RAP. The MDDP capability includes a relationship between DNDO and DOE for the program and the deployment of the asset. DNDO operates five MDDUs which are the actual, physical truck and trailer combinations that contain the rad/nuc detection equipment and are deployed in the field. The MDDU's will be physically located within five RAP regions, but will be managed by MDDP.

In FY 2009, DNDO procured an additional large and three smaller scale MDDP systems. The deployment strategy is focused on adding systems to expand coverage across the country, increasing the number of events that can be supported, and reducing response time and logistics to support deployment. Five MDDP systems are planned to be deployed at locations around the U.S. Program funds provide for maintenance and operations for approximately twelve to sixteen deployments annually.

The budget request provides funding to upgrade the three smaller systems with additional equipment to the same amount of equipment are the larger systems. MDDP will consist of five large response systems to assure broader coverage of National Security Special Events (NSSEs). Location of systems will be rolled out according to concentration and priority of identified NSSEs, and other special events.

Accomplishments in Systems Acquisition for the MDDP

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- No funding was requested nor provided for this activity in FY 2010. The next phase of activities starts in FY 2012. Please see RD&O sections for operational accomplishments.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- No funding is requested for this activity in FY 2011. The next phase of activities starts in FY 2012.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Procure three sets of MDDP HPRDS equipment to upgrade three small MDDUs to large MDDUs.

Customs and Border Protection

Description

DNDO coordinates with Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo and privately owned vehicles at and between ports of entry. DNDO anticipates transition to next-generation advanced and basic handheld systems (RIIDs) in FY 2012. Current or next-generation systems will be procured based upon availability.

Accomplishments in Systems Acquisition for the CBP-Office of Field Operations (OFO) Office of Border Patrol (OBP) and Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS)

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Procured and deployed 72 handheld systems.

- Procured 2,285 PRDs.
- Procured approximately 4,400 PRDs to further equip 20 OBP sectors.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- Initiate procurement of approximately 750 next-generation handheld RIIDs, if available. If next-generation handhelds RIIDs are not available, procure current generation handheld RIIDS.
- Anticipate procurement of eight next-generation High Purity Germanium (HPGe) handheld units to support Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS) reachback support.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Procure approximately 340 next-generation handheld RIIDs, if available. If next-generation handheld RIIDs are not available, continue procuring current generation handheld RIIDS for recapitalization.
- Procure two next-generation HPGe handheld units to support LSS reachback support.

United States Coast Guard Joint Acquisition Strategy

Description

In accordance with the cooperatively developed Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS), DNDO recapitalizes current United States Coast Guard (USCG) rad/nuc detection systems and procures new systems to satisfy USCG requirements, which include hundreds of PRDs, RIIDs, and backpack systems. DNDO anticipates transitioning to the next generation of basic and advanced handheld systems (RIIDs) in FY 2012-2016. Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) procurement of other components of the HPRDS suite (PRDs and backpacks) will continue pending other solution development efforts related to those components (e.g., Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) and Wide Area Search (WAS)).

Accomplishments in Systems Acquisition for the USCG JAS

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Continued recapitalization of existing USCG equipment at an approximate rate of 20%.
- Procured rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements, including 788 PRDs, 118 handheld RIIDs, 118 source kits for handheld RIIDS, eighteen handheld radiation monitors (HRMs), four HPGe handheld RIIDs, 33 backpacks systems, and six linear radiation monitors (LRMs).

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- For handheld RIIDs, procure next-generation equipment. If next-generation equipment is not available, continue recapitalization of existing USCG equipment at an approximate rate of 20%. Recapitalization rate would result in the following requirements: approximately 788 PRDs, 118 handheld RIIDs (current or next generation, if available), and 33 backpack systems, depending on the availability of Helium-3 (^3He) gas or other approved neutron detectors for the backpacks.
- Upgrade eight currently deployed HPGe handhelds to next-generation systems.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- For handheld RIIDs, continue procuring next-generation handheld RIIDs, if available, in accordance with the agreed-upon rate. If next-generation handheld units are not available, continue recapitalization with current generation units. Recapitalization rates would result in the following requirements: approximately 788 PRDs, 118 handheld RIIDs, and 33 backpack systems.

