

December 21, 2011

Secretary Napolitano highlighted the Department's progress in 2011, emphasizing the major steps the Department has taken this year to enhance America's capabilities to guard against terrorism; secure the nation's borders; engage in smart enforcement of our immigration laws; safeguard and secure cyberspace; prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters; and to mature and strengthen the homeland security enterprise.

"This year, as we observed the 10th anniversary of the attacks that gave rise to our department, we continued to strengthen the safety, security, and resilience of our nation," said Secretary Napolitano. "As we move into 2012, we will continue to work together with our federal, state, local, and private sector partners to address new and emerging challenges while maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise."

By the Numbers

In 2011, to prevent terrorism and enhance security:

- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA)'s **52,000 Transportation Security Officers** screened more than **603 million** passengers at 450 airports across the country.
- TSA discovered over **125,000** prohibited items at airport checkpoints.
- DHS conducted more than **9300 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Team (VIPR) operations** across various modes of transportation.
- The U.S. Coast Guard conducted approximately **37,000-waterborne patrols** near critical maritime infrastructure and security zones in American ports and **escorted nearly 5,000** high-capacity passenger vessels, naval vessels and ships carrying dangerous cargoes.
- The Federal Protective Service responded to **53,000 incidents**, made **1,975 arrests**, and interdicted more than **680,000 weapons/prohibited items** during routine checks at federal facilities.
- TSA inspected more than **100 international airports** with last point of departure flights to the U.S. and conducted more than **900 air carrier inspections** at foreign airports.

To strengthen partnerships abroad:

- In conjunction with DOJ, DHS signed Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) agreements with **seven additional countries**, bringing the total of number of PCSC agreements to **22**.
- DHS initialed a proposed agreement with the **European Union**, passed by the Council of the European Union, which once ratified, will allow for the sharing of **Passenger Name Record information** to help prevent terrorism and transnational crime.

- Coast Guard inspectors working in the **International Port Security Program** helped to promote and protect the security of the global supply chain by working with our international trading partners and port facilities.
- TSA signed **23 international agreements** with foreign partners, including **9 agreements permitting the deployment of Federal Air Marshals** on flights between the U.S. and the respective countries and **14 agreements on technical assistance and information sharing**.
- Through **Program Global Shield**, DHS seized chemical precursors for making improvised explosive devices (IED) totaling over **45 metric tons** and made **19 arrests** related to the illicit diversion of these chemicals.
- **Coast Guard Mobile Training Teams** delivered maritime training and capacity-building assistance to more than **50 nations**, **training thousands of host country participants** and engaging in security cooperation activities with partner nations including Coast Guard-conducted anti-piracy operations near the Horn of Africa.
- CBP maintained the [Container Security Initiative](#) at over **50 overseas ports** to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the U.S.
- TSA provided **training assistance to more than 100 foreign governments** with Last Points of Departure flights to the U.S.

To secure and manage our borders:

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)'s more than **21,000 Border Patrol agents** secured **5,980 miles** along our Northern and Southwestern borders.
- Border Patrol apprehensions- the best measure of illegal crossings- decreased by more than **50 percent** over the last three years and are less than **20 percent** of what they were at their peak while seizures of illegal drugs, currency and weapons are up.
- The Coast Guard conducted **9,000 Port State Control** safety and environmental assessments on foreign vessels entering U.S. ports and **10,000 security boardings** of small vessels in and around U.S. ports, waterways and coastal regions.
- CBP Office of Air and Marine provided nearly **1,500 hours** of unmanned aerial surveillance covering 950 miles along the Northern Border.
- At our nation's ports of entry, nearly **21,000 CBP Officers** screened more than **340 million travelers** and **nearly 25 million containers**, processing nearly **\$2.3 trillion in trade**.
- CBP officers processed more than **15 million travelers** at **15 international pre-clearance locations**.
- DHS added more than **290,000 individuals** to our trusted traveler programs to expedite screening for low-risk travelers.

To enforce and administer our immigration laws:

- ICE removed **396,906 illegal aliens** consistent with its public safety priorities. Of these, **55 percent** of the people removed were convicted of felonies or misdemeanors. This includes more than **1,110 aliens** convicted of homicide; **5,840 aliens** convicted of sexual offenses; **44,650 aliens** convicted of drug related crimes; and **35,920 aliens** convicted of driving under the influence.

- ICE expanded the Secure Communities program from **14 jurisdictions** in 2008 to more than **1,700 today**—including all jurisdictions along the Southwest border – helping to identify and remove tens of thousands of criminal aliens in state prisons and jails.
- ICE opened more than **45,880 investigations** and made more than **31,230 arrests** for a broad range of crimes, from financial fraud and intellectual property rights violations to cybercrime and human trafficking and smuggling.
- DHS reviewed the **1.6 million visa overstay** backlog and referred leads based on national security and public safety priorities to ICE for further investigation.
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) held more than **6,000 naturalization ceremonies** for **692,000 lawful permanent residents** who became U.S. citizens, including more than **10,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces**.
- USCIS processed more than **17 million** E-Verify queries and expanded E-Verify Self Check to **21 states** and the District of Columbia in both English and Spanish.

To safeguard and secure cyberspace:

- The U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) responded to more than **100,000 incident reports** and released more than **5,000 actionable cybersecurity alerts** and information products.
- The Secret Service prevented **\$5.6 billion** in potential losses through its financial crime investigations, and **\$1.5 billion** through cyber crime investigations.

To ensure resilience to disasters:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supported **96 major disaster declarations, 29 emergency declarations, and 116 fire management assistance declarations**.
- FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness trained more than **93,500 local, state and tribal responders**.
- DHS awarded more than **\$2.1 billion** in federal preparedness grants to states, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies, and the private sector.
- FEMA supported more than **100 exercises** in all 56 states and territories.

To provide essential support to national and economic security:

- The Secret Service seized over **\$70 million** of counterfeit currency before it entered public circulation.
- The Coast Guard conducted **7,000 inspections**, many in our nation's deep draft seaports, on U.S. flagged vessels, **3,000 inspections** of port facilities and **26,000 inspections** of hazardous containers, which generate **8.4 million American jobs** and account for nearly **\$2 trillion** of the U.S. economy.
- The Coast Guard (USCG) responded to more than **20,500 search and rescue cases** and saved over **4,330 lives**.
- The Coast Guard conducted more than **6,200 Marine Casualty** investigations to improve the safety of the maritime transportation system that carries more than **95% of all U.S.**

foreign trade and accounts for nearly **\$700 billion** of U.S. gross domestic product and **51 million U.S. jobs**.

- The Coast Guard conducted more than **46,000 recreational vessel boardings** and issued more than **8,000 citations**.

To mature and strengthen the Department:

- DHS reached its goal of hiring **50,000 veterans** comprising **25 percent** of the Department's civilian workforce – a year ahead of schedule.
 - Through the Efficiency Review and component initiatives, DHS has identified more than \$1 billion in cost avoidances and implemented **36 efficiency initiatives** across the Department.
 - DHS responded to more than **145,000 requests** for information under the Freedom of Information Act.
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Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

DHS leads and supports many activities that provide essential support to national and economic security including, but not limited to: maximizing collections of customs revenue; maintaining the safety and security of the marine transportation system; preventing the exploitation of children; providing law enforcement training; and coordinating with the federal government's response to global intellectual property theft. DHS contributes in many ways to these elements of broader U. S. national and economic security while fulfilling its other five homeland security missions.

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection processed nearly \$2.3 trillion in trade – a 14 percent increase over FY 2010 – as well as more than 340 million travelers and nearly 25 million containers through our nation's ports of entry.
- In FY 2011, the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) prevented \$5.6 billion in potential losses through financial crime investigations, and \$1.5 billion through cyber crime investigations.
- During FY 2011, USSS seized over \$70 million of counterfeit currency before it entered public circulation.
- The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) responded to more than 20,500 Search and Rescue cases and saved over 4,330 lives.