West Coast Maritime Pilot Program

Description

This pilot program supports the DHS Small Vessel Security Strategy's specific objective to develop a robust layered defense by expanding and enhancing maritime rad/nuc detection capabilities for international, Federal, State, local, tribal, and private stakeholders. Consequently, the focus of this effort is to evaluate the effectiveness of a limited-phased deployment of commercially-available and government-off-the-shelf rad/nuc detection capabilities in the Puget Sound and San Diego regions and gather lessons learned to support a wider deployment of maritime capabilities to other priority U.S. ports.

Accomplishments in Systems Acquisition for the West Coast Maritime Pilot Program

Significant accomplishments in FY 2010 include:

- Procured and deployed rad/nuc detection equipment, including eight PRDs, two handheld RIIDs, handheld RIID spares, 20 backpack systems and ancillary equipment, and seven source kits for handheld RIIDs.
- Procured two boat-mounted PRND systems with isotopic identification systems options to address the risk from small maritime craft delivering or transporting rad/nuc materials or weapons to the United States.

FY 2011 planned accomplishments include:

- This activity will be finalizing its efforts and no further acquisition of equipment is planned. Pilot efforts were completed in December 2010.

- Release the West Coast Maritime Pilot Final Report, including recommendations for future deployments.

³He Shortage Acquisition

Description

DNDO has reserved Systems Acquisition funds for the procurement of ³He gas. DNDO will request that the ³He Sub-Interagency Policy Committee (IPC) approve and allocate 1200 liters ³He per year for five years commencing in FY 2012 through FY 2016 as part of the DHS transition plan to migrate off of ³He. The ³He will be used by DHS to continue its radiation detection programs while an alternative technology is developed and made ready for deployment.

Background and Strategy

Significant reductions in the requested allocations by various governmental agencies have occurred in FY 2009 through FY 2011 since the ³He IPC initiated a conservation policy relating to ³He usage. Alternative technologies are being pursued for replacing ³He tubes in Radiation Detector Portal Monitors and are significantly reducing DHS dependence upon the use of ³He.

Backpack and handheld neutron detectors play a significant role in locating and detecting neutron sources to execute the DNDO mission. ³He tubes have been and continue to be the most efficient material known for neutron detection for portable units. Alternative replacement technologies for backpacks and handhelds neutron detectors are not developed enough for commercialization and deployment. A transition plan to reduce dependency on ³He is being developed and implemented by DNDO for DHS. In order to reach our non-dependency on ³He, alternative technologies are being developed, but require three to five years to fully engineer, test and field systems for final validation and deployment. DNDO will continue to use the minimum quantity of gas possible until ³He tubes are phased out using alternative technologies.

The proposed procurement of ³He gas will ensure critical neutron detection capabilities are deployed until an alternative technology is fully developed and deployed and DNDO's dependence on ³He can be eliminated.

FY 2012 planned accomplishments include:

- Procure 1,200 liters of ³He.
- Maintain a ³He tracking program.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Radiation Portal Monitor Program
PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$37,361

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	0
Program Increase							-	-	37,361
Total Request	-	-	51,616	-	-	0	-	-	37,361

Description:

The request for the Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) is \$37.361 million.

Justification:

This program procures equipment to meet the needs of end-users, in accordance with the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). This funding will support the vital acquisition of a full range of equipment and technology. With the anticipated availability of a non-³He neutron detector and ASP Certification in FY 2011, DNDO plans to begin the deployment of ASPs in secondary scanning locations. Pending successful ASP certification, funds will only be used to procure ASP units. It is estimated that 44 ASP units will be purchased.

The RPMP was established with the objectives of deploying RPMs at United States ports of entry (POEs), and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) works to keep the major seaports and northern and southwest land borders safe using radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection capabilities, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) continues to address the vulnerabilities in other locations and pathways. This focus will evaluate the capabilities and benefits of mobile detection solutions, more capable of meeting mission requirements than the deployment of fixed solutions.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Securing the Cities
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Securing the Cities
PPA: Securing the Cities
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$7,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	20,000
Program Increase							-	-	7,000
Total Request	-	-	25,330	-	-	20,000	-	-	27,000

Description:

The request for Securing the Cities (STC) is \$27.0 million.