- USCG conducted more than 6,200 Marine Casualty investigations, including more than 4,200 marine casualties for vessels and more than 1,200 pollution investigations.
 - USCG conducted more than 46,000 recreational vessel boardings, issued more than 8,000 citations, and addressed more than 140 significant fishery violations during boardings aboard 5,500 U.S. vessels.
 - USCG investigated and responded to approximately 3,000 pollution incidents.
 - USCG Port Security Units from Gulfport, MS and Everett, WA completed six-month deployments in support of U.S. Central Command in the Northern Arabian Gulf. These units provided security at strategic port locations ensuring the free flow of personnel, equipment and commerce in the region.
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Community Engagement

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was formed with the belief that homeland security begins with hometown security. In 2011, DHS conducted unprecedented outreach to state, local, and private sector partners, in an effort to engage communities across the country in DHS core missions. These efforts focused on information sharing; promoting civil rights and civil liberties; increasing access to DHS programs; and strengthening the DHS enterprise.

- The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) leads or plays a significant role in regular roundtable meetings, community engagement and outreach events with diverse stakeholders, elected officials, and non-governmental organizations across the country. The goals of CRCL's community engagement program are to communicate reliable information about DHS programs and policies, including avenues for redress and complaints; obtain feedback about community concerns and ensure they are incorporated into the policymaking process; and deepen the channels of communication between communities and federal officials.
- In 2011, CRCL initiated CRCL Impact Assessments to review DHS programs related to border searches of electronic equipment; state and major urban area fusion centers; and the Future Attribute Screening Technology program.
- On behalf of DHS and the White House Council on Women and Girls, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB) hosted roundtables with stakeholders from educational institutions, legal services providers, and state and local advocacy groups, to share information about DHS programs that support the protection of immigrant women and girls and hear feedback from community-based partners about the challenges and opportunities that they experience in their local communities.

- The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), CRCL, and CISOMB worked with DHS immigration-related components and a number of non-governmental organizations to develop the first training program for DHS personnel focused on the requirements and protections created by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and other protections afforded immigrant victims of domestic violence and other certain crimes.
- DHS strengthened its outreach efforts to academic institutions through the Office of Academic Engagement, which supports the Department's mission by building, improving and leveraging relationships with the academic community.
- DHS announced a new DHS Tribal Consultation Policy outlining the guiding principles under which all elements of the Department are to engage with sovereign tribal governments.
- DHS continues to engage communities and its federal partners in its efforts to Counter Violent Extremism (CVE). DHS focused its CVE efforts on three broad objectives:
 - Supporting and coordinating efforts to better understand the phenomenon of violent extremism, including assessing the threat it poses to the Nation as a whole and within specific communities;
 - Working with non-governmental, community-based programs, and strengthening relationships with communities that may be targeted for recruitment by violent extremists; and
 - Disrupting and deterring recruitment or individual mobilization through support for local law enforcement programs, including information-driven, community-oriented policing efforts.
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection continues to conduct educational programs targeted at high school students on the Southwest Border through "Operation Detour" to inform and warn teenagers of the dangers of getting involved in drug smuggling and selling activities, and has been instrumental in reaching tens of thousands of students, teachers and parents throughout border communities in the past two years.
- In coordination with the Office for Intelligence & Analysis, DHS's Office of Health Affairs enhanced health intelligence sharing with state and local health officials by providing classified health threat briefings on emerging threats.
- In an effort to advance Whole Community preparedness, the Federal Emergency Management Agency held the African American Leadership Summit and Latino Leadership Summit in 2011. As part of the Leadership Summits, representatives from all levels of government, including public and private sector leaders, emergency responders, and the faith based community discussed the whole community approach to emergency management and shared experiences in advancing preparedness efforts.

- DHS held a first of its kind Faith-based homeland security information sharing meeting in February 2011 to discuss how best to leverage the unique strengths and capabilities of our faith-based partners as part of the Homeland Security enterprise.
 - In September 2011, DHS awarded the DHS Distinguished Public Service Medal posthumously to Rick Rescorla, a hero of 9/11 who gave his life helping his colleagues safely evacuate the World Trade Center. During the award ceremony, Secretary Napolitano also announced the creation of a new award inspired by Rescorla's legacy: the National Resilience Award, DHS's first national award on resilience. The award will be given to individuals, organizations, or communities that have shown superior leadership and innovation in helping to build a national culture of resilience, with a focus on effective preparation, response, and recovery in the face of disasters.
 - The Private Sector Office coordinated several [DHS for a Day](#) events in 2011, hosting over 100 private sector partners in hands-on opportunities to showcase the DHS missions through events focused on veterans, supply chain security, transportation security, maritime security, preparedness, and border security.
 - The Private Sector Office launched the DHS Loaned Executive Program in 2011, which provides top executive-level experts from the private sector an opportunity to share their expertise with senior DHS leadership to fill special, discrete needs.
 - During FY 2011, the Department expanded its language access efforts, providing outreach opportunities in multiple languages on issues including citizenship requirements, protecting against the unauthorized practice of immigration law, disaster assistance, human trafficking, and airport security.
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Risk-Based Approach to Transportation Security

TSA employs risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks and to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's transportation system to terrorism. These security measures create a multi-layered system to strengthen aviation security from the curb to the cockpit and extend to surface transportation modes.

- The [TSA Pre✓ pilot](#) is a passenger pre-screening initiative for travelers who volunteer information about themselves prior to flying in order to potentially expedite screening at the checkpoint. Eligible participants include certain frequent flyers from American Airlines and Delta Air Lines as well as existing members of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Trusted Traveler programs including Global Entry, SENTRI, and NEXUS who are U.S. citizens and



are flying on participating airlines domestically at five participating airports. TSA plans to expand [TSA Pre✓](#) to additional airlines and airports in 2012.

- The [Known Crewmember](#) pilot program allows expedited screening for uniformed pilots from 22 airlines who show two forms of identification at the checkpoint.
- The [Behavior Assessor](#) pilot programs build on the current Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) by employing specialized behavioral analysis techniques to determine if a traveler should be referred for additional screening at the checkpoint. This additional interaction, used by security agencies worldwide, enables officers to identify potentially high-risk individuals.
- [Modified screening procedures](#) were implemented to provide more options to resolve alarms while screening passengers 12 and under, resulting in a reduction – though not elimination – of the need for a physical pat-down for children.
- [Air cargo](#) is more secure than it has ever been with 100 percent of cargo on flights departing U.S. airports and 100 percent of identified high risk international inbound cargo undergoing screening. TSA continues to work closely with our private sector and international partners to further strengthen international inbound air cargo security.
- The [Transportation Security Grant Program](#) (TSGP) and the [Intercity Passenger Rail Security Grant Program](#) have strengthened the resilience of mass transit and passenger rail critical infrastructure against potential terrorist attacks by providing more than \$220 million to owners and operators of transit systems including intracity buses, commuter buses, ferries, Amtrak, and other commuter systems in FY 2011.
- In 2011 TSA conducted the risk and security assessments for 26 bridges and 47 tunnels; 55 Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) assessments on critical mass transit and passenger rail systems; and 65 physical security inspections of facilities identified as essential to the operation of the nation's most critical pipeline systems.
- DHS continued to expand the number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Team operations in 2011, conducting more than 9,300 operations in coordination with federal, tribal, state, and local law enforcement and transportation security stakeholders in more than 500 communities.

Enhancing Partnerships with State and Local Law Enforcement

- DHS [implemented](#) the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) to replace the former color-coded alert systems. Under



[NTAS](#), DHS will coordinate with other federal entities to issue detailed alerts to the public when the federal government receives information about a specific and credible terrorist threat. NTAS alerts provide a concise summary of the potential threat including geographic region, mode of transportation, or critical infrastructure potentially affected by the threat, actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps to take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to a threat.

- DHS expanded the "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness campaign - a simple and effective program to engage the public to identify and report indicators of terrorism, crime and other threats to law enforcement authorities- through partnerships with numerous [sports teams and leagues](#), [transportation agencies](#), [private sector partners](#), [states](#), [municipalities](#), and colleges and universities. DHS also unveiled new [Public Service Announcements \(PSAs\)](#) which have been distributed to television and radio stations across the country.
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- The Department continued its strong support for [fusion centers](#), working in coordination with other federal partners, through training, technical assistance, technology and grant funding as well as the deployment of [DHS intelligence officers](#) who work side by side with fusion center personnel to assess threats and share information. DHS also worked with state and major urban area fusion centers to create comprehensive privacy policies and provide civil rights, civil liberty, and privacy law training to fusion center personnel.
 - The Department continued implementation of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) Rural Policing Institute initiative, through which more than 15,000 state, local, tribal and campus law enforcement officers and emergency responders from rural agencies were trained in FY 2011. Training addressed critical homeland security priorities, including information-sharing, the protection of civil rights and civil liberties, emergency response, suspicious activity reporting, officer safety and survival, domestic violence, and narcotics enforcement.
 - DHS continued to work with its federal, state, local and private sector partners to [expand](#) the [Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting \(SAR\) Initiative \(NSI\)](#)—an administration effort to train state and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors and indicators related to terrorism, crime and other threats while standardizing how those observations are documented and shared with FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) for investigation and fusion centers for analysis. Thanks to partnerships with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the Major County Sheriffs' Association, and the National Sheriffs' Association, more than 180,000 frontline law enforcement personnel have been trained through the SAR initiative. DHS continued to work closely with its partners across the federal government on information-sharing initiatives, including:
 - DHS supported the [Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\) Joint Terrorism Task Forces](#) with hundreds of personnel, including ICE Homeland Security Investigations special agents, U.S. Secret Service agents, Federal Air Marshals, CBP officers, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services officers and representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

- DHS worked closely with private sector partners, holding Security Seminar and Exercise for Chemical Industry Stakeholders workshops for over 1,000 critical infrastructure security professionals and first responders on active shooter and vehicle-borne improvised explosive device scenarios to foster communication between facilities and their local emergency response teams.
- The Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Private Sector Office, and FEMA hosted Joint Counter-Terrorism Awareness Workshops in six U.S. cities involving approximately 1,200 federal, state, local and private sector participants in partnership with the National Counter-Terrorism Center and the Department of Justice (DOJ)/FBI in order to improve situational awareness and information sharing and identify capability gaps and best practices to support future planning and emergency response efforts.
- DHS facilitated the conclusion of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Defense (DOD) governing the sharing of biometric data, to support critical infrastructure protection, transportation and border security, administration of immigration benefits, emergency management, and intelligence.
- DHS opened the new [FLETC Intermodal Training Facility](#) in Glynco, GA, a first of its kind facility that addresses evolving threats to homeland security by offering frontline law enforcement personnel hands-on training in a realistic, state-of-the-art intermodal transportation environment.
- The DHS Federal Protective Service trained hundreds of Federal, state and local law enforcement officers and agents in "Active Shooter Response Tactics."



Fulfilling 9/11 Commission Recommendations

Leading up to the 10th anniversary of the September 11th terrorist attacks, the DHS released a [report highlighting the significant progress](#) that DHS, along with its many partners across the homeland security enterprise, has made in fulfilling specific recommendations by the 9/11 Commission. The report details advancements in strengthening and evolving the homeland security enterprise to better defend against evolving terrorist threats, including:

Enhanced Information Sharing and Vetting Capability

- In conjunction with the public and private sector as well as international partners, the Administration has developed a multilayered information sharing security strategy to target and identify both known and unknown individuals that may pose a threat to the U.S.
- DHS works with the Terrorist Screening Center, the National Counterterrorism Center, the Joint Terrorism Task Force and other federal entities to analyze and coordinate travel-related data

regarding the travel patterns of known or suspected terrorists. Today's travel-related databases along with threat-related intelligence have been essential in detecting, targeting, and interdicting known and suspected terrorists and suspicious cargo before it enters the U.S.

- DHS and other federal partners have built a capacity to more extensively vet those individuals applying for visas, refugee status, or travel to the U.S. For example, through the Visa Security Program, which did not exist on 9/11 and is now operational at 19 posts in 15 countries, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS), deploys trained special agents overseas to high-risk visa activity posts to conduct targeted, in-depth reviews of visa applications.
- Today, [state and major urban area fusion centers](#) throughout the country serve as focal points at the state and local level for the receipt, analysis, gathering, and sharing of threat and vulnerability-related information.

Aviation Security Initiatives

- Multilayered security measures are now in place to enhance aviation security including the prescreening of passengers; the deployment of new technologies; and training of airport security and law enforcement personnel to better detect behaviors associated with terrorism.
- Through Secure Flight, DHS now prescreens 100 percent of the 14 million passengers flying weekly to, from, and within the U.S. against government watchlists.
- All checked and carry-on baggage is now screened for metallic and non-metallic threats with enhanced technologies by more than 52,000 transportation security officers who are deployed at more than 450 airports across the country.
- Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Behavior Detection Officers utilize behavior observation and analysis techniques to identify potentially high-risk passengers and refer them for additional screening.
- All commercial aircraft have hardened cockpit doors and Federal Air Marshals are deployed based on risk and intelligence to protect domestic and international flights made by U.S. carriers. The Federal Flight Deck Officer program, in which eligible flight crewmembers are authorized by TSA to use firearms to defend against violence, as well as the crewmember behavior recognition and response training program, also provide additional layers of aviation security.

Interoperability

- Through the use of mobile and fixed site technologies, first responders are more interoperable than ever before. Since 9/11, the federal government has made significant organizational changes and investments in training, technical assistance, acceleration of standards, and the development of new technology to improve emergency communications capabilities. This includes standardized plans, protocols, and procedures to improve command, control, and

communications established by the National Emergency Communications Plan and Incident Command System.

Strengthening International Partnerships

Strengthening Security while Facilitating Lawful Trade and Travel



- Secretary Napolitano [announced](#) a new partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to enlist other nations, international bodies and the private sector in increasing the security of the global supply chain—outlining a series of new initiatives to make the system stronger, smarter and more resilient. Through partnerships around the world and with the private sector, DHS is enhancing cargo security through a risk- and technology-based approach that strengthens cargo screening at every point in the global supply chain, through programs including:
- The [Container Security Initiative](#), which is active at more than 50 overseas ports to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the U.S.
- The [Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism](#) (C-TPAT), which is a voluntary public-private sector partnership program that strengthens cargo security throughout the international supply chain by working closely with importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs brokers, and manufacturers. Since it was launched in 2001, C-TPAT, has grown from seven participating partners to more than 10,200 Certified Partners worldwide, and has conducted more than 19,300 on-site evaluations.
- [Program Global Shield](#), implemented in coordination with WCO, is a multilateral law enforcement effort aimed at combating the illicit cross-border diversion and trafficking of explosive precursor chemicals for making improvised explosive devices (IED) by monitoring their cross-border movements. Under Program Global Shield, more than 70 participating countries are currently sharing information with each other to ensure that chemicals entering their countries are being used in safe and legal ways. As of December 2011, Program Global Shield has accounted for seizures of chemical precursors totaling over 45 metric tons and 19 arrests related to the illicit diversion of these chemicals.
- In 2011, through the [National Cargo Security Program Recognition](#) (NCSP), TSA reviewed foreign partners' cargo screening to determine whether their programs provide a level of security commensurate with the level of security provided by existing U.S. air cargo security programs. Partners that meet TSA screening requirements are officially recognized under NCSP to conduct screening for cargo traveling to the U.S.

- CBP officers processed more than 15 million travelers at 15 pre-clearance locations in FY 2011. Pre-clearance allows DHS to screen travelers internationally prior to takeoff through the same process a traveler would undergo upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry allowing DHS to extend our borders outwards while facilitating a more efficient passenger experience.
- DHS signed a letter of intent with the government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar to implement the U.S. Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), which involves placing CBP officers at the Abu Dhabi and Doha airports to advise Emirati and Qatari law enforcement about the admissibility of passengers into the U.S. prior to their travel here. IAP also began operations in Panama City, Panama.
- DHS launched the [Homeland Security Dialogue](#) with India—the first [comprehensive bilateral dialogue](#) on homeland security issues between the two countries, focusing on securing the global supply chain, trafficking of illicit goods and materials, and protection of critical cyber infrastructure. The U.S. and India continue to make significant progress in implementation, such as signing a bilateral Computer Emergency Response Team agreement to coordinate cyber dialogue.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of the Interior signed an agreement to develop, and have begun implementing, an international trusted traveler program pilot between the United States and Mexico.