Justification:

Securing the Cities (STC) was initiated in FY 2007 as a three year pilot program to build basic radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection capabilities in America’s cities. The New York City (NYC) region (including jurisdictions in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York) was chosen for the initial pilot because risk analyses concluded that NYC is the highest risk urban area in the United States. While the original objective of STC was to build a capability that would be sustained and expanded by the recipient, DHS has determined that STC funding should be included in the FY 2012 President’s Budget and expanded to an additional UASI jurisdiction. Approximately \$20 million is expected to be spent in the NYC region, and \$7 million for an additional Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) region. Federal funding for radiological and nuclear detection through the STC program will support DNDO’s efforts to implement an integrated domestic nuclear detection architecture.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Increase: Positions 0.0, FTE 0.0, Dollars \$20,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 C.R.			FY 2012 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	0
Program Increase							-	-	20,000
Total Request	-	-	9,028	-	-	0	-	-	20,000

Description:

The request for Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) is \$20.0 million

Justification:

The request will fund the procurement of 340 next-generation RIIDs and more than 700 PRDs for Federal stakeholders. These include the advanced and next-generation devices that provide enhanced detection capability.

Directive / Mandate:

In the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, DNDO is mandated to “[s]erve as the primary entity in the United States Government to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop or use an unauthorized nuclear device, fissile material or radiological material in the United States.”

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, [\$20,000,000] \$84,361,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, [2011]2012*)

Explanation of Changes:

B: FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
FY 2011 to FY 2012 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2010 Actual			\$85,974
FY 2011 C.R. ¹			20,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Non-pay inflation excluding GSA Rent.....			280
Total Increases.....	---	---	280
Decreases			
Operational Support Reduction.....			(280)
Total Decreases.....	---	---	(280)
Total Adjustments-to-Base		---	---
FY 2012 Current Services		---	20,000
Program Changes			
Increases			
Radiation Portal Monitoring Program.....			37,361
Securing the Cities.....			7,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems.....			20,000
Total Program Changes		---	64,361
FY 2012 Request		---	84,361
FY 2011 to 2012 Total Change		---	64,361

¹FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted.

C: Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2012 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2010 Actual		---	\$85,974
FY 2011 C.R.		---	20,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases	---	---	280
Decreases			(280)
Total Adjustments-to-Base		---	---
FY 2012 Current Services		---	20,000
Program Changes		---	64,361
FY 2012 Total Request		---	84,361
2011 to 2012 Total Change		---	64,361

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	2011 C.R.			2012 Adjustments-to-Base			2012 Program Change			2012 Request			2011 to 2012 Total Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,361	---	---	37,361	---	---	37,361
Securing the Cities	---	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---	27,000	---	---	7,000
Human Portable Rad Detection Systems	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---	20,000	---	---	20,000
Total	---	---	\$20,000	---	---	\$0	---	---	\$64,361	---	---	\$84,361	---	---	\$64,361

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 - 2012 Change
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services	1,116	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	6,763	272	378	106
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,061	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	51,548	23,608	57,361	33,753
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	19,486	21,135	26,622	5,487
Total, Object Classes		\$85,974	\$45,015	\$84,361	\$39,346
					0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(95,668)	(25,015)	---	25,015
Unobligated balance, end of year		25,015	---		---
Recoveries of prior year obligations		4,366	---		---
Total, Adjustments		(66,287)	(25,015)	---	25,015
Total, Direct Obligations		\$19,687	\$20,000	\$84,361	\$64,361

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services	516	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	5,678	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,065	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	43,357	23,348	37,361	14,013
Total, Other Object Classes		\$51,616	\$23,348	\$37,361	\$14,013
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(79,984)	(23,348)		23,348
Unobligated balance, end of year		23,348	---		0
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---			0
Total Requirements		(\$5,020)	\$0	\$37,361	\$37,361

PPA Mission Statement

The Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Program was established at CBP in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPMs at ports of entry (POEs) and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, deploy, operate and maintain these systems. In 2005, DNDO assumed the responsibility of designing, acquiring and deploying the systems, and it has established a Ports of Entry program to work with CBP to bring the latest technology to bear on the threat of illicit nuclear materials crossing our borders. A first generation of detector based on Polyvinyl-Toluene technology (PVT) has been developed and is being deployed. A second generation of advanced radiation detection systems, known as Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) systems, is now being developed for CBP's use in secondary screening at POEs. These efforts are part of the multi-layered strategy to keep U.S. ports safe and secure by interdicting rad/nuc materials in five transport vectors: international mail and express consignment courier facilities (ECCFs), seaport terminals, international airports, land crossings, and rail crossings. ASP is only being developed for use in secondary screening at this time.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$43,357	\$23,348	\$37,361	\$14,013