International Training

- DHS provided training and shared best practices with its international partners on a variety of issues, including countering violent extremism, counternarcotics, biometrics, aviation security, intellectual property rights (IPR), and securing the global supply chain. For example:
- TSA provided training on aviation and supply chain security in 43 countries;
- TSA signed 23 international agreements with foreign partners, including 9 agreements permitting the deployment of Federal Air Marshals on flights between the U.S. and the respective countries and 14 agreements on technical assistance and information sharing;
- TSA provided training assistance to more than 100 foreign governments with Last Points of Departure flights to the U.S.;
- ICE and CBP, with funding from DOS and DOD, provided border security, customs management, and counternarcotics training to Afghan law enforcement agencies;
- In 2011, CBP offered training to support foreign customs, immigration, and border control agencies to countries in the Middle East, Asia, and Central America;
- DHS established a Cooperative Framework with U.S. European Command to further counternarcotics and counter trafficking training with our partners in Europe and Eurasia. This effort focuses on providing training on smuggling investigations, air interdiction, and integrated border control;

- The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement established an information sharing partnership on drug trafficking trends with Europol;
- ICE conducted a Mexican Customs Investigator Training course for Mexico Tax Administration Service officials modeled after ICE special agent training, funded by DOS' Merida Initiative and provided transnational gang training for Mexican law enforcement officials;
- ICE and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, provided export control and related border security training courses throughout Eastern Europe; and
- ICE provided IPR enforcement training to more than 17,000 law enforcement partners and stakeholders, to provide tools to combat intellectual property-related issues in order to protect the public health and safety.
- CBP and ICE, through the Merida Initiative, provided training to trusted Mexican customs, immigration, and Federal Police counterparts on topics such as screening and search and rescue.

Improving Information Sharing

- Secretary Napolitano and the Qatari Minister of State for Interior Affairs signed a declaration of principles and letter of intent to expand collaboration on bilateral initiatives to enhance security for American and Qatari citizens by increasing information sharing, enhancing passenger screening, and sharing best practices for document screening, behavior detection capabilities, and efforts to combat bulk cash smuggling and money laundering.
- In conjunction with DOJ, in 2011, DHS signed Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) agreements with Austria, Belgium, [Croatia](#), Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands. The PCSCs agreements, which are in place with 22 countries, are jointly negotiated by DHS and the DOJ. The agreements further security cooperation between the U.S. and its international partners by facilitating the exchange of biographic and biometric information to prevent serious crime and terrorism.
- Throughout 2011, DHS continued to engage its international partners in efforts to facilitate the sharing of Passenger Name Record (PNR) information, and increase international cooperation to prevent, interdict, and prosecute individuals who may pose a threat to security. In November, the U.S. and the European Union initialed a proposed agreement with the European Commission that, once approved, will facilitate the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorism and certain transnational crimes; provide a framework for sharing PNR; and ensure the protection of personal information.
- Secretary Napolitano and the Spanish Interior Minister [signed](#) an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation - sharing best practices to prevent and detect threats and strengthening research and development. The U.S. has signed similar agreements with 11 other bilateral partners, including Australia, Singapore, Mexico, the European Commission, Sweden, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

- Secretary Napolitano and the Honduran Secretary of Security [signed](#) a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS), which allows CBP to compare the traveler manifests of commercial and private aircraft, as well as commercial vessels, against law enforcement databases, including the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB).
- Secretary Napolitano signed a joint statement with Mexican and Central American officials affirming collective intent to strengthen regional cooperation and increase cooperation and information sharing.
- Secretary Napolitano and the Mexican Secretary of Interior signed a Declaration of Principles outlining, among other things, the intent to strengthen information sharing on immigration enforcement, natural disaster response, and border security.

Supporting DHS Missions Abroad

- The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) partnered with the European Commission's Joint Research Center to conduct a series of tests to gauge the performance of nine categories of commercially available radiological detection and identification instruments. Throughout 2011 and 2012, nearly one hundred instruments will be tested in Europe and in the U.S. at National Labs. Once completed, the tests will provide federal, state, and local law enforcement valuable information about which radiological detection and identification instruments can best serve their operational needs.
 - FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness provided training in preventing and responding to disasters and other terrorist threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials to international responders from Argentina, Canada, Germany, Israel, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. FEMA also executed a Memorandum of Agreement with the United Kingdom Hazardous Area Response Team to provide reciprocal exchanges of training information, staff and curriculum.
 - USCG Cutter FORWARD deployed to West Africa in support of the African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership, which includes Sierra Leone, Cape Verde, Liberia, Guinea, and Senegal for the third consecutive year. This program helps our international partners to build maritime security capacity and protect the maritime environment by pairing the nation's boarding teams with USCG personnel during maritime patrols.
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Maritime Security

- DHS and DOS announced the creation of an [annotated version of the B-1 visa](#)—issued to foreign citizens visiting the U.S. for business purposes—that will make foreign maritime workers eligible to apply for a Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC). The TWIC is a tamper-resistant biometric identification credential that maritime workers must obtain in order to be eligible for access to secure areas of maritime facilities. Over two million workers have enrolled in the TWIC program to date.

- DHS issued the [Small Vessel Security Strategy Implementation Plan](#), providing guidance to reduce the potential risks posed by the nearly 17,000,000 vessels that weigh less than 300 gross tons, including recreational and commercial craft that operate routinely in close proximity to critical infrastructure and large commercial vessels and facilities.
 - The USCG began production of the fifth [National Security Cutter](#), representing an important step forward in the Coast Guard's efforts to recapitalize its aging surface fleet and generating more than 1,000 American jobs per year.
 - DHS unveiled an unprecedented cross-component [Maritime Operations Coordination \(MOC\) initiative](#) to enhance the Department's coordination capabilities when responding to threats against the U.S. and its interests. This initiative - which will strengthen planning, information sharing, and intelligence integration for maritime operations among the USCG, CBP, and ICE - was jointly signed by USCG Commandant Admiral Robert Papp, Jr., CBP Commissioner Alan Bersin, and ICE Director John Morton.
 - DHS and FLETC signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Regional Maritime Law Enforcement Center at the Port of Los Angeles to provide training for federal, state and local agencies involved in maritime operations and strengthen security at regional ports and waterways.
 - In August 2011, the Coast Guard conducted a full scale exercise on the Great Lakes, bringing together 70 partner agencies - federal, state, local, U.S. and Canadian - to respond to a simulated terrorist attack on a ship on the Detroit River between Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario.
 - The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement leads the interagency effort to address the emerging threat of fully submersible vessels which are drug smuggling submarines that are often difficult to detect and monitor. This year CNE and S&T launched the "Submersible Interdiction Technology Challenge," a program designed to engage government-affiliated scientists in creating a viable technology that can safely compel a submerged vessel to the surface and keep it from resuming operations.
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Countering Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Threats

- DNDO continued its partnership with New York through the Secure the Cities (STC) initiative. Through STC, nearly 11,000 personnel in the New York City region have been trained in preventive radiological and nuclear detection operations and nearly 6,000 pieces of radiological detection equipment have been deployed. In addition, in 2011, DNDO and the New York Police Department sponsored a full-scale exercise for radiological and nuclear detection capabilities in the New York City region to assess the ability of STC partners to detect radiological and nuclear materials and deploy personnel, equipment and special units in response to threat-based intelligence.

- DNDO facilitated the delivery of radiological and nuclear detection training to more than 4700 state and local officers and first responders.
 - In FY 2011, DHS' National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) laboratory received its accreditation with the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to begin research and diagnostics on pathogens to understand the scientific basis of the risks posed by biological threats and to attribute their use in bioterrorism events.
 - S&T, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology, published [The National Strategy for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives \(CBRNE\) Standards](#), which lays out the federal vision and goals to achieve a comprehensive structure for the coordination, prioritization, establishment and implementation of CBRNE equipment standards by 2020.
 - FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness trained more than 93,500 local, state and tribal responders from across the U.S. in preventing and responding to disasters and other terrorist threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials.
 - The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) launched a partnership with the Maryland Transit Administration and the City of Baltimore to develop chemical defense operations and response procedures for subway mass transit, serving as a model for other jurisdictions across the country.
 - Through the BioWatch program, an environmental surveillance system that provides early detection of biological agents, OHA has collected over 200,000 samples in more than 30 cities nationwide to enhance protection and preparedness for high-consequence biological threats.
 - OHA conducted the first-ever detailed testing on automated biodetection systems for national application. These state-of-the art detectors analyze samples and relay results to public health officials, significantly reducing the time needed to detect a biological attack and potentially saving thousands of lives.
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Critical Infrastructure Protection

- DHS published a [Notice of Proposed Rulemaking \(NPRM\)](#) in the [Federal Register](#), creating the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program—part of the Department's ongoing efforts to secure potentially dangerous chemicals and ensure those chemicals do not fall into the hands of those who could cause harm.
- The DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection released the [Protective Measures Guide](#) for Outdoor Venues, which is an overview of protective measures designed to assist owners and operators in planning and managing security at their facilities while providing examples of successful planning, organizing, coordinating,

communicating, operating, and training activities that result in maintaining a safe environment for guests and employees.

- The USCG announced an additional layer of [risk-based security](#) for mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs) operating on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf as part of an ongoing review of marine safety policies following the April 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill. As part of the safety inspection regimen, USCG marine inspectors will determine the risk posed by foreign-flagged MODUs by examining accident history and flag state performance to identify those vessels requiring additional oversight.
- The Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act Program, administered by the Science & Technology Directorate (S&T), completed its most successful year in program history with more than 100 approved applications to develop and deploy anti-terrorism security technologies at critical infrastructure sites and nationally significant venues.
- In 2011, the DHS Federal Protective Service (FPS) responded to 53,000 incidents, made 1,975 arrests, and interdicted more than 680,000 weapons/prohibited items during routine checks at federal facilities. In addition, FPS investigated and mitigated over 1,300 threats and assaults directed towards federal facilities and their occupants.
- The NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection assessed more than 680 critical infrastructure sites and conducted Regional Resiliency Assessments on clusters of high consequence critical infrastructure to coordinate protection efforts in major metropolitan areas. In 2011, this program was expanded to include the first international cross-border assessment in Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

Southwest Border

DHS continued to support the Administration's unprecedented efforts to secure the Southwest border by deploying historic levels of manpower, resources and technology and increasing collaboration with federal, state, local and tribal, and Mexican partners while facilitating legal trade and travel. ([link](#))

- Increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Border Patrol agents nationwide from approximately 10,000 in 2004 to more than **21,000 today** with nearly **18,500 “boots on the ground”** along the Southwest border;
- Deploying a quarter of all U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operational personnel to the Southwest border region—the most ever—to dismantle criminal organizations along the border;
- Doubling the number of ICE personnel assigned to Border Enforcement Security Task Forces;
- Increasing the number of intelligence analysts working along the U.S.-Mexico border;



- Tripling deployments of Border Liaison Officers, who facilitate cooperation between U.S. and Mexican law enforcement authorities on investigations and enforcement operations
- Deploying dual detection canine teams as well as non-intrusive inspection systems, Mobile Surveillance Systems, Remote Video Surveillance Systems, thermal imaging systems, radiation portal monitors, and license plate readers to the Southwest border
- Border Patrol apprehensions—a key indicator of illegal immigration—have decreased **53 percent** in the last three years and are less than 20 percent of what they were at their peak; violent crime in border communities has remained flat or fallen in the past decade; and statistics have shown that some of the safest communities in America are along the border; and
- From FY 2009- 2011, DHS has seized 74 percent more currency, 41 percent more drugs, and 159 percent more weapons along the Southwest border as compared to FY 2006-2008.
- In 2011, the Border Intelligence Fusion Section (BIFS), based at the El Paso Intelligence Center and led by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis in partnership with CBP, ICE, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the Drug Enforcement Agency, Department of Defense's Joint Task Force – North provided Southwest border federal, state, local, and tribal interdictors and investigators with actionable intelligence on drug trafficking corridors and support to joint international efforts and the Alliances to Combat Transnational Threats in Arizona and New Mexico/West Texas.
- In addition to its efforts to strengthen border security, DHS made great strides in expediting legal trade and travel—working with local leaders to update infrastructure and reduce wait times at our Southwest border ports of entry through initiatives including Active Lane Management which leverages Ready Lanes, Dedicated Commuter Lanes, and LED signage to dynamically monitor primary vehicle lanes and re-designate lanes as traffic conditions and infrastructure limitations warrant.
- Secretary Napolitano, along with National Drug Control Policy Director Gil Kerlikowske, CBP Commissioner Alan Bersin, DHS Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) Director Grayling Williams, ICE Director John Morton, and other public health and safety officials released the [2011 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy](#) - a key component of the Obama Administration's efforts to enhance security along the Southwest border. The strategy outlines Federal, state, local, tribal, and international actions to reduce the flow of illicit drugs, cash, and weapons across the border, and highlights the Obama Administration's support for promoting strong border communities by expanding access to drug treatment and supporting programs that break the cycle of drug use, violence, and crime.
- USCG played an integral role in DHS's Southern Border strategy through its maritime operations at the [Joint Interagency Task Force](#) (JIATF)-South—the U.S. Southern Command entity that coordinates integrated interagency counter drug operations in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and the eastern Pacific. The Coast Guard removed nearly 75 metric tons of cocaine, and more than 17 metric tons of marijuana in FY 2011.
- Secretary Napolitano joined other administration officials in announcing the release of the President's Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, aimed at combating illicit

activities including and cybercrime, drug and human trafficking, and terrorism. As part of this effort, ICE implemented a new [Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy](#) to integrate its resources to combat criminal organizations both at home and abroad.

- The [Declaration on 21st Century Border Management](#), issued by Presidents Obama and Calderon, expressed the US and Mexico's commitment to increased collaboration on facilitating legitimate trade and travel at the border, while continuing to combat transnational crime. As part of this effort, DHS is working closely with its Mexican counterparts on critical infrastructure protection and expansion of trusted traveler and shipper programs.

Northern Border

- The [Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Declaration](#), signed by President Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Harper in February 2011, sets out joint priorities to advance both countries' interests in shared security and economic competitiveness. As part of the Action Plan announced in December 2011, DHS is working with U.S. and Canadian partners to develop the next generation of integrated cross-border law enforcement, interoperable radio communications, border wait time measurements, and enhanced air/land/maritime domain awareness, as well as a multitude of initiatives to streamline trusted trader and traveler programs and expedite legitimate travel and trade.
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- Secretary Napolitano and Canada's Public Safety Minister Vic Toews [announced the Joint Border Threat and Risk Assessment](#), highlighting the U.S.' and Canada's commitment to identifying and mitigating potential threats of terrorism and transnational organized crime along the shared border.
 - CBP developed and successfully implemented a law enforcement effort with the Akwasasne Tribe in northern New York, which includes joint patrols and a tribal cultural awareness program for sector agents.
 - CBP expanded unmanned aerial surveillance coverage along the Northern border into eastern Washington, now covering 950 miles of the Northern border. In 2011, CBP Office of Air and Marine provided nearly 1,500 hours of unmanned aerial surveillance along the Northern Border.
 - In 2011, CBP opened the Operations Integration Center in Detroit—a first of its kind multi-agency communications center for CBP, DHS, and other federal, state, local, and Canadian law enforcement agencies on the northern border. The Operations Integration Center increases information sharing capabilities leading to seizures of drugs, money and illegal contraband along the U.S./Canadian border within the Detroit Sector area.
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Trusted Traveler, Expedited Clearance and Other Partnerships

- DHS is currently piloting a number of programs to expedite and enhance the international travel experience, including "[OneStop](#)," which is designed to reduce wait times by designating primary inspection lanes for international travelers arriving without checked baggage, and "Express Connection," which designates customs lanes for travelers who have short time windows between connecting flights.
- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) enhanced its support of CBP's Pre-clearance Program by launching a new initiative to evaluate aviation screening performed at foreign pre-clearance locations, which requires annual review of preclearance aviation screening operations conducted by the host government to ensure comparability to TSA standards. This process began in July 2011 and strengthens the domestic transportation network by providing more frequent evaluations of pre-clearance operations, identification of significant risks, and immediate resolution of gaps in security.
- Through TSA's Foreign Airport Assessment Program, TSA conducted more than 100 foreign airport assessments and more than 900 air carrier inspections to assess security at foreign airports served by U.S. aircraft operators and from which foreign air carries serve the U.S.
- CBP has strengthened its in-bound targeting operations to enable CBP to identify high-risk travelers who are likely to be inadmissible into the U.S. and to recommend to commercial carriers with direct flights to the U.S. that those individuals not be permitted to board a commercial aircraft through its Pre-Clearance program. In fiscal year 2011, CBP identified 8,200 passengers who would likely have been found inadmissible upon arrival to the U.S.
- CBP enrolled nearly 290,000 new travelers in the agency's Trusted Traveler Programs (Global Entry, SENTRI, NEXUS and FAST) designed to expedite screening for low-risk travelers and commerce through rigorous, recurrent background checks. In 2011, the Global Entry program expanded to include Korea, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Interoperability

Secretary Napolitano announced \$25 million in [grant funding under the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project \(BIDP\)](#)—a one-time competitive grant program focused on developing innovative solutions to strengthen interoperable emergency communications along the U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico. The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* called on DHS to establish the BIDP to identify solutions that facilitate emergency communications along and across the border, and ensure that emergency response providers can communicate during natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other catastrophic events.