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY2012 request is \$37,361,000 million. This funding will support the vital acquisition of a full range of equipment and technology, and will procure equipment to meet the needs of end-users in accordance with the GNDA. Acquisitions will focus on mobile and portable systems that will scan more than just containerized cargo. Final Secretarial certification for Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) systems in secondary screening is scheduled for Spring 2011. The budget does not include additional funding for PVT systems.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Securing the Cities
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Securing the Cities		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services	329	0	0	0
25.2	Other Services	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	453	272	378	106
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,996	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	66	0	0	0
41.0	Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	19,486	21,135	26,622	5,487
Total, Other Object Classes		\$25,330	\$21,407	\$27,000	\$5,593
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,588)	(1,407)	---	1,407
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,407	---	---	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	0
Total Requirements		\$20,149	\$20,000	\$27,000	\$7,000

PPA Mission Statement

STC was set up to design and implement detection architecture to reduce the risk of illicit radiological materials from being used as a weapon within a major urban area. Federal financial support for this initiative was scheduled to end with FY 2009; however, congressional activity added an additional \$20 million to the NYC initiative in FY 2010. The initial STC engagement was conducted with the New York City (NYC) region, defined as within 45 miles of the NYC city limits. STC stakeholders include NYC (especially the New York Police Department), the counties proximate to NYC, the State of New York, the State of New Jersey, the State of Connecticut, the Port Authority of New York/New Jersey (PANY/NJ) and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$453	\$272	\$378	\$106

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Funds will be used for installation, integration, and deployment activities at ports of entry and other domestic locations, as outlined in the current services section. The FY 2012 request is \$378,000.

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$19,486	\$21,135	\$26,622	\$5,487

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2012 request is \$26,622,000. STC will build upon the lessons learned in the pilot with the New York City Region to build capabilities and plan for sustainment of rad/nuc detection capabilities in other UASI Tier I regions. Within this funding line are additional resources for the NYC Region for the development of enhanced functionality for detection, communication, and coordination.

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems		2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Object Classes:					
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services	271	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase from Govt. Accts.	632	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	8,125	260	20,000	19,740
Total, Other Object Classes		\$9,028	\$260	\$20,000	\$19,740
Full Time Equivalents		---	---	---	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(9,096)	(260)	---	260
Unobligated balance, end of year		260	---	---	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations		---	---	---	0
Total Requirements		\$192	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000

PPA Mission Statement

HPRDS is structured to provide a wide variety of law enforcement and first-responder services with the capability to detect and identify terrorist nuclear explosive devices or radiation dispersal devices (RDDs). HPRDS provides key radiation detection, threat source identification, and notification capabilities to aid law enforcement officers in mitigating terrorist nuclear threats in both POE and non-POE locations. HPRDS fills existing shortfalls through either commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) solutions tailored to existing Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) and operating environments or, in instance where COTS systems are demonstrated to be inadequate, the development of cutting edge technology, which are used as primary detection tools by Customs officers, Border Patrol agents, and USCG personnel. State and local law enforcement agencies and first responders use this equipment for queued search and secondary identification operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	2010 Actual	2011 C.R.	2012 Request	2011 to 2012 Change
Equipment	\$8,125	\$260	\$20,000	\$19,740

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. Equipment purchased will be deployed to ports of entry and other domestic locations, as outlined in the current services section. The FY 2012 request is \$20,000,000. HPRDS has several programs under which it executes the critical responsibility of procuring multiple types of equipment that provide law enforcement and first responders with effective equipment for rad/nuc detection and identification. Handheld detection units and PRDs will be procured for CBP-OBP in FY 2011 based upon the deployment schedule. Current or next-generation systems will be procured based upon availability. These efforts, and associated resources, are vital to the continuity and effectiveness of the mission of deploying rad/nuc detection equipment.

J. FY 2012 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Increase / Decrease for FY 2012
Program/Project Activity	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Total WCF-SYSACQ	\$256	\$312	\$265	(\$47)

Note:

In FY 2012, DNDO's total Working Capital Fund assessment decreased. The total cost share associated with Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) is distributed between M&A, RD&O and Systems Acquisition.