Intellectual Property Rights

- In September 2011, an ICE-led task force participated in [Operation Pangea IV](#), which worked with 81 countries to target the online sale of counterfeit and illegal medicines. Coordinated by INTERPOL, this operation was the largest of its kind and resulted in dozens of arrests and the seizure of more than 7,900 packages containing more than 2.4 million potentially harmful medicines worldwide worth \$6.3 million. Additionally, as part of this operation, 13,495 websites engaged in illegal activity have been taken down.
 - In FY 2011, DHS participated in the negotiation of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) with Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Morocco, New Zealand and Singapore, an agreement that was signed in October 2011 and aims to enhance international cooperation and provide tougher and more effective standards in intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement.
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Smart and Effective Enforcement

- In FY 2011, [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement \(ICE\) removed](#) 396,906 individuals – the largest number in the agency’s history. Of these, 55 percent or 216,698 of the people removed were convicted of felonies or misdemeanors – an 89 percent increase in the removal of criminals since FY 2008. This includes 1,119 aliens convicted of homicide; 5,848 aliens convicted of sexual offenses; 44,653 aliens convicted of drug related crimes; and 35,927 aliens convicted of driving under the influence. ICE achieved similar results with regard to other categories prioritized for removal. Over ninety percent of all ICE’s removals fell into a priority category in 2011 including Criminal Aliens (55%), Repeat Immigration Law Violators (20%), Recent Border Entrants (12%) and Immigration Fugitives (5%).
- The continued growth of programs such as Secure Communities—which has helped ICE identify and remove tens of thousands of criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails - allows ICE to focus its resources on priority cases. DHS has expanded Secure Communities from 14 jurisdictions in 2008 to more than **1,700** today—including all jurisdictions along the Southwest border.
- ICE arrested more than 2,900 convicted criminal aliens and fugitives during [Operation Cross Check](#). This seven-day enforcement operation, the largest of its kind, involved the collaboration of more than 1,900 ICE officers and agents, as well as coordination with our federal, state and local law enforcement partners throughout the U.S. Arrests occurred in all 50 states and four U.S. territories.
- Today, 85% of detainees are housed in roughly 60 detention facilities. Instead of housing the vast majority of immigrant detainees in small groups in jails across the country, ICE initiated a consolidation effort which included the addition of larger, more civil detention facilities to its inventory. This year, ICE opened two such facilities in California and New Jersey and is scheduled to open the first true civil detention facility in Texas in February 2012. The acquisition of these

facilities has enabled ICE to reduce the number of transfers and detain individuals closer to their arrest locations, families, legal service providers, and other community support organizations.

- ICE has added more than 40 detention service managers whose sole responsibility is to conduct daily on sight monitoring to ensure detention standards compliance and appropriateness of conditions of confinement.
 - As a part of ongoing detention reform efforts, ICE continued to identify systematic ways to reform and improve medical and mental health care at detention facilities, including an increase in medical case management and quality management activities, assigning field medical coordinators to each ICE Field Office to provide ongoing case management; simplifying the process for detainees to receive authorized health care treatments; and developing a medical classification system to support detainees with unique medical or mental health needs.
 - ICE has hired additional detention service managers to increase onsite federal oversight and ensure that facilities are in compliance with its detention standards while increasing announced and unannounced inspections by other staff. DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), has assisted in training these ICE employees and reviewing the standards they enforce. CRCL has also stepped up oversight of immigration facilities, conducting numerous on-site inspections, and additional reviews specifically relating to medical care.
 - In FY 2011, ICE conducted 2,496 I-9 audits; initiated 3,291 worksite enforcement cases; arrested 221 employers; issued 385 Final Orders for more than \$10 million in fines; and debarred 115 individuals and 97 businesses, more than the total in the previous Administration.
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Identity Verification

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) processed more than 17 million E-Verify queries in FY 2011. E-Verify continues to grow rapidly with more than 294,000 employers representing more than 960,000 hiring sites enrolled in the program and an average of more than 1,000 new employers enrolling weekly. USCIS also strengthened the efficiency, accuracy and integrity of E-Verify in FY 2011 by:
- Implementing customer focused system [enhancements](#), including improved navigational tools to increase ease-of-use and a streamlined enrollment process to save time.
- Launching the [Records and Information from DMVs for E-Verify](#) (RIDE) Program in Mississippi to further increase the accuracy of E-Verify and assist in preventing identity theft. RIDE allows E-Verify to confirm the validity and authenticity of Mississippi driver's licenses.
- Issuing more than 39,000 compliance assistance actions (telephone calls, letters and emails) in response to potential system misuse.

- USCIS processed more than 12 million immigration status verification queries submitted by federal, state and local government agencies through its [Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements \(SAVE\) Program](#). More than 1,000 government agencies currently participate in the SAVE Program, including the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, health and human services agencies and 47 Department of Motor Vehicle agencies (DMVs). In FY 2011, USCIS further increased the ability of DMVs to effectively and efficiently verify the lawful status of applicants by developing new capabilities, such as a photo matching tool, verification of U.S. Passport information and web-based access to SAVE for DMVs in U.S. territories.
 - USCIS announced the launch of an [enhanced Employment Authorization Document \(EAD\)](#) and a redesigned Certificate of Citizenship (Form N-560) with new security features in order to deter counterfeiting, obstruct tampering, and facilitate quick and accurate authentication.
 - DHS and USCIS launched [E-Verify Self Check](#)—a voluntary, free, fast and secure online service that allows individuals in the U.S. to check their employment eligibility status before formally seeking employment. E-Verify Self Check is now available in 21 states and the District of Columbia and is available in Spanish.
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Facilitating Legal Immigration

- In 2011, USCIS held more than 6,000 naturalization ceremonies for approximately 692,000 lawful permanent residents who became U.S. citizens, including more than 10,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces.
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- USCIS launched the Unauthorized Practice of Immigration Law (UPIL) initiative, a national, multi-agency campaign that spotlights immigration-services scams and the problems that can arise for immigrants when legal advice or representation is given by people who are not attorneys or accredited representatives. UPIL began in seven pilot cities in 2011 and will expand nationwide in 2012.
 - USCIS launched a series of policy, operational, and outreach efforts to fuel the nation's economy and stimulate investment by attracting foreign entrepreneurial talent who can create jobs, form startup companies, and invest capital in areas of high unemployment. These efforts include:
 - Several enhancements to streamline the Employment Creation Program, commonly known as the EB-5 Program, including conducting a top to bottom review of EB-5 business processes, and hiring economists and business analysts to support EB-5 adjudications;
 - Increased efficiencies for companies filing multiple L-1 visa petitions, which enable U.S. employers to transfer executives or managers from an affiliated foreign office to an office in the U.S.;

- Providing information on how H-1B visas, which allow U.S. employers to temporarily employ foreign workers in specialty occupations, and EB-2 National Interest Waivers, which offer eligibility to certain foreign workers with advanced degrees and/or exceptional ability in the arts, sciences, or business, may be utilized by foreign-born entrepreneurs; and
 - Announcing the Entrepreneurs in Residence initiative to ensure that USCIS policies and practices better reflect business realities of industries that regularly use visa categories for immigrant investors, job-creating entrepreneurs, and workers with specialized skills, knowledge, or abilities.
 - USCIS launched the Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative to promote awareness of the rights, responsibilities and importance of U.S. citizenship and the free naturalization preparation resources available to permanent residents and immigrant-serving organizations. This multilingual effort is designed to reach nearly 8 million permanent residents eligible to apply for citizenship.
 - In September 2011, USCIS awarded \$9 million in Citizenship and Integration Grants to 42 organizations to expand citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents across the country.
 - USCIS developed its Electronic Immigration System (ELIS) to begin the agency's transition from a paper-based to an electronic, online organization. USCIS is currently testing the system and will begin its public releases in early 2012. When fully released, ELIS will modernize the way USCIS handles the more than 6 million benefit applications submitted annually.
 - Secretary Napolitano announced in 2011 that Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for nationals from Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, and Honduras would be [extended](#) for 18 months, allowing eligible nationals from those countries currently residing in the U.S. to apply for an extension of their Employment Authorization Documents (EADs). The Secretary also designated the new nation of South Sudan for TPS for 18 months, which permits eligible nationals to obtain EADs.
 - To enhance the nation's economic, scientific and technological competitiveness, Secretary Napolitano [announced](#) the launch of the *Study in the States* initiative, an effort aimed at encouraging the best and the brightest international students from around the world to study in the U.S. by finding new and innovative ways to streamline the international student visa process. As part of the initiative, the *Study in the States* website will allow DHS and its component agencies to proactively coordinate and disseminate information to prospective and current international students, exchange visitors and their dependents.
 - In September 2011, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman launched [Ombudsman Case Assistance Online](#) nationwide. Ombudsman Case Assistance Online is a web-based platform that provides direct, paperless submission of requests for assistance and facilitates the same case assistance requests as the paper-based Form DHS-7001, but provides easier, more immediate access to the Ombudsman's Office.
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Combating Human Smuggling and Trafficking

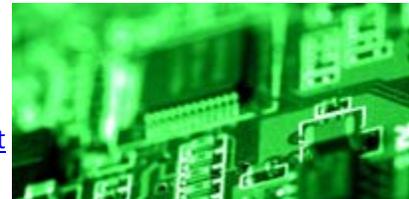
- DHS collaborated with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other Federal agencies on the Federal Interagency Task Force on Drug Endangered Children and, through Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, offered training in FY 2011 on Domestic Violence and Drug Endangered Children to law enforcement professionals across the country at the federal, state, local, tribal and territorial level.
 - DHS expanded the Blue Campaign, a Department-wide initiative to coordinate and enhance efforts to address human trafficking. Seventeen components collaborated on an integrated DHS strategy to combat human trafficking for the first time in DHS history. The strategy focuses on a multi-pronged approach including prevention, protection of victims, and assistance in prosecuting perpetrators.
 - Together with DOJ and the Department of Labor (DOL), DHS announced new Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams in six cities around the country. These specialized teams receive support from DHS, DOJ and DOL human trafficking investigations and prosecutions technical experts.
 - ICE conducted more investigations with a nexus to human trafficking in 2011 than ever before, resulting in more than 700 new cases, 270 convictions, and seized assets of over \$2 million. In recognition of the needs and unique challenges of interviewing trafficked minors and other child and special needs victims, ICE doubled the number of Forensic Interviewers available to support ICE-led investigations.
 - Due to increased public outreach, for the second year in a row, USCIS reached the statutory cap for U visas (10,000), which provide relief for victims who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of crimes including human trafficking and domestic violence. USCIS also granted additional T visa applications, which are set aside specifically for victims of human trafficking.
 - ICE continued its *Hidden in Plain Sight* campaign to educate the public about human trafficking, including outreach in over 70 countries and training more than 47,000 law enforcement around the world.
 - To prevent human trafficking, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) produced public awareness campaigns that have run in the United States and south of the border, and distributes anti-human trafficking awareness materials at ports of entry. In 2011, CBP expanded its No Te Engañes (Don't Be Fooled) human trafficking public awareness campaign to the United States. CBP also worked with the Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration to launch Blue Lightning, a program to educate airline employees to identify human trafficking in airports or during flights, and notify law enforcement.
 - ICE, USCIS, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center offered training on combating human trafficking and immigration benefits for victims to federal, state, and local law enforcement and non-profit organizations.
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Screening and Vetting

- DHS has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of its screening efforts by leveraging capabilities across the Department. As a result of this effort, in 2011, DHS reviewed the 1.6 million visa overstay backlog and referred leads based on national security and public safety priorities to ICE for further investigation. In addition, DHS has initiated implementation of an enhanced biographic exit program, which will better aggregate the information within existing data systems, increase automated matching, incorporate biometric elements, and provide the foundation for a future biometric exit solution.
 - USCIS implemented biographic and biometric screening initiatives and studies in order to develop a comprehensive recurrent vetting strategy and extend, where appropriate and legally authorized, the security checks already conducted as a part of immigration benefit application processes.
 - Immigration and Customs Enforcement Visa Security Program special agents screened more than one million visa applicants in collaboration with the Department of State.
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Strengthening Cybersecurity

- In FY 2011, DHS's U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) responded to more than 100,000 incident reports, and released more than 5,000 actionable cybersecurity alerts and information products. US-CERT provides [response support and defense](#) (PDF) against cyber attacks for the Federal Civilian Executive Branch (.gov) networks as well as private sector partners, upon request. US-CERT also collaborates and shares information with state and local government, industry, and international partners to address cyber threats and develop effective security responses.
- DHS launched the [Loaned Executive program and Cyber Workforce Initiative](#), two programs designed to attract top professionals in the scientific and cyber fields. Over the past two years, DHS has increased the size of its cybersecurity workforce by approximately 500 percent, and the Department's fiscal year 2012 budget request supports high-quality, cost-effective cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce.
- Secretary Napolitano, Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke, and White House Cybersecurity Coordinator Howard A. Schmidt [recognized the winners](#) of the **Stop.Think.Connect.** Campaign's Public Service Announcement Challenge for their contributions to the campaign's efforts to encourage Internet safety among Americans. DHS also announced the launch of a new **Stop.Think.Connect** [website](#) and new partnerships with Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, and YMCA — initiatives that will help protect millions of children from online threats by encouraging Internet safety.



- The U.S. and India [signed a Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\)](#) to promote closer cooperation and the timely exchange of critical cybersecurity information and expertise between the two governments through the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, and DHS' US-CERT. Through this arrangement, the respective governments and broader cybersecurity communities in both the U.S. and India will have the ability to coordinate with their counterparts on a broad range of technical and operational cyber issues.
 - DHS provided key analysis and assistance through its [Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team \(ICS-CERT\)](#) (PDF) to protect the industrial control systems that help operate the U.S. power grid, manufacturing systems and other essential critical infrastructure from dangerous malware and viruses that may cause damage or destroy key resources.
 - DHS released the *Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future: The Cybersecurity Strategy for the Homeland Security Enterprise*, which calls for a coordinated effort across the homeland security community to protect our nation's critical information infrastructure and build a safer and more secure cyber ecosystem. Specific actions outlined in the strategy range from hardening critical networks and prosecuting cybercrime to raising public awareness and training a national cybersecurity workforce.
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Combating Cybercrimes

- DHS and Department of Justice (DOJ) announced the execution of seizure warrants against 10 domain names of websites engaged in the advertisement and distribution of child pornography as part of "[Operation Protect Our Children](#)"—a new joint operation between DOJ and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to target sites that provide child pornography. This enforcement action was spearheaded by ICE's Cyber Crimes Center, under a nationwide ICE initiative to identify, investigate and arrest those who prey on children.
- As part of [Operation Predator](#), an initiative to identify, investigate, and arrest child predators and sexual offenders, Secretary Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder announced charges against 72 individuals for their participation in an international criminal network dedicated to the sexual abuse of children and the creation and dissemination of graphic images and videos of child sexual abuse throughout the world.
- The U.S. Secret Service (USSS) led an interagency investigation which identified an individual who had breached a Federal Reserve Bank computer server as part of a fraud scheme. An analysis of the subject's computer disclosed credit card data with an estimated value of approximately \$200 million.
- The ICE Cyber Crimes Center and the USSS's Electronic Crimes Task Forces continue to work with international law enforcement to share expertise and resources to combat electronic crimes such as identity theft, network intrusions and a range of financial crimes. This includes the

opening of a new USSS office in Tallinn, Estonia to more efficiently counter cyber crime originating from Eastern Europe.

Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

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

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assists our state and local partners by coordinating the core federal response capabilities needed to save and sustain lives and protect property in communities overwhelmed by the impact of a disaster. As of December 31, 2011, FEMA has supported 99 major [disaster declarations](#), 29 emergency declarations, and 114 fire management assistance declarations. These included the response to Hurricane Irene that impacted 14 states, fires in the Southwest, earthquake on the East Coast, flooding in North Dakota, and devastating tornadoes that hit the Midwest and South.
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- DHS made more than \$2.1 billion in [federal preparedness grants](#) available in FY 2011 to [assist](#) states, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies, and the private sector in strengthening our nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to, recover from, and mitigate terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies.
 - FEMA supported more than 100 exercises in all 56 states and territories to further enhance preparedness and response capabilities. These events included training and exercise planning as well as tabletop, functional, and full scale exercises focusing on improvised nuclear device workshops, and hazardous materials response.
 - Following the deadly tornadoes that devastated the South and Midwest in the spring of 2011, FEMA deployed a team of experts comprised of building science engineers, grant specialists, communication and environmental specialists, and emergency managers to work with state and local officials to streamline the environmental review and grant application process for construction of safe rooms and community shelters.
 - DHS announced the release of the country's [first-ever National Preparedness Goal](#), required under Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8. The goal sets the vision for nationwide preparedness and identifies the core capabilities and targets necessary to achieve preparedness across five mission areas laid out under PPD 8: prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery.

To support this effort, DHS completed the first Strategic National Risk Assessment, which helped identify the types of incidents that pose the greatest threat to the Nation's homeland security.

- FEMA released the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) which was developed in partnership with stakeholders representing local, state, tribal and federal governments, private organizations, professional associations, academic experts, and communities recovering from disasters. The NDRF defines how federal agencies will work together to best meet the needs of states and communities in their ongoing recovery, by aligning key roles and responsibilities among all our partners.
- FEMA provided continuity guidance and training to thousands of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners to enhance their preparedness and reduce vulnerability to terrorist attacks and other hazards
- FEMA supported the [Great Central U.S. ShakeOut](#)—the largest-ever, multi-state earthquake drill in the United States, and the first major drill to take place along the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ). More than three million Americans across eleven states participated. Additionally, FEMA, in collaboration with federal, state, regional, local, international, non-governmental, and private sector partners, led the [National Level Exercise 2011](#) which simulated the catastrophic nature of a major earthquake in the NMSZ region.
- FEMA created the [FEMA Think Tank](#), a new forum designed to generate innovative ideas for strengthening the emergency management field and improving our nation's capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.
- DHS launched the Resilience STAR pilot, a voluntary certification program that aims to make homes and buildings more secure and resilient to all hazards. The RESILIENT Homes Pilot brings DHS together with local officials, private sector insurers and builders, and community leaders in risk-prone communities to rebuild private residences recently destroyed by hazards such as tornados and floods.
- Providing the American public with new ways to prepare for and recover from disasters, FEMA [launched](#) a FEMA app for smartphones, and a new social media tool enabling people to sign up for text message updates. The FEMA app contains preparedness information for different types of disasters, an interactive checklist for emergency kits, information on how to stay safe and recover after a disaster, and an interactive map with FEMA Disaster Recovery Center locations and shelters.
- The DHS Science & Technology Directorate (S&T) developed and commercialized the **Board Armour™ Backboard Cover** for Emergency Medical Services personnel, which reduces contamination and cleaning issues related to reusable equipment that protects both the patient and the responder by preventing the spread of disease.
- In 2011, S&T developed and provided Controlled Impact Rescue Tools (CIRT) to the National Urban Search & Rescue Response System. CIRT substantially reduces the time required to breach reinforced concrete walls, helping first responders reach trapped victims.

- DHS launched a Department-wide training course for all employees to help build personal resilience and foster a culture of support and wellness.
 - FEMA released the [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\) Training Program](#), the national standard to train and educate emergency responders. FEMA also released the *National Incident Management System (NIMS) Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel* as the national standard to validate the identity, affiliation, skills, certifications, licensure and authorities of emergency response personnel.
 - FEMA, in collaboration with state, local, tribal officials, established the Emergency Management Training and Education System (EMTES), which provides specialized and technical training, executive and managerial training, strategic leadership training and training for fire and law enforcement communities.
 - FEMA and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration administered the [first-ever nationwide test of the Emergency Alert System](#) (EAS). The EAS is a national alert and warning system established to enable the President of the United States to address the American public during emergencies. This test was the first time a top-to-bottom review of the entire system had ever been undertaken. The nationwide test successfully generated a comprehensive set of data and identified areas of improvement to help strengthen our national emergency communication system. FEMA and the FCC will incorporate the lessons learned from the test and will continue to work toward a robust, resilient, and fully accessible next generation of emergency alerting system that can provide timely and accurate alerts to the public.
 - Through its Citizen Corps Council Program, FEMA helped train more than 428,000 individuals as part of the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). Overall, more than 1.3 million CERT volunteer hours were recorded in 2011.
 - FEMA supported more than 176,000 Citizen Corps Council volunteers throughout the U.S. and its territories who are working to prepare their communities for disaster and emergency events. In total, more than 3 million volunteer hours were recorded through these registered Councils. Citizen Corps works with local communities as well as national affiliate partners, such as CERT, offering resources and materials promoting whole community planning, disaster preparedness education, training, exercises, and volunteer programs and activities.
 - FEMA completed the redesign of its flagship Web portal and citizen preparedness website Ready.gov, making the site more accessible.
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Maturing and Strengthening the Department and the Homeland Security Enterprise

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was formed in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of a deliberate and determined national effort to safeguard the

United States against terrorism. DHS became the third-largest federal department, bringing together 22 different federal agencies, each with a role in this effort. DHS has taken significant steps to create a unified and integrated Department, focusing on accountability, transparency and leadership development to enhance mission performance. DHS is also currently in the process of assessing its international footprint of more than 1,500 personnel in 75 countries.

- As part of the Administration's efforts to measure and [improve the results of federal regulatory requirements](#), DHS solicited public input on whether existing significant regulations should be modified, streamlined, expanded, or repealed to better serve the American people and reduce regulatory burden. To engage the public as it implements Executive Order 13563, DHS launched the [IdeaScale](#) public dialogue tool—a simple, web-based forum that facilitates a two way conversation about how DHS regulations can best serve the public while meeting their regulatory objectives.
- Nearly ten years after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, DHS launched the [Faces of Homeland Security: Heroes on the Front Lines](#) initiative to recognize outstanding DHS employees and key state, local and private sector partners who are on the front lines every day.
- The Department received a [qualified opinion](#) on its balance sheet for fiscal year 2011 which is a pivotal step in DHS's financial management, highlighting efforts to increase transparency and accountability, and to accurately account for the Department's resources.
- DHS met its [veterans](#) hiring goal of 50,000 employees, a year ahead of schedule, with Veterans comprising 25 percent of the Department's civilian workforce in addition to 49,000 active and reserve members of the U.S. Coast Guard. In FY 2011, DHS spent more than \$1.4 billion with veteran owned small businesses, and surpassed the Small Business Administration's target of spending 3 percent of all contracting dollars with service disabled veteran owned businesses.
- President Obama and Vice President Biden [highlighted](#) DHS's [Efficiency Review](#) as a model effort for agencies across the federal government. Since the beginning of the Administration, DHS made an unprecedented commitment to efficiency to support our frontline operations by building a culture of fiscal discipline and accountability. Through the Efficiency Review and component initiatives, DHS has identified more than \$1 billion in cost avoidances and implemented 36 efficiency initiatives across the agency.
- DHS promoted a culture of transparency while protecting individual privacy by ensuring that privacy requirements were embedded in the Administration's Open Government Initiative, and responding to more than 145,000 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act.
- The Science & Technology Directorate's (S&T) 12 [University Centers of Excellence](#) have generated more than 70 tools, technologies and knowledge products since 2003 for use across



the homeland security enterprise, ranging from food protection and defense to catastrophic event response. In 2011, the Military Operations Research Society selected a collaborative S&T/Federal Air Marshal Service project on randomizing Federal Air Marshals flight schedules for the prestigious Rist Award, the first non-Department of Defense winner in history. Also in 2011, academic research included the development of a hazmat truck tracking center to support surface transportation and critical infrastructure protection as well as maritime security technology such as environmental monitoring capabilities to aid first responders in the event of a disaster or emergency.

- DHS continues to transition 43 component data centers to two large-scale, geographically diverse, physically secure, and scalable data centers. In 2011, seven data center facilities were closed. Migration to enterprise data centers standardizes technology and improves security, while reducing space needs and energy consumption.
- In FY 2011, DHS awarded about 29 percent of total contracting dollars to small businesses, resulting in more than \$4.2 billion in prime small business contracts.